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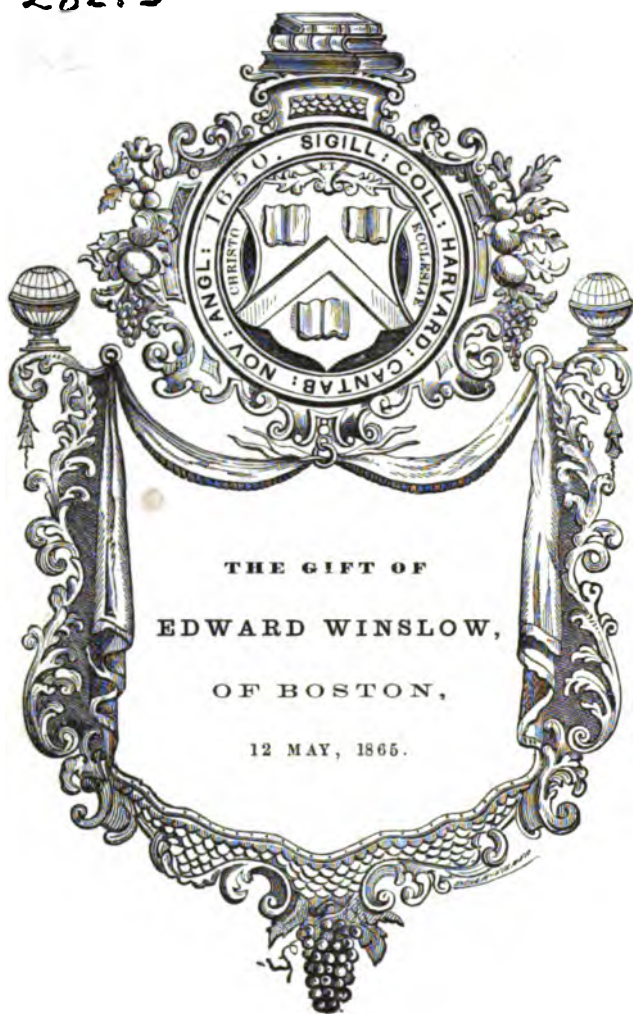
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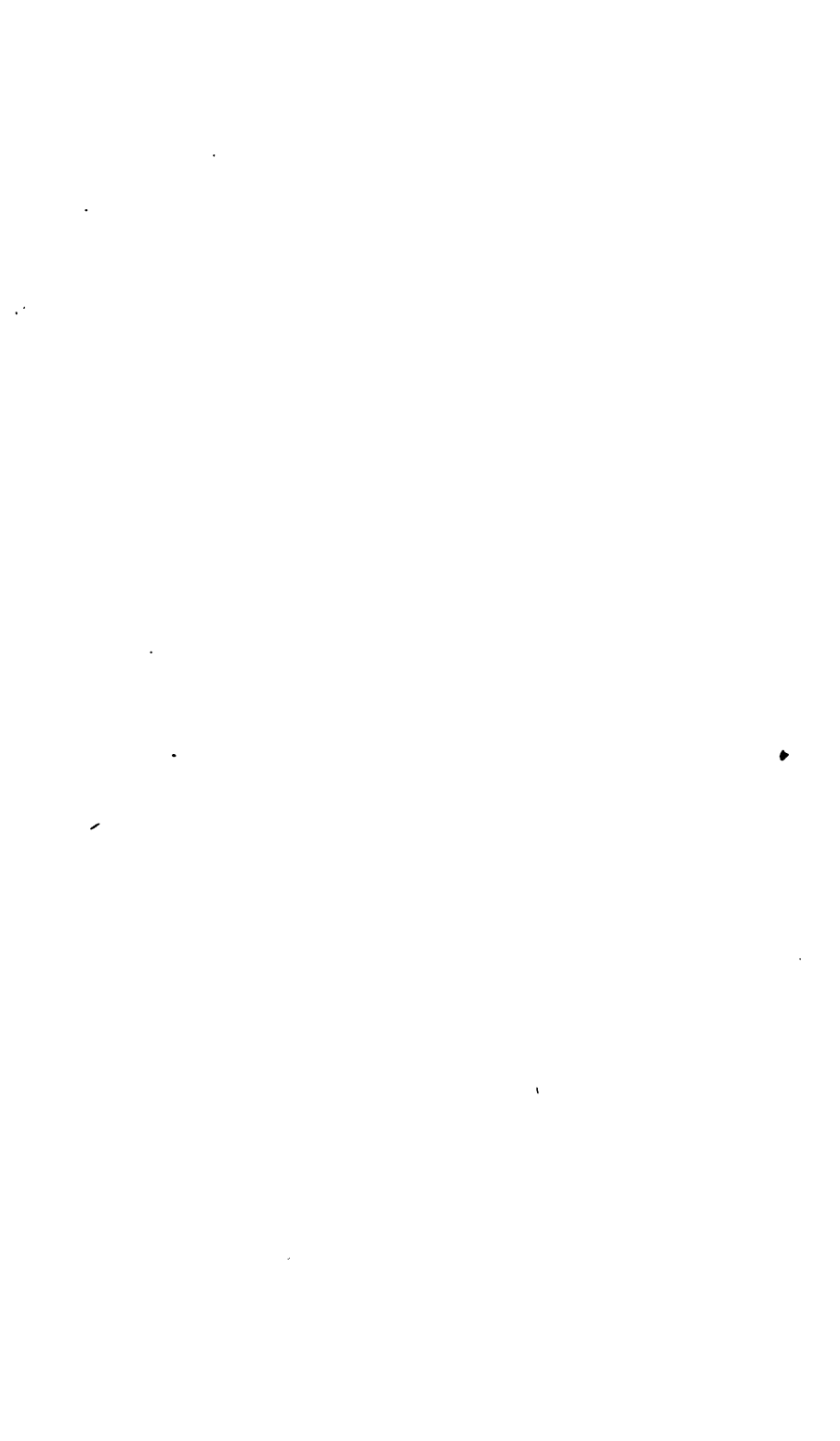
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PART III.

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

JANUARY 1, 1827.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 24th of November, the Lord Chancellor presented a petition against the Catholic Claims, from Wootton, and Lord King another to the same effect. On the 27th, Lord Lauderdale moved for a return of the prices of wheat in Windsor Market, from 1646 to 1826; with a view of regulating the scale of modern prices. On the 28th petitions were presented in favour of Catholic emancipation and against the Corn Laws; and on the 29th, Lord King presented a petition from Manchester, against the Corn Laws, on which some discussion arose; which concluded by the Earl of Lauderdale moving, that our foreign ambassadors be requested to return an account of the foreign laws respecting the exportation of corn, and the duties imposed upon corn, as well as upon trade with this country for twenty years past. On the 30th, the Duke of Wellington presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin against the Roman Catholics. Dec. 1.—An account of the price of wheat from the year 1646 to the present time was presented. On the 4th, Lord King presented a petition from Association No. I, of the manufacturers and inhabitants of Chedworth, Gloucestershire, called the “Anti Bread-Tax Society.”—Laid on the table. Sir A. Grant, and others from the Commons, brought up the Corn Indemnity Bill, which was read a first time. On the 5th, on the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, it was ordered, that no petitions on private bills be received by the House after Tuesday the 21st of March, and no reports thereon from the Judges after Thursday the 26th of April. 6th.—Lord Maynard presented a petition from certain proprietors and owners of land in the Eastern Division of Essex, praying that their lordships would not consent to any alteration in the Corn Laws.—Lord King presented petitions for their repeal, from Newark, Montrose, the Silver Plate Workers of Birmingham, Jan. 1827.—VOL. XXI. NO. LXXIII.

and from Kidderminster. The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, praying for the introduction of Foreign Corn as the means of reducing taxation. Lord Wharnccliffe gave notice, that after the recess he should call their lordships’ attention to the Game Laws, with a view of showing them that some alteration in these laws was necessary. On the 8th, two petitions were presented for pecuniary means to enable the petitioners to emigrate, and several corn returns were moved for. On the 11th, Earl Bathurst laid the following message from His Majesty on the table.

“GEORGE R. His Majesty acquaints the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity, subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty’s aid against an hostile aggression from Spain. His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty’s ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid, of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed from his Catholic Majesty’s territory, any aggression against Portugal; but his Majesty has learnt with deep concern, that, notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish authorities, by Portuguese Regiments, which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly and solemnly engaged to disarm and to disperse. His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance. His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Lords with a full and entire confidence that the House of Lords will afford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing, against foreign hostility, the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal—the oldest ally of Great Britain.”

On the 12th, the order of the day for taking His Majesty’s message into consideration, was moved by Lord Bathurst, and supported by Lord Holland and the

Marquis of Lansdown. The Duke of Wellington, while he concurred in the measure, believed the acts of aggression committed on Portugal, were rather to be attributed to the servants of the Spanish government than to the government itself. The question was carried *nem. con.* On the 13th the House adjourned to the 8th of February.

House of Commons.—On the 24th of November, His Majesty's answer to the Address of the House was read, and the House went into a Committee upon the Corn Laws' Indemnity Bill; and after some debate, the resolutions respecting it were put and carried. Mr. Brogden, on the House going into a Committee of Supply, declined the office of chairman, in consequence of some charges made against him as director of the Arigna Company, until he was cleared of the same. On the 27th several petitions against the Corn Laws were presented. On the 28th, Alderman Wood presented a petition from William Cobbett, complaining of the Preston election; and also from an individual named White, respecting the closing up of foot-paths. On the 29th, several petitions were presented, and some immaterial business transacted. On the 30th, numerous petitions against the Corn Laws were presented, and Sir H. Parnell moved for some returns respecting free trade. Dec. 1. The House went into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. D. W. Harvey renewed a motion he had made in 1820, respecting informations under the Excise and Customs' Laws. On the 6th, several Petitions were presented, among them one by Alderman Waithman from the Electors of Sudbury, complaining of Mr. J. Wilks's conduct, and praying inquiry into the same. The Alderman also moved for a Select Committee, to inquire into the conduct of the Joint Stock Companies, and was seconded by Mr. Brogden. The motion was carried, as respected the Arigna Company only, on the amendment of Mr. Canning, and a Select Committee of 23 appointed. On the 6th, Mr. Moore presented a Petition from a man named Orpen, an attorney in Dublin, against the right of excommunication in the Catholic Church, which gave rise to a debate, in general condemnatory of the calumnies in the Petition. Mr. Hume presented a Petition against the exportation of machinery from the machine-makers of Manchester. On the 7th, various Petitions were presented, and new Writs ordered for the University of Cambridge. On the 11th, His Majesty's Message to the House (see Lords' Debate) was laid on the table by Mr. Canning: and on the 12th taken into

consideration. The Hon. Member began by alluding to the vital importance of the continuance of peace to England and the world, and to the alliance of England with Portugal. After which, he made known that the Portuguese Government had demanded assistance of Great Britain, to repel the aggression of rebels aided by Spain, —equipped, fitted out, and paid by her. Was she to be allowed to act thus with impunity? The vote for which he meant to call on the House, was a vote of defence for Portugal, not a vote for war against Spain. He did not mean to assert that there was no possibility of redress, no hope of coming to an arrangement; but it was the duty of this country to fly to the defence of Portugal, be the assailant whom he might. It was but just to add, that France had been equally urgent against the proceedings of Spain; and he had not the least reason to question her sincerity and good faith. He had no reason to apprehend that war was inevitable; nor did he dread war on account of our resources—he had faith in them—but he dreaded war from the tremendous consequences that might be the result—it would not only be a war of contending force, but of conflicting opinions. The policy of England had been to preserve the balance of power, and contribute to the safety of Europe. If this country should enter into such a contest as that he had described, it would be chiefly with a view of mitigating its severity, and restraining the violence of the other Powers of Europe. There was in the hands of this country a tremendous power; but it was one thing to have a giant's strength, and another to make a good use of it. It was not our business to seek for an opportunity of displaying it. Britain ought rather to act the part of an umpire than a competitor; it should be her office to assuage the animosities, to restrain the aggressions, of contending nations. It would, indeed, be afflicting to let loose the passions of mankind. He would bear any thing but violation of honour and faith, rather than let loose the furies of war. We went to Portugal, neither to rule nor dictate; but foreign aggression should never interfere with its Government. England had placed her standard there; and there no foreign invader should come. The Right Hon. Gentleman, amid the cheers of the House, concluded with moving an Address in reply to the Message.—Sir Robert Wilson heartily rejoiced that the vigorous measures of Government prevented the necessity of a motion of which he had given notice for that evening: his object was, to vindicate the honour of this country. Ministers had done that, and he cordially hoped the utmost unanimity

would prevail on the present occasion. He was for the contest, in the cause of justice and good faith; and whatever might be the result—if disaster instead of triumph—he should be prepared to take his share. Mr. Hume objected to the terms of the treaties between this country and Portugal, inasmuch as we pledged ourselves to support them when they had it not in their power to give mutual assistance if required. He thought we were needlessly hurrying into a war, not called for by any of the interests of this country. It was madness for us to interfere to put down a few rebel troops, and thus to brave the tremendous crash which the Right Hon. Gentlemen had so eloquently proclaimed. He protested against war; time ought to be given to deliberate, before we rashly plunged ourselves into an immeasurable abyss: and with that view he would move as an Amendment, that the debate should be adjourned for a week.—Mr. Wood (Preston) seconded the Amendment.—Mr. Baring said that a power existed in France, at this time, greater than the Government itself, no person acquainted with that country would deny. He was perfectly convinced that some strong and essential points of foreign policy were wholly out of the hands of the principal Ministers of France, and the same observation might be precisely applied to Spanish and Portuguese politics. Mr. Canning had the most positive assurances of peace from M. de Villele, when the French troops were passing the frontiers, and he (Mr. Baring) believed, that M. de Villele was sincerely opposed to the occupation of Spain, but he was placed and goaded on by a party stronger than himself. There, as elsewhere, ministers would not always hazard their places for their principles. In the present instance, however, he was satisfied that there were the strongest grounds for the Address, and that ministers were pursuing the right course—the country was with them, and would provide adequate means.—Mr. Brougham said, whatever argument might have been urged against the treaty with Portugal in 1815, there could not be any now; and as to calculations about cost, there were times—and this was one—when it would be disgraceful to compete about items. Faith must be kept; and if, as had been asserted by Mr. Hume, we should forfeit our national faith at home, because our finances were not in a state to go to war, he would rather suffer such a degradation, than by a precarious, disgraceful postponement of war, incur the certainty of meeting it with loss of character. If the present measures should fail in preventing war, while such true English feeling pervaded

the councils of our foreign affairs, avowedly the organs of Government, we had a bulwark which, if it did not enable us to meet the world in arms, made it improbable that we should ever have that world to meet in arms. If this country was true to itself, and Government acted upon such principles, he, for one, had no fears for the result.—Mr. Canning would only detain the House a few minutes. He had understated the case against Spain, not wishing to state so much as would render war inevitable; he had withheld some documents to give Spain an opportunity to withdraw, which he was anxious to afford her; but if we were driven into war, he had stronger evidence of her aggressions. His object was to avoid war—it was the last chance for peace. Allusion had been made to the French army in Spain: he believed that the present residence of that army was protective of a party in that country which had the sympathy of freemen; and if removed, the first and more immediate effect would be, to let loose the unbridled rage of a fanatic people, of which, in the sweep of intestine strife, the party least in numbers would undoubtedly become the earliest victims. Spain itself, that nation which “was to have shaken us from our spheres,” and swallowed up the power of maritime England—was the same Spain to be now found on the map of the world? No: England possessed that little nook, Gibraltar—that fortress of which she had maintained a firm and unshaken occupation to the present hour. That Spain of the old map, within the limits of whose empire the sun never set—the Spain of the Indies—where was she to be found now? Spain, however, as she is, has made an aggression on our ally; and it has been asked, why we did not blockade Cadiz? “I,” continued the Right Hon. Gentleman, “thought differently; I looked another way, and struck a blow in another hemisphere. I hastened to call the New World into existence, to redress the errors of the Old. If we had opposed France, we should have riveted her in Spain, as honour must have compelled her to stay.” The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by saying, the support which the Address had received from the Hon. Gentlemen opposite had been so ample, that it would be ungrateful were he to transgress upon their patience by any farther observations. The Amendment was then negatived, and the Address carried without a division. On the 13th, Mr. Denison presented two Petitions against Negro Slavery, and Mr. Peel brought up his Majesty’s answer to the address. “I have received with satisfaction, the assurance

of the cordial concurrence and support of this house, which will strengthen my hands in the protection of Portugal, and afford the best chance of averting a war with Spain."—Mr. Hume moved for a return of the net amount of duty payable on newspapers for the last thirty years. Mr. Brougham, in seconding the motion, alluded to the present law of libel, and expressed his hope something would be done to amend it. The House soon after adjourned to the 8th of February.

The domestic intelligence of the last month is big with the note of military preparation for the aid of Portugal. Our foreign minister has displayed great energy, and gained a strong hold on the gratitude of his country by the promptness of his operations. He stated, that on Friday he received the call for assistance from the Princess Regent; on Saturday a Cabinet Council was held, when Ministers determined on the measures they should pur-

sue, and sealed orders sailed from Portsmouth on the Sunday, to be opened off the Lizard; on the same day, they submitted their determination to his Majesty; on Monday they came down to the House; and at the hour in which he had then the honour of addressing it upon the subject (on the Tuesday) British troops were on their march to Portugal. The Welleley, Melville, Sparshott, and Rodney men of war were put into an immediate state to receive troops on board to proceed to the Tagus, and have sailed for their destination. A notice was posted at Lloyd's for tenders for ships, to convey troops from Deptford and Portsmouth; which was withdrawn on Wednesday, the tonnage required being contracted for: upwards of 50,000 tons were offered. The troops to be sent to Portugal amount to 5000 men, including four squadrons of cavalry, four companies of the Royal Artillery and a detachment of the Waggon Train.

FOREIGN STATES.

The French King's speech on the opening of the Chambers, which we have not space to give, was decidedly pacific. The French ministry have since given a proof of their concurrence with England, in the measures the latter has adopted for the preservation of her treaties. The French Ambassador at Madrid has been recalled, and the Court of Ferdinand remonstrated with on its conduct by the ministry of France, which has threatened to withdraw the army of occupation. The speech of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs went as far as it was possible to go in condemnation of Spain. How the besotted hypocrite who governs Spain, and his host of friars, black, white, and grey, will act after being acquainted with the prompt decision of England, remains to be seen.

The brigands which Spain had organized for the invasion of Portugal, consisted of Portuguese deserters and Spanish guerillas. Arms were furnished them at the cost of Spain, and they entered by concert in three places, nearly at the same time. The southern party, which advanced upon Villa Viciosa, and threatened the capital, fell back. The most important body entered the province of "Tras los Montes," and advanced upon Braganza, which it sacked; the handful of Portuguese that defended it retreating into the citadel, where it was ultimately obliged to surrender. The latest accounts make them still in the advance upon Amarante, with the design of reaching Oporto. In the mean time the Portuguese Chambers had met, and demanded the aid of England; and determined to adopt the most active measures to discomfit the invaders.

Little or no apprehension was entertained for the capital. The Portuguese Ambassador had been recalled from Spain. Several of the ministers of Portugal had resigned. In the midst of his duplicity, Ferdinand is in the utmost distress, not a cruiser dares show itself on the sea: the Algerines capture all, and even make incursions on shore, in consequence of the tribute demanded not having been paid. So much for "I, the King!"

From Greece we learn that the defence of Athens is carried on with great skill and bravery. Not only had six desperate assaults been bravely repelled, but the garrison had dug a mine of which the besiegers had no idea, on account of the nature of the ground. They had set fire to it, and one hundred and fifty Turks had been blown into the air by the explosion.

It is affirmed that the five great European powers—Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, and England—have united in one firm representation to the Turkish Government, on the necessity of putting a stop to the horrible warfare in Greece.

On the 11th of October a fire broke out in the tower newly built by the Sultan's orders at Eski Serai, at Constantinople. It was, however, considered sufficient to put to death the keepers of the tower, and the Government took no farther notice. The spies of the Seraskier learned soon after, that assemblages were taking place at the residence of the keepers of the Imperial Sheepfolds, who formed part of the Janissaries, but had been spared in June: fifteen hundred were instantly executed, and the remainder carried over to the Asiatic coast.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Claims of Sir Philip Francis to the Authorship of Junius disproved by impartial Inquiry, in a Letter addressed to Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. By E. H. Barker.

The Junius controversy appears to be as interminable as a suit in Chancery. A fresh combatant has entered the lists in the person of Mr. Barker, who comes forward to break a lance with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Coventry, and to prove that, be Junius who he may, he is neither Sir Philip Francis nor Lord George Sackville. Mr. B.'s argument is principally founded upon the fact of the friendship and connexion between Sir Philip and Lord Chatham, which renders it extremely improbable that the former could have been the author of the violent attacks upon Lord Chatham which appeared in the earlier writings of Junius. The argument is certainly of weight so far as it goes; but it is by no means conclusive, nor is Mr. Barker very consistent in the application of it. In order to account for the fact of both Sir Philip and Junius being in the habit of reporting Lord Chatham's speeches, he inquires, "What improbability is there in the supposition that Sir Philip Francis was hired by Junius to report these two speeches?" Now Mr. Barker tells us, "that to suppose Sir Philip to have been the author of Junius is, in fact, to proclaim him a villain of no vulgar cast, for he must be henceforth regarded as a base ingrate to his great benefactor, patron, and friend, the Earl of Chatham;" whereas he is "allowed by all impartial men to have been a man of the most unblemished moral integrity, and of the purest political principles." How, then, we should be glad to know, is it possible that Sir Philip, being a man of the most unblemished moral integrity, could suffer himself to be "hired" by Junius, a writer who had indulged in the most bitter invective against Sir Philip's benefactor, patron, and friend? Nor are some of Mr. B.'s arguments in other instances more coherent. He tells us that Sir Philip, when in the War Office, must have been "an idiot of the grossest stupidity to risk his official situation, and even personal existence, by calumniating the ministry, whose servant he was, without any apparent motive of private pique;" but surely the admirable secrecy of Junius's proceedings is an argument to show that he did in reality risk at least as much as a clerk in the War Office could risk.

Rough Notes taken during some rapid Journeys across the Pampas and among the Andes. By Capt. F. B. Head.

We have seldom taken up a volume of personal narrative more replete than this with information; which, if (as we do not doubt) it may be relied on, is of the highest importance, both in a scientific and commercial point of view. The author, who evidently possesses an intellect of considerable grasp, as well as acuteness, was, it appears, sent out by one of the late ephemeral companies to estimate the relative value of certain of the South American mines on each side the Andes; and with a perseverance of the most uncompromising nature,

and a judgment, the accuracy of which is apparent, he executes his delicate and difficult mission.

The "Rough Notes," which Captain Head made during this singular expedition, and which he has now submitted to the British public, present a series of sketches sometimes connected, sometimes not, but always spirited, and frequently possessing that extraordinary power which places the scene and subject at once before the reader's eye. The vigour and gusto with which he represents his "rapid journeys across the Pampas," we cannot adequately describe—the life—the whirling excitement—the unrelaxing speed—the troops of wild horses—the still wilder Indians—the boundless plain,—combine to form a picture which runs little hazard of being forgotten; and at the conclusion of one of these startling "presentments," the reader is fairly instigated to stop and take breath, as if he had been bodily accompanying the author, and had just descended from one of those fiery steeds whose reeking flanks give evidence at once of their speed and suffering.

This is the kind of talent it is desirable to recognize in the writer of a book of travels, which proposes to give the peculiarities of manners, and of country; to afford real information rather than ingenious theories; and it is valuable in proportion to its rarity. We have abundance of "picturesque tourists," and clever speculators; but here is a man who visits a part of the world, differing from our own, not merely in details or formula, but wholly, essentially; so less in the usages and morals of the inhabitants, than in the immensity of its natural features; a country of which we previously knew little or nothing; and yet we will venture to assert, that no individual with an average portion of intelligence, will rise from the perusal of this book, without having acquired a vivid and ineffaceable idea of the interesting region it delineates.

It is not practicable within our brief limits, to enter at greater length into the merits of this work. As a literary composition, we might perhaps find occasion therein to exercise our critical fastidiousness; but this would be very ungracious treatment of such an author; and after all, we suspect our strictures, if just, would lie in small compass; for Captain Head, if occasionally careless, is often very eloquent; and his style has the advantages of perspicuity and strength. Whether describing the giant Andes, or the far-stretching Pampas—the grotesque customs of the inhabitants of Mendoza, or the curious indications of character in his mule, he brings to his subject the same acumen, the same painter-like eye for effect. We will endeavour to select an instance.—A courier has been murdered by a tribe of wild Indians; and the author, in company with a party among whom is the father of the deceased, visits the scene of his assassination.

"We were in the centre of a deserted province. [We galloped up to the hut; it was built of large unbaked bricks and mud; the roof had been burnt. Before us lay the carcasses of the horses; they were nearly eaten up by the eagles and biscachos. The dog had not been touched; he was a very large one, and from the

heat of the weather he was now blotted up to a size quite extraordinary; his throat was cut, and in my life I never saw so much expression in the countenance of a dead animal! His lip was curled up, and one could not but fancy that it expressed the feelings of rage and fidelity, under which he had evidently fought to the last. Within the hut lay the bodies of the courier and postilion, with their throats cut; they were, barely covered over with some of the loose bricks from the wall. In the centre of the hut were the white ashes of a fire, which the murderers had kindled; at the corner of the hut stood a solitary peach-tree in blossom: its contrast with the scene before us was very striking. The old courier said something to the postmaster, who immediately climbed upon the ruined wall, and threw down some loose bricks: he fell—burst of laughter! We all got off our horses, and covered the bodies over with bricks. "Con que, Senores," said the old man, "haremos un oracion para el difunto!" We all took off our hats, and stood round the pile—opposite were our horses looking at us. The old man had thrown the handkerchief off his head, and his beard, which was of four days' growth, was quite white. He stood over the body of his only son, and offered up some prayer, to which all the Gauchos joined their responses. I joined and crossed myself with them; for, as the courier looked at me, I was anxious to assist in alleviating the sorrows of an old man, and entertaining my own feelings, which it is not necessary to describe."

Almack's; a Novel. 3 vols. post 8vo.

There is an insatiable curiosity in the human mind (and a very commendable one it is) to know something of the various kinds of life and manners of our fellow-creatures. The customs of foreign nations (civilized as well as savage) are objects of great interest, which abundantly reward the labour of our inquiry; and whatever is peculiar in any of the classes of society, even in our own country, is, in a manner, worthy of the like investigation, whether these peculiarities consist of what it may be desirable to emulate or to shun. On this account, even the mere frivolities and senselessness of what is called "fashionable life" are deserving of some attention, as forming a part, though but a small one, of the great picture of human nature; but it is obvious that a mere passing glance at this unimportant feature is sufficient; and that to contemplate it for any length of time, without the intervention of something else, would be wearisome in the extreme.

When Pope wrote his "Song of a Person of Quality," he perceived the feebleness which characterized the minds of some of the prominent individuals of that class of his contemporaries; and accordingly he thought it might be useful to leave to posterity a slight sketch of the human intellect, as weakened by the fashion of the day. A few stanzas, however, were sufficient for the purpose; he knew it would be superfluous (to say the least of it) to put forth a whole volume of such trifling; and though we might wish, if such emptiness of brain did really exist, to peep for a moment into the void, yet we should undoubtedly soon require a nobler prospect.

Of this, the author of the novel before us does not seem to have been aware. She (for it is evidently the work of a female) imagines that the idleness of mere fashion should not only be incidentally delineated as a curious specimen of human life, but that it is in itself all-important. Under this erroneous impression, no less than three thick volumes are devoted to the record of silly conversations which lead to nothing, and the perusal of which is an affair requiring no small effort, and still greater patience. There is no plot to enliven the eternal sameness of the dialogue—no delineation of character—no incident—no satisfactory progress; the speeches of the different individuals remind one of the shallow stream alluded to by Horace,—

"Which flows, and, as it flows, for ever shall flow on,"

without aim or purpose.

It is not in this way that the scenes of high life have been sketched by Madame D'Arblay, Miss Edgeworth, and Miss Austen, to say nothing of the more recent writers of the other sex, in whose works the pictures of fashion have been introduced only as light and graceful adjuncts, to relieve the more subtle and valuable business of the plot, and the more powerful exhibitions of the human heart in its manifold variety. Besides this, it would appear by these able novelists, that even "fashionable life" is not altogether the silly thing which we should infer it to be from a perusal of "Almack's," but that wit, character, information, and refinement, are to be found in its elements. Whether this be true or not, one thing is quite clear, namely, that a wide difference is perceptible in the reports on the subject which we gather from the present work, and the other authors alluded to. Indeed it has been stated in a contemporary journal, that the pictures of the upper circles contained in "Almack's" are not representations of those which now exist. We do not pretend to be able to decide this question; but if the sketches are veritable, we must conclude that it is the custom among the fashionables to exhaust their lives in nonsensical pursuits, and to talk a kind of slip-slop, made up of English and French, forming together a dialect belonging to no language upon earth; we learn, moreover, that there is a much greater similitude than people in general imagine, between the dialogue of the drawing-room and the affected gossip of a milliner's shop; and that Mrs. Meeks, Mrs. Ross, and a hundred others of the venerable Minerva Press, in their hap-hazard attempts to describe fashionable life, have stumbled, without knowing it, upon the truth!

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Palace and Chapel Royal of Holyrood House. With eight Engravings. 8vo.

This is in every respect the most beautiful little work which we have lately seen got up out of the Capital, and should be in the hands of every Scotsman, while no Englishman who professes a love for the fine arts, antiquities, or history, should be without it. Messrs. Johnstone, the engravers, have done themselves great credit in the execution of the plates. The typography is confined to a short description of the palace, and

an account of its architectural changes. It must be impossible, one should think, for a native of Scotland, of fine feelings, to see the present state of this ancient residence of her kings without a melancholy which can only be restrained by reflecting on the former troubles and sufferings of his country from the cabals of her ferocious nobles, ever disturbers of her throne and her tranquillity, and the knowledge how much Scotland has increased in prosperity and happiness by her union with a more powerful nation. The fourth plate is a highly picturesque view of the building, backed by Nelson's pillar, and, as a picture, superior to the others. We trust that the 4000*l.* per annum, given by his Majesty for the repairs of this fine old palace, will not be jobbed away upon the interior, to gratify the vanity of residents (especially as the palace part was put in thorough repair in the year 1790), but that the venerable chapel will first be restored in good taste, and by trusting its repair to better hands than such as caused its present desolation; in short, that it be not again roofed with paving stones! This is a material object worthy of national attention.

La Fleur du Souvenir, a New Annual Present, containing Music and Lithographic Engravings.

We have scarcely reviewed one sort of New Year's Gifts, when another succeeds. Mr. Watts's *Souvenir*, that "bright consummate flower" among Annuals, is here followed by Mr. Boosey's. But the publications of these gentlemen are as widely different in plan and object as the shapes their several works have assumed. Mr. Watts's *Souvenir* is exquisite in point of art, Mr. Boosey's in music. There is nothing in the art more delicious in its way than a French romance—we mean a musical one; and few things that so much tend to saltation as a French quadrille. In these, the present work—the first of Mr. Boosey's annual presents—is rich; and it is moreover embellished by several lithographic prints of considerable merit. The airs (for one and two voices) are of a very pleasing character, and the quadrilles are extremely pretty, and (what more can mortal say of quadrilles?) quite new. The engraved title-page represents a Zephyr flinging from an urn the *fleur du Souvenir* (Forget-me-not) which lends its title to the work, and is very gracefully designed and delicately executed. Upon the whole we do not hesitate to pronounce the present gift-leaved volume a very beautiful and appropriate New Year's Gift for all young ladies who know how to inspire the dance, or to "warble immortal notes and Gallic air." It is stated on the title-page to be a work expressly "Composé et dédié aux Dames, par A. Donnadieu." Could musician or bard find, in all senses of the word, a fairer audience?

A Description of a New Patent Instrument for extracting Teeth, &c. By J. P. De la Fons. 8vo.

We know very well what a subject of universal concernment the present is, and in what a variety of ways the teeth are subjects of consideration in one way or another to us all. The

present work treats of a new instrument by which a bad tooth may be extracted with almost as little pain as the court newsmen informed his subservient court-editors the operation under the hands of Sir Astley Cooper was performed upon His Majesty, when the worthy surgeon extracted an enormous and deep-rooted wart from the royal head: "The King did not know it until Sir Astley acquainted him with the grateful news." On every side of us we see sufferers from tooth-ache, and that man who contrives means of alleviating or preventing its pangs, confers a boon on the public. In the present work much instruction is conveyed both to the general reader and operator, and much information respecting the nature of the malady, besides the description and plates of the instruments, for which the author has taken out his patent. There are also directions respecting the care of natural and use of artificial teeth.

A Letter to a Friend, touching the Question, "Who was the Author of Eikon Basilike?" By W. G. Broughton, M.A. Curate of Hartley Wespall, Hants. 8vo.

We did not suppose that any reasonable man in the country differed with Mr. Broughton upon this subject. There seems no historical fact established of any kind, nothing that the clearest deductions of reason can fix, but men will be found labouring with limsy sophistry to overturn a pure neglect of applying themselves to something more useful. It is now little matter who wrote this disputed book, except of curiosity. The character of the author of the imposture, Gauden, is too insignificant not to be forgotten; the more curious thing is the presumption that Charles perused a work he knew written by another, and assented to the cheat that it was intended to pass for his own, thereby exhibiting the duplicity of character which has been imputed to him. Mr. Broughton's letter clearly exhibits the business in its true light, and cannot be answered by his antagonists. But we differ from Mr. B. in thinking Charles "a martyr." He was a tyrant (in despite of what churchmen may say) and he died by a faction which, had it re-seated him on the throne, forced him to sign a second Magna Charta, and held him to it, he might have passed through his reign with tranquillity; yet, after all, we owe what liberty we now possess to the downfall of the Stuarts, of whose natures, one and all, despotism was "part and parcel."

Hadod, a Dramatic Poem. By J. A. Hillhouse. New York, 1825. 8vo. 9s.

There are many poetical and pleasing passages in this poem, which, as a specimen of transatlantic dramatic composition we can recommend to our readers. The subject is from the Old Testament. The characters are numerous; but there is, unfortunately, that want of energetic interest and unflagging excitement so necessary in all pieces written for the stage, and in which very few in our day, in any country, have succeeded. *Hadod*, however, does its author credit.

Humbug, a Poem. The Nun. By W. Elliot, of the 58th Regiment. Cap 8vo. 4s. 6d.

These poems are both very creditable to the abilities of Mr. Elliot. They show considerable poetical talent, which if he cultivates sufficiently it may lead to no mean eminence. We fear that Humbug is too ripe in the world to be put down by satire. Our modern humbogs differ from their fathers in shamelessness; and where public scorn can effect nothing, Newgate itself may punish but will not amend—what then has a modern Juvenal to hope? Of these two poems we prefer "The Nun," and have not thought our time mis-spent in its perusal.

Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-Six, Carmen Seculare. By Somebody.

—— I'll publish, right or wrong:
Fools are my theme, let satire be my song.
English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

We are pleased to think, that, in the present instance, we shall be spared the unpleasant task of animadversion by the author's very candid admission in his preface:—"The following is a hasty production of a few hours, in which I have attempted to touch off some of the prevalent follies and abuses of the present day.

"Many of the subjects glanced at are of vital importance to the welfare of the state, and deserve to be well treated, and exposed in a bulky volume, as well as mal-treated with the mere paper bullets of the brain."

In all this we as candidly agree with the author, and have only to regret that he should have neglected to avail himself of the more appropriate vehicle of a bulky volume, to convey his opinions on the numerous questions merely glanced at, in the form of verse, "by the paper bullets of the brain." His subject was quite deserving of serious prose consideration, far preferable, we suspect, to that of prosing poetry, in which political reasoning and argument come with but an ill grace.

Paul Jones: a Romance. By Allan Cunningham. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The name of Allan Cunningham stands so high in the estimation of all lovers of lyrical and romantic poetry, that we rejoiced to see it prefixed to a romance on an extended scale. In a work of this kind, a combination of high faculties is required: the author must be able to conceive and to depict a great diversity of human character and striking incident; he must have the tact to make a skilful disposition of situations; and, moreover, an effective dramatic spirit must pervade the composition of such a work. All these rare qualities are fully possessed by the author of "Paul Jones," who has, in this work, established his character as one of the most distinguished writers in the province of fiction. If there be any fault in the present romance, it is that there is here and there a scene of somewhat too theatrical or melodramatic a character; but then it should not be forgotten that the hero and his doings were very much of this description, and the wonder is, not that Mr. Cun-

ningham should occasionally write of Paul Jones in too extravagant a taste, but that he should have been able to make so blustering a personage an object of interest through three thick volumes. John Paul, or Jones, as this Scotch renegade chose to call himself when he deserted his native land and became a citizen of America, deserves the censure of every man in every country who has the virtue to reverence the place of his birth; and there is one most valuable lesson to be gathered from Mr. Cunningham's historical romance, namely, that this base desertion of natural sympathies, followed by hostility towards those with whom we are connected by the place of our birth, is followed sooner or later by unhappiness, self-reproach, universal distrust, and almost every kind of misfortune. Were it only for this moral, Mr. Cunningham would deserve the praises of his countrymen; and he will no doubt have them from all classes, for his book, we have reason to know, is to be found in the hands of all.

We never regretted so much the narrow limits of this part of our journal, which absolutely forbid our giving any analysis of the plot of "Paul Jones;" indeed, it seems so with business and stirring events, that a very large space would be required to do it any thing like justice. We must not, however, omit to allude in terms of admiration to the general tone of the descriptive passages, in which we trace the rich mind of the writer; nor to add that the character of Maude is quite worthy of the pen of the Author of *Waverley*, to say nothing of the bold and dashing and original delineation of the person under the quaint name of Macgubb. We may perhaps soon have an opportunity of recurring to this admirable work.

A Vindication of certain Passages in the Fourth and Fifth Volumes of the History of England. By J. Lingard, D.D.

This is decidedly the best controversial tract, in point of sound and temperate argument, which it has been our good fortune to peruse withal, numerous and keen as have been the controversies mooted in the struggle of party interests at the present day. What is rare, too, the author has judged quite correctly in coming forward to maintain the ground which he had assumed: it was become due to his high character and well earned reputation, as an enlightened and laborious historian. That reputation has been assailed from different quarters, where, though felt, it was not wished that his merit should be fairly appreciated:—motives foreign to sound and manly criticism were allowed to triumph;—they were preparing to deck their sacrifice;—the high church priest had raised the knife;—the victim stood bound to the chariot-wheels of a party. But with the strength of a young Hercules he burst their shackles;—the public spectators applauded;—he met them at their own weapons, and he has carried public opinion along with him. There can exist little difference of opinion, among those few who have entered into a thorough and impartial investigation of the points at issue, as to whose side the balance inclines,—a balance to be decided as much by the colour of probability as by the weight of testimony in these

very nice and disputable passages of history. It cannot be expected that either party should make out a clear case—it is one that must depend upon the smallest lights and shades in the picture, and must finally be decided by the respective amount of reason, probability, and a variety of concurrent circumstances, rather than by the positive assertions, or proofs afforded by contemporary relations and witnesses. These last being either wanting or doubtful, the disputed points here in question become matter of reasoning and judgment; and so far as these can go towards throwing light upon obscure causes and actions, we scruple not to assert our conviction that Dr. Lingard has a manifest triumph over the reasoning and judgment of his opponents. To ascribe nothing from his very temperate, logical, and perspicuous method of treating his subject, we cannot refuse to give credit to the close and penetrating power of argument with which he takes advantage of his opponents' own admissions to make them fall in, as far as possible, with his own statements; thus exposing, in many instances, the futility of their charges.

Doubtless, the question of the extent of Charles IX.'s participation in the day of St. Bartholomew, and that of its premeditated design, at issue between the historian and the Edinburgh Reviewer, is the most intricate and dubious with which he had to contend. With the Quarterly Reviewer, and with Mr. Todd his task was comparatively easy, and there can remain little question in the minds of unprejudiced readers, in regard to the historical correctness of Dr. Lingard's view of the characters of Archbishop Crammer and Anne Boleyn; the hypocritical weakness and tergiversation of the one, and the imprudence of the other. We are, therefore, spared the necessity of touching upon the particular merits of these two questions here:—the historian's superior accuracy, fidelity, and research, are too clearly manifest to require farther comment, beyond our record of the fact.

With the points in question, however, relating to the St. Bartholomew, the case stands something different—sound historical evidence is more silent, while contemporary opinions are at variance, and popular belief enlisted wholly on one side. So dreadful an event, even granting that it were the result of infuriated passion, aided by a variety of concurrent circumstances, would equally have been attributed to the premeditated purpose of the court party. Now there are many reasons to countenance the supposition that the design was adopted on the supposed emergency of the period, while Coligni's friends were clamorous for justice against some of the court,—doubtless Catherine and Anjou,—who, on failing in their intended assassination, trembled, and taught the King to tremble for their common safety. Why attempt Coligni's life, if the preconceived day were so near at hand: thus risking a change of circumstances wholly against themselves?—Why the wretchedness and irresolution of Charles, and his revoking the sanguinary measures—promoted probably by Catherine and her son Anjou—throughout the provinces? And why the apparent, but in fact real, confidence previously subsisting between Coligni and the King,—his desire of freeing himself from the Queen-mother's trammels,

and her manifest jealousy of their intercourse, and the Admiral's influence over the King? In short, Dr. Lingard draws triumphant inferences from facts and circumstances against the Reviewer, and leaves him without a single argument to arraign the following plain and probable statement of the case. That Catherine de Medici, jealous of her own power, and Coligni's influence, combines with Anjou, unknown to the King, to cut him off,—the Huguenot chiefs seek justice from the throne, while Catherine and her adherents, terrified for their safety and their loss of power, resolve to strike a sudden terrific blow, and betray the King's fears into the plot.

Whims and Oddities, in Prose and Verse; with forty original designs. By Thomas Hood, one of the Authors of "Odes and Addresses to Great People," and the Designs of "The Progress of Cant."

The mind of this author is truly an original one. His jokes, his eccentricities, his fancy, his melancholy, are all his own, and they are of first-rate excellence. His drawings rival Cruikshank's in grotesque oddity; while, in insinuated satire, depth of meaning, and knowledge of human character, they strike us as following Hogarth himself very closely. The wood-cuts from these have been noticed at some length, under our head of "Fine Arts."

The literary portion of the present work consists of the strange moods of the author's mind, expressed in prose and verse of nearly every description; in reading which one is occasionally stopped in the middle of a hearty laugh at some inconceivable drollery, by an unexpected and serious thought, or a poetical flight of imagination. Indeed, this intermingling of qualities of an opposite nature is one of the remarkable characteristics of Mr. Hood's genius, as will be irreistibly felt in perusing his "Sea-Spell," (not to mention other of his productions,) wherein a p. n. will ever and anon be found lurking under, and, as it were, mocking some grand description, followed in its turn by a wayward fancy, a quip, a quirk, an extravagant conceit, or a broad jest, which will imperceptibly run into pathos, mount into lofty and enthusiastic eloquence, or end in a profound reflection. We know of nothing in literature exactly like this curious faculty; its exercise does not in the least resemble the sudden transitions in Lord Byron's Don Juan, which (we speak not in dispraise of that wonderful work) were disjointed, palpable, easily separated; their beginning and ending were manifest; whereas the varieties in Mr. Hood's thoughts are inextricable the one from the other; they steal on you, like the noiseless transformation of a cloud, before you are aware; yet, though unaccountable and surprising, are quite natural. Something of this power is exemplified in the design prefixed by the author to his essay called "A Dream," in which a medley of human faces grow, as you look at the engraving, out of each other, and where the very hair of the sleeping countenance seems instinct with life, and loaded with strange visages.

After this dull prosing of ours, it will, perhaps, be expected that we should present our readers with a specimen of the wit and talent of the

author: but, where all is so excellent, we are puzzled how to select; not to mention that it would be impossible to transfer to our pages the woodcuts of the volume, and they deserve quotation as much as the rest.

It gives us pleasure to add, that the book has been eminently successful. We have, ourselves, heard it praised and quoted in many companies, and feel convinced that it will furnish pleasure and mirth to hundreds of parties in the present festive season.

Head-pieces and Tail-pieces. By a travelling Artist.

We are pleased to find that this unpretending little volume belongs to that better class of short tales or nouvelles, which, we have before observed, are become so frequent and popular of late. But what is not so frequent, the work rather exceeds the degree of merit promised in the outset, and improves upon us as we read. They are not, indeed, stories of much pith and substance; they are too brief to awaken any very lively or lasting impression; but some of the incidents are very happily conceived; there is a delicate and intimate acquaintance with the lighter feelings and manners of society, and an easy, unaffected display of character, which, however short and sketchy, fail not, for the moment, to amuse. They seldom, indeed, rise to the degree of interest to be gleaned from the volumes of Miss Mitford's "Village," and still less to the more extended and pathetic pieces contained in the able and ingenious series of "High-ways and Bye-ways," which present so many lively and characteristic features of the countries gleaned by the traveller on his route. In the present volume the story of "The Scarf" is decidedly one of the best.

The Poetical Souvenir, by Kennett and George Read Dixon. 8vo.

This is a pleasing and graceful little volume. It does not, to be sure, consist of poetry in its highest moods; neither does it pretend to be of that class. It is strictly a "Souvenir," a remembrancer, and may fitly be used as a present from one absent friend to another, a token of affection capable of exciting tender thoughts and happy recollections. We must not omit to mention that the work is pleasantly ornamented by several wood-cuts.

The following lines will give some idea of the style of the compositions.

Nature Taught.

I saw a star send forth its light
From a richly orb-deck'd sky,
It vanish'd in the sombre night
In splendid sublimity:

And thus I thought of the fame of earth,
Which fades ere scarce it knows its birth!

I saw a stream in its current clear
Blooming herbs, and leaves of death,
And it swept along in its gay career
Buds of sweet and noxious breath:
And thus I thought of our passions' sway,
Bearing our virtues with vices away!

I saw a rain enshroued in green
Ivy, and cyclamen flower,
Time in his ravage here had been
Exerting his awful power:
And thus I thought, oft a smile will reign
In the face of grief—in the midst of pain!

I heard the wind's continued moan
When the sun was gaily shining,
It made a murmur of its own,
Like man at naught repining:
And thus, I thought, is the way of those
Discontented minds, who make their woes!

Then ocean's weed I saw uprise
On a foaming wave's high crown,
It seem'd to seek the very skies,
Then sunk more quickly down:
And thus I thought are our hopes and fears,
Born in sunshine—lost in tears!

I saw the breeze still roughly chide
The aspen leaf in its trembling,
It moved no other leaf beside,
Thus way of man resembling:
When one sharp evil chides the breast,
Then sorrow adds another guest.

I saw a stone on the billows sent,
Sparkling sun-gems showing,
It scarcely on ocean's bosom went,
Ere to its depths 'twas going,
Thus teaching, in its short career,
That life is short—that death is near.

An Inquiry into the Cause and Growth of Insolvency; or, a Review of the existing state of Debtor and Creditor. In four Parts:—I. On the Facility of procuring Credit. II. On Credit received. III. On the Impolicy of Imprisonment for Debt, and Law of Arrest. IV. On the Mutual Interest of Debtor and Creditor.

This very excellent and able expose of the impolicy and ill effects of the law of which it treats, is appropriately enough addressed to the Home Secretary, whose liberal and well-directed efforts in the reform of other branches of our English code hold out a favourable promise, we think, of much future good. Inquiries and elucidations like these in the pamphlet before us, into whose particular merits we cannot here afford to enter, are well calculated to clear the way, by the suggestion of hints, and pointing out individual examples, to a more liberal and mutually advantageous system of law between debtor and creditor, equal, if not superior to that which is in force in many of the Continental states, which, we are concerned to think, at the present moment, do, in point of lenity and policy, in that branch greatly surpass us. At all events, our system calls for early and important revision; nor can the friends of revival of cruel and absurd, and the promoters of more judicious and humane enactments devote time and talents to any one more desirable and attainable object than the author's.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The fortunes of Old Drury have brightened this month, as we expected, and Mr. Price is beginning to reap the fruits of steady perseverance in a good system. Laporte, the French comedian, well known at the little, pleasant, unlicensed theatre in Tottenham-street, drew the first money by his appearance in the English drama, and has proved attractive at half price ever since. He is a genuine actor; quiet, unobtrusive, and accustomed to identify himself with his part in a manner seldom even attempted on our stage, except by Blanchard and Farren. He speaks English with remarkable correctness for a Frenchman; and the pleasure of the spectator is not so much affected by his actual imperfections as by a sort of nervous apprehension of failure, which he triumphantly avoids. We fancy he is in jeopardy, as in our misplaced humanity we tremble for a rope-dancer, who "lives along his line" with all the security which a practised eye and well-strung nerves can give. Had he possessed less merit, the character of the piece in which he first played might have rendered his success doubtful. It was (for we may now speak of it in the past tense) a farce compressed from Dryden on the story of *Amphitryon*—a story which, since the gods of Olympus were out of date, could never have any thing but absolute or implied indecency to recommend it to public favour. In this piece, grossness of expression was avoided; but the evil was never far off, or the scenes would have been utterly without meaning. Laporte played *Sosia*, and gave the scene in which Mercury partly cudgels and partly argues him out of a belief in his own identity, in as pleasant a manner as to make it appear almost natural. There is some resemblance in face between him and Harley, who personated his divine duplicate; but no contrast could be stronger than that exhibited by the unconscious style of the *Sosia* and the self-complacent nods and becks of the lively fidget Mercury. *Amphitryon*, which was only endured for the sake of Laporte, has given place to an ingenious interlude, called "The Lawyer's Clerk, or the Lottery Ticket," in which he personates a lawyer's clerk delighting in other people's misfortunes, with singular vivacity and truth. A fine opportunity for the gratification of this personage's amiable propensities is afforded by a lottery ticket (now alas! existing only on the stage) which has been purchased by his master's pretty maid, transferred by the maid to Mrs. Corset the

milliner, in satisfaction of a debt for caps and ribands, and sold by Mrs. Corset again to Charles, the lover of its first possessor. Our village tormentor has the pleasure of promoting a match between his master and the maid, when she is supposed the fortunate holder, and breaking it off by revealing the motive of the suitor; and afterwards performs the same good office between the old lawyer and the milliner, and between the milliner and Charles; chuckling delightedly as each affair grows ripe for his purpose, and reckoning up all the miseries which follow his efforts as clear gains. Laporte does all this so disinterestedly, there is so much good humour in his spite, that we can scarcely help enjoying the jest with him, and find our spleen at once excited and diverted by the curious infelicities of the farce. Mrs. Orger is the maid of all work; and a more real bit of acting than her performance has not been seen during the season. Now that Miss Kelly is rather above trundling a mop, there is no representative of the kitchen so true, nor a representation of any class more handsome.

Miss Stephens has returned with her simplicity uninjured by practice or applause, and her voice as uncloyingly sweet as ever. The first note from her after a long absence, comes on the ear and on the heart like the earliest music of spring, and awakens the same feeling of youth and the same confused recollection of old and happy times. She has been gay in *Lilla*, pathetic in *Malvina*, and charmingly piquant in Mrs. Ford; but we would fain see and hear her in *Polly*, and *Mandane*, and above all in *Rosetta*, her first, and therefore her favourite performances. Braham has sung with her in his own inspired strain, which no other male singer has approached within our memory. The very coldness and feebleness of his acting when he speaks, serves to illustrate his high enthusiasm for his art; for the moment he begins to sing, he not only sings nobly, but he acts finely; his chest dilates, his eye brightens, and his action is informed with energy, the excitement lending passion and skill where before all was sluggish and clumsy. His song "The winter it is past," which he sings without accompaniment in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," is a masterpiece of taste and expression.

Mr. Lunn, who is known to the Haymarket audiences as a lively and whimsical farce-writer, has produced an after-piece of new pretensions to elegance with considerable success. It is called "White

Lies; or the Major and the Minor," and contains some very ludicrous perplexities arising from the embarrassments of a newly-married couple, each of whom tries to raise money without the knowledge of the other. Mrs. Yates is so ladylike and sportive in the wife as to excite surprise that she is not oftener brought forward to grace comedy; Harley is irresistibly droll as a vivacious pawnbroker, in mourning for his late wife, who had subjected him to imprisonment for libellous accounts of her past life of the notorious Stockdale school; and Wallack extremely spirited as the spendthrift husband. To complete the comic company, Liston has returned, and draws as full houses as if he had been in America, instead of playing his hundred nights at the Haymarket during the autumn. In every department but tragedy, this establishment is now excellently appointed; and as it is directed by a gentleman of plain manly sense and suitable firmness, we look forward, notwithstanding the unpromising commencement of the season, to a prosperous issue.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The "*Foscari*," after being represented fourteen nights, has been withdrawn, to be produced again in the spring. It has attracted to the theatre an unusual number of fashionable visitors, especially ladies, who have bestowed on it the unquestionable praise of deep attention and silent tears. This success proves that there is yet a taste for the genuine drama, which only requires to be cherished; for the defects of *Foscari* are its occasional weaknesses of language—its merits are its dramatic tact and its true pathos, and these have always told with the audience. Almost all the scenes have the air of being present entire to the author's imagination while she wrote—as if she stood by, saw how the persons looked, and anticipated the thrilling answer or the rising tear. Thus one of the Senators describes the gait of the Doge advancing to judgment—"How different from his step of yesterday, how hurried yet how slow!"—the finest stage direction which could be given; and instances of the same excellence are numerous. Among those touches of noble emotion which were most felt in the acting, are the instant, unhesitating assurance expressed by the Doge of his son's innocence; Camilla's joy in discovering *Foscari* when on his trial, and her flying to him for comfort; the indignant refusal of *Foscari* to resign her to *Erizzo*, and his placing her in the arms of his prosecutor, with an entreaty that he will be kind to her and pardon her her love; and the brotherly regard with which *Cosmo*, in the midst of his anger, treats

Camilla, as left alone with him in the world. To these separate passages may be added the whole parting scene between the Doge and Francesco, which, though acted in the most quiet manner both by Young and Kemble, was always heard with breathless interest, and generally followed by three distinct rounds of applause. Among the parts which were less effective, were some of the speeches which would have seemed most showy—as *Foscari*'s passionate demand for death, "a murderer's death," instead of exile, which we take to be false, and which the audience did not recognize as true. Such a demand is consistent with religious feeling, but not with the code of tragedy or even of romance—where, if the hero is sentenced to die by the hands of the executioner, he generally prefers taking the law into his own hands. A friend of the young soldier might have replied in the language of *Cassius* :—

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,

Can be retentive to the strength of spirit ;

But life being weary of these worldly

bars,

Never lacks power to dismiss itself.

If you know this, know all the world be-

sides,

That part of tyranny that you do bear

You can shake off with pleasure.

It was exceedingly agreeable to be among an audience so just; and we hope that the sense of their right appreciation of the work, will encourage an author who has that rare property, the true dramatic spirit, to produce yet bolder and more perfect tragedies.

Mr. Young has, after a long interval, resumed the part of Richard, and has considerably altered his style of performing that arduous character. He was formerly polished throughout; occasionally tame; but giving to all the speeches their poetical beauty. He is now often energetic, but never gracious; and affects a bluff familiarity of manner which does not become one whose forte lies in the elegant and the harmonious. Parts of his performance are unquestionably fine—as his tent scene, the battle scene, and above all, the scene in which he awaits the execution of his orders for murdering the young Princes; but as a whole, the effect is unsatisfactory, and perhaps the more disappointing from its very excellences. The melancholy groundwork of the character is entirely lost; and thus the contrasted brilliancy of its sallies when excited by success, is dimmed; the tongue which should "wheedle with the devil," is changed for that of a blustering boaster;

the joviality is coarse instead of regal; the wit which should blister and stab, evaporates in noise; and the energies which should bear Richard triumphantly up almost to the end, soon flag and leave him powerless. Mr. Young has obviously re-studied the part, after seeing Mr. Kean; he disdains to imitate servilely, and the attempt to blend two styles of acting, so dissimilar, could not succeed. A man's own style is generally better for him than that of another; and as Mr. Young has a manner of his own which is impressive and graceful, he would act more wisely by adhering to it than by adopting familiarities which only render art imperfect without exhibiting nature.

"Deaf and Dumb," the most interesting, perhaps, of the class of dramas to which it belongs, has been revived at this house, and performed twice with good effect, though the principal charm which formerly rendered it attractive—the admirable pantomime of Mrs. C. Kemble—was but imperfectly supplied. Miss Scott, who represented Theodore, is a clever girl and a rising actress; but her pathos is not sufficiently subdued, and her gesticulations are too violent. In other respects, the

play was cast with unusual strength. Young played the Abbé De l'Épée in a chaste, manly, and affecting style; Charles Kemble, in the Young Soldier, found one of those parts in which he leaves nothing to wish for—that of a brave generous spirit, called to act under circumstances which try it to agony, and amidst which it triumphs; and Warde as the usurper of the orphan's fortunes, who is detected and baffled, gave as masterly a picture of emotion suppressed by deadly struggle as we ever saw upon the stage. Serle played the honest advocate in a fine hearty style, and Mrs. Glover was quite formidable in the heroine's mother. This lady is a great acquisition to the company; her performance of Mrs. Subtle alone should place her in the highest rank of comic actresses.

Both theatres have this month received the honour of a visit from his Majesty—a considerate piece of kindness, which is, we are afraid, costly to the donor—for the state with which he is incumbered must destroy all pleasure, and the necessity of hearing God save the King four or five times be a burthen almost intolerable to royal ears. Is there no constitutional mode of redressing these grievances of kings?

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE opera season commenced at an unusually early period, on Saturday the 2d Dec. with Spontini's "*La Vestale*," the preparations and rehearsals for which were briefly noticed in the last number of the N. M. M. by a colleague of ours. The performances, since the opening of the house, have been limited to one night in each week.

"*La Vestale*" was set to a French text, and first produced at Paris in 1807. The music, more than any of the previous compositions of Spontini, gained him a celebrity on which his fame has mainly rested ever since. "*Ferdinand Cortez*," subsequently written, although a work of great merit, maintained, but did not augment his reputation; and "*Olympia*," a more recent composition, and a classic work by all accounts (for it is but partially known to ourselves) has not thrown "*La Vestale*" into the shade.

The plot of this drama is extremely simple and slight. Julia, the daughter of a Roman patrician, had placed her affections on Licinius, a Roman general, against the will of her father, whose pride considered the birth of Licinius derogatory to a union with his noble race. Licinius, to gain higher claims on the hand

of Julia, enters the field against the Gauls, obtains a signal victory at the head of the Roman legions, and returns with the honours of a triumph, just previous to which the action of the drama begins. He finds that in his absence Julia has been compelled by her father to become a vestal virgin. A clandestine interview takes place between the two lovers in the Temple of Vesta itself, on the night when it was Julia's turn to watch the sacred fire. This duty is neglected during the tender meeting, the flame expires, the transgression of Julia is discovered, and, agreeably to the laws of the state, she is doomed to die by being immured alive in a vault. At the moment when she is descending into the horrid grave, Licinius, with some of his soldiers, comes to her rescue; but his efforts would have been unavailing, were it not for a miracle which causes a ball of fire to fall upon the altar on which the vestal-veil of Julia had been placed; the veil is consumed, the sacred fire restored, and the interference of the Deity thus saves the intended victim, and leads to her union with Licinius.

A drama thus representing one single incident and its result, can scarcely be expected to interest an audience during

three acts, by the sole attraction of its two principal agents, Julia and Licinius (Madame Caradori and Curioni). There are in all only five *dramatis personæ* in the play: the two before-mentioned; the Chief Vestal (Madame Biagioli), whose employment consists in heading the processions and occasionally admonishing or inculpating Julia; Cinna, a friend of Licinius (Signor Giovanola), who is little more than a walking gentleman; and the High Pontiff (Signor de Angeli) who does even less, his whole part, as here assigned to him, not exceeding perhaps fifty or sixty lines.

The meagreness of the plot and action is therefore a fundamental fault in "La Vestale," against which few composers would probably contend successfully. The whole of the second act simply consists of Julia's introduction into the temple, her interview with Licinius, and its disastrous discovery. The whole piece extends to not much more than thirty pages, the greatest part of the performance consisting in frequent choruses, processions, and ballets superadded to the first and last acts.

Although it is natural to suppose that the music must, in some degree at least, be affected by the nudity of the plot and incidents, it cannot be denied that the score of Spontini proclaims the master in his art. It is highly dramatic throughout, the harmonies are rich and scientific, and the instrumentation is excellent; several of the choruses combine simplicity with grandeur of effect, and the marches, intermingled with the chorus, are vigorous and imposing. The allegro in the Overture is also perfect in its kind. But with regard to songs and concerted pieces, Spontini appears to us to have been less decidedly successful. Of concerted pieces, indeed, there is but little at all, excepting the finales and a trio in the second act; and as to the songs, the melodies have not fastened themselves on our memory. We frequently observed very interesting subjects; but they proved of such short duration, that by the time our musical sensorium was beginning to register the idea, watch its rhythmical keeping, and try to seize the meaning, the expected treasure had vanished. In this particular, a comparison with Rossini involuntarily obtruded itself. The latter, amidst even a mass of adventitious ornament, is ever clear and universally intelligible; every thing is in keeping, round, and satisfactorily carried through, so as to constitute a perfect whole. This, it seemed to us even on a second hearing, is not often the case in the songs of "La Vestale." We frequently were at a loss to grasp the

melodic thread, and when seized, we found it difficult to hold it fast. Indeed the music, although applied to an apt, and, generally, good Italian translation, seemed to us to betray greatly the original French text, and to have been mainly accommodated to the French operatic style, which is not the best. Upon the whole, the first act told best; in the second and third acts a certain degree of languor was often felt, in which the choruses, however, acted as a powerful relief.

In speaking of the merits of the performers, our attention almost exclusively directs itself to Curioni and Madame Caradori. The former, although his part was not one in which his powers were called into splendid action, made every exertion to render it successful, and gained merited applause. Madame Caradori surpassed our expectations. The weight of the piece almost entirely rests upon Julia, both in a vocal and dramatic point of view; in the latter respect it is, from the beginning of the second act to the conclusion, of a deeply pathetic and tragic cast. From our view of the line of acting most consonant with Madame Caradori's mental and physical organization, which adapts itself preferably to delineations of a tender, gentle, and chaste description, we confess we were under some apprehension when we heard of her having undertaken the part in question, the most arduous by far of any which this lady had as yet sustained. But the event proved our fears to have been unfounded. The intense pathos and energy of a Pasta or a Camporese, the most enthusiastic friends of Madame Caradori could not reasonably look for; but they must have been gratified in finding that in her affectionate scenes with Licinius, in the conflict between a guilty passion and the severe injunctions of the vestal vow, in her delineation of grief, despair, and of the horror of her impending doom, Madame Caradori rose above herself; that is, rose beyond the standard of her gentler nature; and these exertions to act up to the demands of the character were free from the slightest appearance of artificial effort or affectation. Her Julia presented a picture of distress and despondency, such as a tender and soft female mind would exhibit. It had not the deep and forcible design and colouring of a Domenichino or a Salvator Rosa; but it still represented the truth of nature. Thus much for the conception in general. With regard to the manner, we cannot omit remarking that in Madame C.'s action and attitudes, we discovered as much improvement as in the strength of her voice. There was a freedom and often an elegance in the

former which had never before been so strikingly displayed, and which confirmed us in the opinion expressed on previous occasions, that this lady is capable of much more, if she will but boldly attempt it. The vocal execution of Madame C.'s part left nothing to desire; it was distinguished by her usual chasteness, correctness, and scientific knowledge.

Madame Biagioli, who on a former season had already appeared in second parts on this stage, was sufficiently respectable in that of the Chief Vestal, to give satisfaction to the audience. The little which Signor Giovanola had to do was done in a very mediocre way; and of the High Priest, Signor de Angeli, the less said the better. If we may trust the impression on our memory, this part is more effective in the original: we have seen Derivis in it at Paris, whose fine bass is an important aid in the performance.

The choruses were complete, and their training must have been well attended to, to produce the good effect witnessed on the present occasion. The orchestra, led by M. Spagnoletti, appears to be composed of many able instrumentalists, and altogether well appointed.

As regards scenery and "spectacle" there was reason to be satisfied upon the whole. On the first night, Mr. Ebers had introduced four horses to draw the triumphal chariot of Licinius. There could be no impropriety in this; on the contrary, the thing was perfectly in character; but some foolish people in the gallery cried "Shame;" and so Mr. Ebers, to comply with the taste of the public, very naturally saved this additional expense,

and eight or ten of our own species have ever since been harnessed to the car, and have apparently given the desired satisfaction. The conceit of bringing a volcano to Rome, where none ever existed, since the records of history at least, and of causing a ball of fire to issue from the crater and fall upon the altar of Vesta, is not in good taste, and altogether incongruous. Fire from Heaven, simply, as the poem has it, would have been much more rational. Still more preposterous is the strange notion to make all the gods of Olympus come down outside the walls of Rome, at the conclusion of the piece, to witness the celebration of the nuptials of Julia and Licinius by means of dances, &c.

The ballets hitherto exhibited at the King's Theatre have been, as has already been observed, incidental appendages to the opera itself. Their conception, general arrangement, and the grouping, as planned by Mons. D'Egville, are creditable to his skill and taste, as far as the occasion demanded their display. Mademoiselle Brocard is again engaged, and looks as pretty as ever. Among the new "personel" Mademoiselle Buron claims our notice. From what we have seen, this lady is likely to prove an acquisition of importance. She dances with great skill and taste, and her physical vigour imparts to her exertions the firmness and *à plomb* which is so often missed in female artists of even a high rank.

A new opera by Pacini, "*La Schiava in Bagdad*," is in rehearsal for the *début* of Signor Zucchelli, who is already known to the British public as a *basso cantante* of the first rate.

FINE ARTS.

WE have just been favoured with the sight of a work, not yet off the easel, which cannot be looked at without feelings of deep interest, as an object of art merely; but which affects the spectator doubly when seen in connexion with collateral circumstances attending the production of it. It is chiefly, however, in the first point of view that we are bound to regard it. As a work of art then, merely, we are decidedly of opinion that it is among the very best, if not the very best in its class, which the artist, Mr. Northcote, has produced: and this is giving it a very high meed of general praise. Its subject is Christ's *Agony in the Garden*: we mark the word "agony" especially, because that is the precise point of the sacred relation which the artist has chosen to illustrate; and

he has done so in a more affecting, because in a more simple and natural manner, than we recollect to have met with in any other work whatever on the same subject. One of the most celebrated pictures in the world—much more celebrated, indeed, in our mind, than its merits entitle it to be—is on this very subject. We allude to the small Correggio brought from Spain by the Duke of Wellington, and by him held, we believe, rather in the light of a sort of national hostage, to be returned to its place on some future occasion, than as an actual possession of his own—for it was, if we mistake not, taken by him in battle, and from the immediate personal possession of Napoleon. This picture, of which there is a—copy, shall we say? or repetition, at the National Gallery, re-

presents the Saviour praying merely; and thus precludes that high tragic interest which the passage in holy writ warrants, and which has unquestionably been given to it by the fine production now before us. It is of the full gallery or altar size, and it depicts the Saviour at the precise moment when he is literally overcome by the inward "agony" of his merely human feelings, and faints into the supporting arms of the heavenly messenger who is waiting upon and watching over him. The design, as we have said, is extremely simple; but it is also perfectly original, and singularly effective. The Saviour is kneeling directly fronting the spectator, and beside a mass of dark, piled-up rocks, on the top of which, behind the Saviour, and above his head, is the angel, who has taken his stretched-forth right-hand, and is supporting him by it; while the left-hand hangs down to the ground, and the head is bent sidewise on the right shoulder. The outspread wings of the angel form a sort of holy canopy over the group; and the rest of the canvass is occupied by dark clouds, which give a mysterious solemnity to the scene, and which are only rendered more awfully imposing in their effect by a stream of supernatural radiance which descends from above, right down through the centre of the picture, and while it illumines the whole face and person of the Saviour, flings only a lurid and indistinct light on all the other parts. Dwelling for a moment on the mere details, the face of the Saviour is, as it should be, the chief and absorbing point of interest. It is in fact exquisitely conceived, and admirably expressed,—including quite sufficient of mortal agony to affect the spectator to a pitch of deep and touching sympathy, while it does not in the slightest degree overstep that fine line which divides passionate interest from a feeling of pain that is seldom unaccompanied by something bordering on disgust. Madame de Stael has somewhere said to the effect that strong passion cannot be strongly represented without including something of vulgarity. Those who differ from the opinion expressed in this axiom, need do no more in their justification than point to the face of the Saviour in this picture.

With respect to the general characteristic of this fine work, we should be disposed to express it by the term elegance. There is a graceful eloquence (if we may so express ourselves) in the whole design and composition, which give it a peculiar charm, while they do not in the smallest degree detract from the impressive and sacred character which should and does

prevail through the work. With respect to the colouring of this picture, it is at once more sombre and more brilliant than the general style of colouring which this artist usually adopts; the whole of the upper and surrounding departments being thrown into a mysterious obscurity which is highly appropriate to the scene; while the person and face of the Saviour are illuminated to the highest pitch, and which illumination is rendered still more striking by the bold expedient of attiring the whole person in a white robe, merely relieved by a sky-blue scarf crossing the shoulders, and flowing to the ground on either side.

We have said that this fine work is interesting to the spectator on more than one account. We shall no further dwell on what we now refer to, than by copying from the foot of the picture the following inscription: "James Northcote pinxt. 1826, aged 80 years."

La Belle Jardinière, by Raphael.—A very curious and interesting work has just been offered for public sale in London, which, if it be not really the original picture by Raphael himself, assuredly is only inferior to the duplicate of the same subject now in the Louvre, inasmuch as it cannot be absolutely traced and authenticated as the production of Raphael's own hand. Still there is very good ground for supposing that it really is a duplicate of the celebrated Louvre picture, by the same artist, and not a copy. The picture in the Louvre is known all over the world by the title of "*La Belle Jardinière*;" and this repetition of it formed the altar-piece of the Cardinal Mazarin's private chapel, during the time he was prime minister of France. It represents the Virgin, with the infant Christ and St. John, in front of a romantic landscape, with hills and architectural buildings in the distance, and a few delicately pencilled flowers on each side of the Virgin,—from which latter objects the picture seems to have taken its name. The picture is an upright one, and the Virgin is seated in the extreme front, with her right-hand encircling the waist of the infant Jesus, who is standing on her right foot, and looking up into her face. The St. John is kneeling on one knee, and looking eagerly into the face of the Jesus; and the look of the Virgin is directed downward on them both, so as almost to veil her eyes by their lids. This pyramidal arrangement of the figures gives something of an architectural formality of character to the group, which falls in very fitly with the somewhat precise and stiff manner which Raphael adopted when he took particular pains

with the landscape part of his works,—as he seems to have done in this instance. But though the general character of the group is somewhat formal, the details of it are nothing less. The children are designed with infinite grace and elegance; and of the two, the St. John has perhaps more character and expression than the Jesus;—it has also a likeness to the Virgin—which produces a singular, and, to say truth, a not very appropriate effect. The Jesus, though expressed with great spirit, does not include any thing either very agreeable or very characteristic. But the Virgin is the great charm of this picture, as indeed it is of all those of Raphael on this subject. The Virgin is a character on which Raphael has from time to time lavished the whole force of his exquisite genius, and of that no less exquisite taste to which his genius was always kept in subservience. Correggio's sensibility (which, so far as relates to the matters now in question, is but another name for genius) was perhaps to the full as great as that of Raphael: and it could not be greater. But his taste was not so true, and was very far from being so refined. And the consequence was, that his sensibility frequently led him beyond those due bounds within which general observers can sympathise with him; and permitted, or rather forced him to fall into what can only be characterized by the term affectation: though assuredly it was not affectation in him, but merely an excess of sensibility over the taste that should have curbed and directed it. Some of his females (and those among the very finest of them nevertheless) remind one of that class of persons who

“Die of a rose, in aromatic pain.”

Now this is never the case with Raphael's females; not even with his Holy Virgins, who might, if any thing could, excuse this extravagance. Of the one which forms the chief charm of the picture before us, we will say, that if we have seen some which include a kind of expression which may be preferred to this—an expression more agreeable, more touching, more sweet, more tender, more true to the mixed nature of the character—to the Virgin-mother, in short, an expression more appropriate;—if we have seen this in other pictures, we have never seen one in which the expression was more intense, and at the same time more distinct and consistent with itself—more individualized: which latter character is one of the rarest and most effective that a

work of art can possess. The grand merit of Titian's portraits, and that in which they surpass all others, is, their absolute individuality. They are consistent with themselves: which can scarcely be said of any other heads whatever, whether portraits or ideal ones. Now the head of the Virgin, in the picture before us, is consistent with itself: which is frequently not the case even in Raphael's own pictures of the same character, as well as of others. The expression is that of an intense consciousness, a perpetual and all-pervading sense, not exactly of personal superiority, but of something very like it—of personal distinction, at least, from all other beings whatever; and a consequent call for that perpetual watching over every movement, and even every thought, which females invariably feel when they are placed in any peculiar situation with reference to their fellow-beings. There is no great degree of feminine beauty in the face, nor even of that amiable and endearing character which supersedes beauty where it is, and more than supplies its place where it is not. On the contrary, there is a severity of expression—graceful, tender, and even touching in a high degree, but still severity—which has something repelling, at least, thought not repulsive. We should expect that a person disposed to find fault with the peculiar expression to which we allude, and not knowing how, might say there was an ill-tempered, and almost a sulky look, in the face. But there can be no doubt that this look in question, however it may be described, is exquisitely accordant with the peculiar situation of the person depicted, without in the least degree detracting from the character with which all artists of genius have delighted to invest that person. There is, in fact, infinite sweetness and gentleness of character, kept, however, in complete subservience to that perpetually present sense of her high and holy calling, which we have alluded to above. With respect to the mere manual execution of this picture, it is exquisite and elaborate in a high degree. It has all the smoothness and softness of Leonardo da Vinci, without that tameness which is so often (even in Leonardo himself) the effect of great elaboration. The head of the Virgin, in particular, has acquired, by its exquisite finish, an aerial effect, which we do not remember to have seen in any other of Raphael's works. And the outlines, too, which are sometimes very hard in Raphael's works, particularly his early ones, are in the present picture blended

most sweetly and softly into the adjoining parts. There is, however, one exception to the above remark, which may be worth noticing, because it has been ingeniously and plausibly enough used as an argument, that the present picture is the identical one painted by Raphael in the first instance to an express order, and that the duplicate now in the Louvre was copied by himself afterwards. The Virgin wears on her shoulders a dark blue mantle, the outlines of which are not blended into the adjoining parts as they are in the rest of the picture, but stand out in a hard and unpleasant manner. And it so happens that Vasari, in his life of Raphael, when speaking of the last picture he painted in Florence, expressly says it "was left in the hands of Ridolfo Ghirlandajo, to finish a blue mantle which was not completed," Raphael having been sent for to Rome by the Pope; and a note of the editors of the Florence edition of Vasari describes the picture so as to fix it as either one or other of those now in question. Whether or not the anecdote of the mantle is equally applicable to the picture at the Louvre, is more than our memory enables us to say.

It will be observed that we have spoken of this picture as if there could be little doubt of its being equal to the celebrated picture at the Louvre; and it is because we conceive it to be so, in point of mere merit, that we have thought it worthy of a particular notice and description. We would, however, beg it to be understood that we do not pronounce any opinion whatever, as to the fact of its having been painted by Raphael's own hand. This is altogether another question, and one of a class with which we seldom venture to meddle. Our business is with merit alone. We are bound to add, however, in explanation of what we have said as to the great merit, and therefore in our eyes the great value, of the above-named picture, that we conceive a work of art may be so copied that the copy, when Time has added his portion of the labour to it, shall be in every respect equal to its original: of course we do not mean equal in pecuniary value; and still less in the degree of merit displayed by the two artists respectively; but merely equal as an object of admiration and of possession. That there existed considerable doubts as to the authenticity of the above picture, seems certain; since it was publicly sold a few days ago at the price of little more than three hundred guineas.

Comic Wood-cuts.—Two works have

lately appeared, which, if they do not strictly belong to our department of critical notice, belong still less to any other. We allude to Cruikshank's wood-cut illustrations of Craniology, and Mr. Hood's "Whims and Oddities," or rather the wood-cut portions of these latter. The fastidious reader will perhaps allege that the cuts in question can scarcely be said to rank among objects of Fine Art. But he must be careful how he makes invidious distinctions of this kind, lest he should, in so doing, be unwittingly cutting out of their present places whole classes of works which perchance hold no slight ground in his estimation. We must give Mr. Hood's book the *pas*, on account of its novelty; not, however, without taking shame to ourselves for having neglected Mr. G. Cruikshank's, till it has in some measure ceased to be one.

Mr. Hood's book consists of a collection of miscellaneous pieces, all of a comic nature, and some of them illustrated by, or illustrating certain "oddities," in the shape (if shapes they can be called which shape have none) of wood-cuts. Some of these are, in their way, the most singular productions we remember to have seen. They are perfect anomalies—if we may be allowed this contradiction in terms. Works of art they assuredly are not, for they conform to no one rule of it; and quite as little are they works of nature, for nothing in nature could ever have suggested them. They seem to be the offspring of a brain filled to repletion with "thick-coming fancies," that will not let it rest till it has marked them down on paper, as visible images; just as children do their's when you first put a pencil or a bit of chalk into their hands. In fact, they more resemble these products of the "seething brains" of early boyhood, than any thing else to which we could compare them: and accordingly, Boy Hood is the name their whimsical author should go by, among those who have the pleasure of being his intimates. There is, however, this striking difference between the "oddities" we have just alluded to, and those before us, that the latter are "whims" as well as "oddities;"—that is to say, they are at least as droll as they are extravagant and uncommon: some of them from the droll associations which they illustrate or suggest, and others from that altogether unaccountable effect which is sometimes produced by a lucky arrangement or disarrangement of lines and shadows. We will allude more particularly to a few examples, by which, however, our readers must expect to be

amused, more or less, according as they happen to touch or not upon some droll place in their respective pericraniums. Assuredly there is nothing essentially droll in an enormous prize-nurse happening by accident to sit down upon a new-made baby, and squeeze it flat before it has time to squall; and designating this "the spoiled child," scarcely mends the matter. And yet, for the soul of us, we could not help being tickled into the most unseemly shouts of laughter at the sight of this scene as it is depicted in the present volume under the above title. Now we take the reason of this to have been, that a similar catastrophe was on the very verge of happening "in the month," as the nurses call it, to an illustrious old lady who has lately favoured the world with her own biography. At any rate we feel it but justice to ourselves to offer this at least plausible excuse for the laughter to which we must plead guilty on the occasion in question; and if Mr. Hood's readers should have been affected in a similar manner at the sight of the said "spoiled child," we can only say, that unless they can allege as valid an excuse as we have, they must hold very strange notions indeed touching the source of our comic sensations! A great favourite with us among these "oddities," is the first, called "very deaf indeed!" though more as an illustrative anecdote than as a scene. It is an old gentleman, whom a footpad is stopping on the highway, and, in default of being able to make him hear his demands, is firing off his pistol close to his head. But the happy patient still remains in blissful ignorance of the nature of his situation; and while he advances his ear-trumpet nearest to the inquirer, seems to be asking, with the most innocent unsuspectingness, "What did you say?"—The type of our delightful *ci-devant* Miss Tree we can by no means approve of. It is that of an unsightly tree just emerging into the likeness of a female, after the fashion of *Syrinx* in Ovid. He might have hit upon

a much happier than this, surely: for example, a star, with the inscription from Byron, in which he describes them as "a beauty, and a mystery." But this would not have been droll enough for our ingenious type-founder, — whose drollery is at once his forte and his foible. At all events we would counsel him, in his character of wood-cutter, to cut down his *Miss Tree*, and cast her out of his next edition. He may do as he pleases about substituting ours in her place. His "Popular Idea of Cupid" is droll more from the aptness of the inscription, ("Tell me, my heart, can this be love?") than from any thing very clever in the cut. The inscription would have made even one of *Master Westall's Cupids* look droll. The "Winter Nosegay" is very clever—a collection of antiquated virginities laying their heads together in the form of a Bouquet. So is "The Son of the Sleepless," an unhappy father, a sort of English *Monsieur Tomason*, roused from his sleep, or rather in his sleep, to dandle a squalling brat. Its title, however, should have been the *Father of the Sleepless*. Perhaps the best cut in the book, in point of character and expression, is the one bearing the inscription—"O! there's nothing half so sweet in life!" The reader would never guess the illustration of this line. It is a parcel of little boys luxuriating in and about an empty sugar hogshead! The one above the inscription, "*de gustibus non est disputandum*" is the best of those which depend (as several do) on their pun merely. Though more striking, and likely to tell ten times better, it is not a tenth part so good in reality as that of the little tailor elevated by wine, (and his goose, on which he sits,) and singing "A man's a man for a' that." We have no space to notice any more of these "oddities," of which there are forty in the volume, all more or less ingenious and amusing.

The notice of Mr. Cruikshank's illustrations of *Craquelogy*, is necessarily postponed till next month.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

THE DIORAMA.

This exhibition has frequently attracted our notice and admiration before, but we believe we have not as yet paid our tribute of praise to the pictures now exhibiting. One of them, *Roslyn Chapel*, is without question the finest pictorial illusion of any that have yet been displayed; and when we say that it transcends Canter-

bury Cathedral, we believe applause can go no further. Its merit is certainly of the same kind: the senses are most completely cheated, whilst the eye dwells upon and roves around so many distinct objects, separated apparently by such considerable spaces, and standing out in the accurate proportions and grand dimensions of reality. It is hardly possi-

ble to believe that the picture is executed on a flat surface, for the eye seems to penetrate more than a hundred yards beyond the "long withdrawing aisles" of the chapel; the dim religious light which is admitted through the cobwebbed dusty windows is quite perfect; the sun also shining sometimes through an opened door on the pavement, and on the gravelled walk of the garden at the extreme end of the chapel, has the most deceiving effect; the fractured pavement; the reparations which are carrying on; the noble pillars, here and there dilapidated, round which the spectator feels an inclination to walk, and the arched roof darkly figured with architectural devices, complete a delusion

which, we think, has never been surpassed.—The other picture, the City of Rouen, is not so much a favourite with us. It has, however, great merit, particularly in its apparent extent. We thought at the first *coup d'œil*, that the grass had too dark a colour; but this we discovered afterwards to be a great beauty, for it is supposed to have been saturated with rain; a rainbow springs up very much to the surprise and delight of the spectator to carry on this idea, and the various effects of light and shade which are thus displayed are very charming and astonishing. We have not space to dwell upon the blemishes of this last picture.

VARIETIES.

Glass.—It is not generally known that moulded glass stands the transitions of heat and cold infinitely better than what is blown in the common way—a fact highly interesting to those employed in chemical experiments. I have been in the habit for some years of using the common moulded bottles in which Epsom salts are usually sold. I have had one for some years in my possession, in which I have not only frequently boiled water, but oils for making varnish, &c. and which, when I have had occasion to cool it suddenly, I have plunged into snow for that purpose without its breaking. The unequal thickness of the bottles makes no difference, and they may safely be placed on the side of the hot stove, without precaution, for heating it gradually.

Perhaps it may not be difficult to account for this property. When glass is blown in the common way, that is, in the open air, the pressure is applied only to the inner surface, while the outer surface cools while it is in an expanding state; consequently there is an unequal density as to the two surfaces; but when it is blown in the mould, the resistance of the latter makes the outer surface of equal density with the inner one, which is pressed by the air in the act of blowing.—*A Correspondent.*

Royal Society.—The Royal Society has commenced its meetings for the season. At the first, a paper, by Colonel Miller, was read, upon an invention of percussion shells by that scientific and distinguished officer. This invention has been more than once mentioned in the periodicals. The shell is formed so that it must be projected in a certain way, and whenever it reaches its object, a fuse is forced into the chamber so as to explode it. Execution is thus rendered certain; whereas in past practice, not one shell in

many does the slightest harm to an enemy. At the anniversary meeting at their apartments in Somerset-place, the President delivered his address to the society on the distribution of the medals. He first entered upon a luminous and interesting historical review of the progress of the higher departments of chemical philosophy, especially of the atomic theory, or doctrine of definite proportions, in which alone all bodies are found to unite. He clearly established the priority of suggestion of the idea as due to Dr. Bryan Higgins: but its actual experimental establishment, he showed, belonged exclusively to Mr. Dalton of Manchester, to whom on this occasion the council had, in consequence of this and other important investigations, voted one of the gold medals given last year by his Majesty;—the other was awarded to Mr. James Ivory, for his various profound investigations in physical astronomy; of which branch of science the President gave a masterly sketch, and thence, by an easy transition, came to the subject of sidereal astronomy, and the important discoveries respecting double stars, and the actual existence of other systems united by the law of gravitation, made of late by Messrs. Herschel and South. The former gentleman having received the Copley Medal on a prior occasion, it was this year adjudged to the latter. Mr. South was the only one present of those to whom medals were awarded.—The society then proceeded to the election of a council and officers for the year ensuing. The office of secretary, lately vacated by Mr. Brande, was conferred on J. G. Children, esq. F.R. and L.S. of the British Museum. The dinner took place at the Crown and Anchor. About one hundred members were present; among them were Lord Bexley, Mr. Secretary Peel, &c.

The chair was filled by Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P.

Royal Academy.—Mr. Green, Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy, lately delivered his first Lecture. The professor trusted he should not be considered as acting the part of that Greek sophist, who, when Hannibal entered his school, immediately changed his discourse to a treatise upon war, if he was led in the course of his lectures to a higher sphere, by his admiration of the noble works of art, when his intention only was to treat of science which, as a mere subsidiary, contributed to their production. He did not profess to minister, as a high-priest, at the shrine of taste, but merely as a humble votary. The professor then defined the distinction between the terms copying and imitating, as applied to nature: the man, said he, who copied the Mythology of the Iliad, could not be called an imitator of Homer. Imitating implied copying with selection; in this consisted true taste, for no man ever produced great works by an indiscriminate imitation of nature. He demonstrated the falsehood of the vulgar notion that taste is not to be disputed. Such a principle admitted, would place the mind of Raphael upon a level with that of a Hottentot, and the Apollo Belvedere would be no better than the gods of the Friendly Isles. The great works of art are always admired in proportion to the cultivation of intellect. The professor considered the art to be a language (not metaphorically, but in the true acceptation of the word), with this advantage over other languages, that its characters were not arbitrary; they might be read by all with a proportionable cultivation of intellect. This language had its grammar and its accidence, part of which was anatomy, which may thus be considered in a different light from that in which it is studied by the surgeon. The surgeon acquires a knowledge of the whole, that he may more perfectly command the parts; the painter studies the parts that he may more effectually command the whole. He delivered an eulogium upon Leonardo da Vinci, who, to astonishing precision in mechanical, united stupendous mental powers, being at the same time eminent as a painter, architect, engineer, musician, anatomist, and natural philosopher. He formed the first tables of anatomy. The professor, before concluding, particularly impressed upon the students the necessity of industry in the progressive steps of knowledge, as the only means of ultimately producing great works.

Royal Society of Literature.—The society held its first meeting for the season on

Wednesday the 15th November: there was a very full attendance. Several new members were elected; among others, the Hon. Sir S. Gaskell, Mr. Hallam, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, &c. Many names of candidates were likewise proposed. A list of subscriptions to the Building Fund, for the proposed house of the society on the site of the Mews at Charing Cross, many of them displaying great liberality on the part of the members, was presented by the secretary. An ingenious paper was read, communicated by Sir W. Osuseley. This paper consists of two parts—the former part being a discussion relating to several fabulous anecdotes respecting Alexander the Great, commonly considered as of eastern origin, but assigned by the present writer chiefly to Julius Valerius, author of the "*Res Gestæ Alexandri Magni*;" who is placed by the editor of that work, Signor Angelo Mai, in the third or fourth century of the Christian era. In the second part, Sir W. Osuseley reclaims, in favour of the oriental writers, a variety of popular fictions; such as Pope's "*January and May*," Boccaccio's fourth story in the "*Decameron*," Parnell's "*Hermit*," the story of "*Santon Baraisa*," several of the tales in the "*Gesta Romanorum*," the story of "*Whittington*," the induction to the "*Taming of the Shrew*," &c.; the praise of inventing which has been long usurped by Europeans. It was announced to the meeting, that the first fasciculus of Hieroglyphics, published by the society, was ready for distribution. The object of this work, to be pursued upon a plan carried into execution in two fasciculi by the Egyptian Society, now dissolved, is, to facilitate the interpretation of the hieroglyphics; in which some progress has lately been made, by the publication of the many splendid specimens extant in various collections. The work is well executed, in the lithographic manner, and on a large scale.

Society of Arts, &c. Adelphi.—In consequence of the resignation of Wilmot Horton, Esq. (a vice president), and of the deaths of Messrs. E. Dawson and W. Evans (severally, chairman to the committees of accounts, and of colonies and trade), David Pollock, W. H. Rodkin, and George Twining, Esquires, were elected by ballot to fill these offices.

Society of Antiquaries.—The meetings of this learned body for the present session commenced on Nov. 16, when the chair was taken by H. Hallam, Esq. F.R.S. vice-president: several gentlemen were then admitted fellows of the society, and the following other business was transacted. A resolution of the council, em-

powering the treasurer and director of the society for the time being to proceed to the election and admission of fellows in the absence of the president and vice-presidents, and to transact all other business, in the same manner as if the president or a vice-president were present, was confirmed by the society, and ordered to be added to the statutes thereof. W. J. Goodwin, Esq. presented a silver coin of Ethelred II., struck at Winchester, which was found in digging near Canterbury Cathedral. The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, President of the Society of Antiquaries, exhibited the Household Book of James V. of Scotland, containing the accounts of his household from Sept. 14, 1538, to Sept. 13, 1539; and some observations upon it, by Henry Ellis, Esq. B.C.L. Sec. S.A., were read. This book, Mr. Ellis remarks, is a folio volume of no inconsiderable size, and is legibly written, though in a contracted hand. It is divided into four parts, the first giving the general consumption and expenditure of the household; the second, that of the spices; the third, the wines; and the fourth, the stabling. Each part is subdivided into four sections, presenting respectively, the accounts of the pantry, the buttery, the cellar, and the kitchen. The whole furnishes the names as well as the uses and prices of a great variety of articles which our ancestors had in domestic use.

Nov. 23. Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.R.S. vice-president in the chair:—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos presented to the society, in three volumes quarto, "The Irish Chronicles," edited by Dr. O'Connor. A paper with an illustrative drawing, by S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. F.S.A., was read, accompanying the exhibition of an ancient sword, lately added to his son's collection by the liberality of Lord Gage. This weapon of state belonged to the Abbots of Battle in Sussex, who possessed in their monastic domains the jurisdiction of life and death, of which the sword was an emblem. It bears the initials of Thomas de Lodelowe, who filled the abbatial chair about the year 1434. At the dissolution, it came into the hands of Sir John Gage, one of the commissioners appointed to visit the religious houses prior to their suppression, in whose family it remained until presented, as just intimated, to L. Meyrick, Esq. F.S.A. A paper by N. H. Nicolas, Esq. F.S.A. was read, in illustration of a transcript, from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, of the instructions given by Henry VIII. to two officers of his household, to go into Cornwall, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting their friends, but in reality

for that of making enquiries respecting the character, sentiments, and influence of William Kendall, suspected to be an adherent to the unfortunate William Courteney, Marquis of Exeter, son of Catherine Plantagenet, youngest daughter of Edward IV., and W. Courteney, Earl of Exeter. This document presents a curious exemplification of the system of espionage which Henry VIII. so frequently employed.

Meteor.—A few minutes after eight o'clock in the evening, not long since, a very brilliant light for an instant pervaded the town of Poole and its neighbourhood, appearing to be a flash of lightning; but on looking in the direction from which it seemed to proceed, a very vivid streak of light was visible, extending over great part of the heavens, appearing like an immense train of fire; it remained stationary nearly a minute, and then gradually vanished.

Antiquities of Ireland.—Two papers have been recently read before the Royal Irish Academy, on the neglected subject of the antiquities of that country; the first by Mr. Hardiman, of the Record Office, and the second by Mr. O'Reilly, the compiler of the "Irish Dictionary." Mr. Hardiman's paper is upon the subject of deeds, concerning transfers of land and other property, principally in that part of Munster now called the county of Clare, previously to the introduction of the English laws. The first document he exhibited belongs to the twelfth century, a date which synchronises with the oldest classical manuscript we have; and the last is dated in the sixteenth century. Mr. O'Reilly's is a dissertation on the Brehon Laws, a tolerably perfect code of which still exists in MS.

Prize Chronometers.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view of affording the utmost possible aid to navigation, and encouragement of the mechanic arts, have instituted two annual prizes, for the two best chronometers that could be produced, viz. 300*l.* for the best, providing the error of its mean daily rate, when doubled, added to the mean of its extreme variation, shall not exceed six seconds; and 200*l.* for the second best, providing its errors, on the same principle, shall not exceed ten seconds, after twelve months' trial at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; each competitor being allowed to put in two; and from the monthly reports, it appears that forty-eight were admitted on trial on the 1st of May, 1825. By official documents, issued from the Royal Observatory, it appears that the two prizes have been awarded to Mr. J. M. French, Royal Exchange, his chronometers having far exceeded in accu-

racy any thing on record; the variation of the first prize having been only six tenths of a second in the twelve months on its mean daily rate; three-tenths during the last nine months: and under one tenth of a second during the last four months of the trial; and No. 975, entitled to the second prize, varied less than a second during the twelve months. An expert navigator could have sailed to China and back again with the one, and not have been out of his longitude more than half a mile,—while, with the other, a voyage might have been performed round the world, and the greatest error need not have exceeded fifty or sixty perches. The two chronometers, and one for which Mr. F. had previously gained a prize, are eight-day chronometers.

Electricity and Magnetism.—The brig *Médusa*, Capt. Aspet, of Jersey, while on the passage from La Guayra to Liverpool, encountered a thunder-storm in lat. 33. 46. long. 58. 12. during which the electric fluid destroyed the magnetic power of the compasses on board; two of which were on deck, and two in the cabin. An optician has examined the compasses, and finds they have entirely lost their attractive powers.

Mining.—In the last number of the Edinburgh Journal of Science, Dr. W. Dyce has inserted an account of a cheap and effectual method of blasting granite rock. The whole process may be summed up under the three following heads; to inflame the gunpowder at the bottom of the charge, by means of sulphuric acid, charcoal, and sulphur; to take advantage of the propelling power of gunpowder, as is done with a cannon-ball, only reversing its mode of action, and, instead of a spherical, to apply one of a conical form, by which the full effect of the wedge is given in every direction at the lower part of the charge, but particularly downwards; and, in the last place, to add to the effect of the whole, to insure a fourth-part of the depth of the bore at the bottom to be free from the gunpowder, so that, when inflammation ensues, a red heat may be communicated to the air in the lower chamber, whereby it will be expanded to such a degree as to have the power of at least one hundred times the atmospheric pressure, and thereby give this additional momentum to the explosive power of the gunpowder.

The Tallipot Tree.—A leaf of this extraordinary tree has lately been brought over from the island of Ceylon, of which place

it is a native, and is now in the possession of the Rev. R. Fletcher, of Hampstead. The leaf is in a good state of preservation; it measures fully 11 feet in height, 16 feet across its widest spread, and from 38 to 40 feet in circumference. If expanded as a canopy, it is sufficient to defend a dinner party of six from the rays of the sun, and in Ceylon is carried about by the natives for that purpose.

Natural History.—On the 30th of October, a bird never before seen in this country, was shot in Kirkblain meadow near Dumfries. It is the lesser Tern or Sea Swallow, *Sterna minuta* of Linnæus, *la petite Hirondelle de mer* of Buffon. The bird is about eight inches long, and fifteen broad, from tip to tip of the expanded wings; it answers to Bewick's description and figure exactly, with this exception, that the feathers of its tail are not white, as he describes, but of a pale lead colour like that of the back and wings. This bird is met with, in the summer months, about the Baltic, in some parts of Russia, the river Irtysh in Siberia, the Black and Caspian Seas, and in America, near New York, &c.

Comet.—On the evening of the 20th November, upon going on deck of the steam-boat, on her arrival at Helensburgh, I observed, through an aperture in a cloud to the west, a bright stream of light, forming an angle with the horizon. This I imagined to proceed from the radiation of the light of two stars near each other, and the state of my eyes coming suddenly from the light below. Upon the clouds clearing away, I was astonished to perceive a magnificent comet. The southern end, or nucleus, was about due west, and about five degrees above the horizon, and the tail extended nearly in a direction to the pole star. I think it could not have been less than ten degrees in length. I continued to observe it till I reached Ardincaple Castle. Upon ascending to the leads, however, in order to observe it more accurately, I found it obscured by clouds, and it must have set before they cleared away. If still in the same quarter of the heavens, it will be seen soon after sunset in the west, near the horizon.—*Correspondent of the Glasgow Chronicle.*

Worms.—A decoction of the bark of the root of the pomegranate tree has, it is stated, been found to be very efficacious in the cure of worms. The root of a young tree ought to be selected for the purpose.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

It is at length placed beyond doubt, that the Nile, of which Bruce conceived he had discovered the sources in Abyssinia, and which the Portuguese had seen and described in the sixteenth century, is only a tributary stream flowing into the true Nile, of which the real source is much nearer to the Equator. For this information we are indebted to M. Calliaud, who accompanied the predatory expedition of the two sons, Ismael and Ibrahim, of the Pacha of Egypt into Nubia, and who, in conjunction with M. Latorres, has made known to us a new region in the interior of Africa, more than five hundred miles in length, and extending to the tenth degree of northern latitude. This gentleman has likewise determined the position of the city of Meroe, of which he found the ruins in the Delta, formed by the Bahr-el-Abriel (the White River), and the Barh-el-Azraq (the Blue River), precisely in the spot where D'Anville had placed them upon the authority of ancient authors. Avenues of sphynxes and of lions, propylea and temples in the Egyptian style, forests of pyramids, a vast enclosure formed with unbaked bricks, seem to point out in this place the existence of a large capital, and may serve to elucidate the still undecided question, "whether civilization followed the course of the Nile from Ethiopia to Egypt; or, whether it ascended from Egypt to Nubia?"

The new Exchange of Paris is incontestably the finest monument of this kind in the world: it equals in size the Parthenon at Athens. Like that famous temple, the Exchange of Paris has the form of an oblong quadrangle, surrounded with pillars almost of the same dimensions, but more numerous. The hall is immense: it goes to the roof of the building, and a cover glass crowns it. A double portico on the ground floor and the first story goes quite round. The ornaments are in the best taste, and *tout ensemble* at once elegant and grand.

Population of France.—The average population of France during the six years from 1817 to 1823, has been computed at 30,319,444 souls. The average of the annual marriages, births, deaths, and increase of population, during the same period, appears to be as follows:—

Marriages	218,917
Total births	957,856
Male births	424,227
Female births	463,649
Legitimate births	892,677
Illegitimate births	65,199
Total deaths	764,848

Male deaths	386,453
Female deaths	378,395
Increase of population	85,255

New Simple Body.—A French chemist, named Ballart, believes that he has discovered a new simple body in sea-water, which he intended to call *muride*; but to which, on the representation of a committee of the Académie des Sciences appointed to examine into the subject, he has given the name of *promé*. The committee, although they do not think the fact absolutely established, report very favourably with respect to its probability.

Light Houses.—It is in the contemplation of the French government to establish light-houses upon all the coasts of that country. Grinez and the Pointe d'Alprek are said to be two of the sites already fixed upon.

Chlorine.—The great effect of Chlorate of soda, and other chlorates, in counteracting dangerous miasma, appears to have been completely established in France. A labourer has lately been restored by them to life, after forty-eight hours of asphyxia.

The Metal Platinum.—M. Roussingault, a celebrated French chemist, has recently discovered a mine of platinum at Antioquia, in the department of Cundinamarca, in Colombia. Hitherto this precious metal, so valuable in the arts, had only been found in the Uralian mountains in Russia, and in the provinces of Choco and Barba-coas, on the coasts of the South Sea, but always in alluvial lands, where it could only be met with accidentally; but in this case there can be no doubt that the metal exists in real veins in the valley De Osus (being very near the province of Choco, from which it is separated only by a branch of the Cordillera of the Andes, which circumstance accounts for the presence of the same metal in the alluvial soils of the valley of De Osus); and it is sufficient to pound the materials which these veins contain, in order to obtain from them, by washing, the gold and platinum which they embody. Mines of platinum have recently been found in the Uralian mountains, in the government of Perma, so extremely rich, that the price of platinum fell nearly one-third at St. Petersburg; and hence we may reasonably expect that this valuable metal will cease to bear that high price at which it has hitherto been sold.

Factitious Wines.—Many knavish French wine-merchants are as skilful as our own of the like class in the composition and counterfeiting of wines. One of them has lately published a work in which he

explains the means by which Burgundy may be converted into Claret, and inferior wines of every description made to resemble wines of the first quality! It is, however, a very curious little volume.

Painters' Colic.—The colic known by this name, and which is the consequence of the absorption of white lead, has hitherto been treated in the hospitals of Paris by vomits, aperients, and opiates. Dr. Palais has published a little treatise in which he shows the great benefits which have resulted from a different mode of treatment; namely, from the application of leeches to the abdomen, and the exhibition of soothing medicines.

Tadma.—Tadma's sepulchral monument, for which a subscription has been raised, is to be a mausoleum; with his name simply engraved upon it. The same fund is to be expended on a statue of this fine actor, to be placed in the theatre of *La Comedie Francaise*.

ITALY.

Antiquities.—Amongst the curious and interesting objects which have been discovered during the subterraneous search which has, both lately made at Pompeii, four drinking glasses were found, some of them containing olives in as perfect a state of preservation as those of last year's gathering. These olives are not only entire and whole, but soft and juicy, resembling in shape that species which is known by the denomination of Spanish olives. Their odour is somewhat rancid and strong, with an acrimiousness of taste, producing a sharp and astringent sensation on the tongue. This seems an almost incredible prodigy, considering that the fruit has been detached these 18 centuries from the plant which produced it. The fact, nevertheless, is satisfactorily proved. Some of these olives have been analysed, and the rest have been deposited in the museum at Naples, in the identical glasses in which they have been found.

Magnetism.—Dr. Marochini, of Rome, had, so long ago as 1813, supposed that the violet rays of the solar spectrum possessed the property of magnetising needles; which he afterwards proved to a number of scientific sceptics, who had doubted his discovery. Not only has Mrs. Somerville (a Scottish lady) confirmed the fact, but she has ingeniously extended its bounds. Having obtained the prismatic spectrum by means of an equiangular prism of flint-glass placed in a hole in the window-shutter, Mrs. Somerville took a sewing needle, about an inch long, and entirely devoid of magnetism. Conceiving that no polarity would be superinduced if the

whole needle were exposed to its action, she covered one half of it with paper, and exposed the other half to the violet rays of the spectrum cast upon a pannel at the distance of five feet. In about two hours the needle had acquired magnetism, the exposed end exhibiting north polarity. This experiment was often repeated, and always with the same result. By a similar process, Mrs. Somerville ascertained that the indigo rays had nearly as great an effect as the violet, and that the blue and green rays likewise produced the same effect, though in a less degree. Mrs. Somerville next tried the yellow, orange, and red rays, but neither in them nor in the calorific rays was the slightest effect produced, even when the experiments were continued for three successive days.

Brescia. Architecture.—Among the discoveries that have been made at Brescia, an account of which has been published by M. Vantini, is that of an ancient Ionic capital, the only one ever yet found which has the four angular volutes without any cushion. There is nothing like it in Stuart's Antiquities of Athens. M. Vantini attributes it to the time of the Romans.

M. Testa, a native of Turin, a sculptor of great talent, lately died in that city, in the meridian of life. He originally studied at Rome as a painter, but his genius for sculpture induced him to apply himself exclusively to the latter art. Among his most esteemed works are a Cupid, a Leda, and a Perseus. At Cagliari, he executed a monument to Count de Mauvenne, and at Sassari that of the Duc de Montferrato. At the time of his death, which was supposed to have been accelerated by chagrin, he was employed upon the mausoleum of the late king, Charles Emanuel, of Sardinia.

Ancient Vases.—The proprietor of an estate in Tuscany having employed some workmen to make excavations, had the good fortune to discover an extensive Etruscan sepulchre, in which there were above 800 vases, equally remarkable for beauty of form and elegant design. He has presented the whole to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who has ordered them to be placed in the Museum of Florence.

The Papal government has published an edict, granting to authors, artists, and engravers, the legal property of their works for their natural lives, and to their heirs for twelve years afterwards.

HOLLAND.

Haarlem.—The exhibition of manufactures presented this year an exceedingly varied and rich display in almost every branch of industry. The articles were

arranged in twelve large rooms : the first of these contained models of various pieces of machinery, inventions, &c.; in others were specimens of woollen goods, silk, lace, &c. Other apartments were appropriated to hardware manufacture, and instruments of different kinds, bronze articles, tapestry, furniture, carriages, porcelain, specimens of typography, paper, &c.; and there was one exclusively set apart for anatomical models in wax. Most of these productions manifested great skill and taste, and prove the rapid progress which Belgium is making in the useful and ornamental arts. Ecaussines Lakaing, a citizen of Haarlem, has obtained from his majesty a patent for a new machine for spinning flax. Bonaparte had offered a premium of one million livres for an invention for this purpose.

GERMANY.

From Voss's Berlin Gazette, Ormburg, Oct. 12, 1826.—Some time ago you communicated to me some particulars published in the Berlin journals, respecting the English traveller Mr. Moorcroft. I am now able to send you, from this place, more recent news of that remarkable traveller. He has been very unfortunate in Buchara, which has proved the termination of his important travels, for he and all his companions have perished. What I know of it I have learnt from an Indian of Cachemere and a Tartar, the latter of whom was at Buchara at the time. They both came in the summer with the last caravan, and the former brought shawls to the value of 150,000 rubles. The Indian calls the chief of the English party Mourcareff, and says that he spoke fluently Persian and Indian, and that three years and a half ago he was for a considerable time at Cachemere, and lodged with one of his (the Indian's) relatives. From that place he sent to ask permission of the government at Kashgar to go to Buchara, there to purchase argamaks (Bucharian horses). This was refused; and he was obliged to take another route, and proceed through Cabul. His little caravan, says the Indian, was attacked on the way from Cabul to Balk by 12,000 Häsarä; on this the English took a small chest from a camel, and threw from it so much fire on the Häsarä, that they fled with cries of terror (Congreve rockets are certainly meant). The Tartar relates, that the caravan of the English, which arrived at Buchara, consisted of 150 camels, with which there were seven Englishmen: the remainder were hired Indians and Afghans. The government officers, who

were bribed by them, had greatly favoured them, as well as the Chan of Buchara himself; but the people were very distrustful of them. They daily went in and out of the residence of the Reis Begi (minister of finance), and had several times waited on the chan himself. About this time the chan was at war with part of his Usbecks (the Bucharian nobility), who had rebelled against him; but he could not overcome them, because they had fortified themselves in a town. The English did the chan great service on this occasion, by throwing so much fire into that town, that the besieged had come out of it and surrendered—(Congreve rockets again). The English having purchased a sufficient number of argamaks, continues the Tartar, desired to return; but the chan would not suffer them to depart, requiring that they should stay and enter into his service. They refused, and left Buchara without the chan's permission; but after they had passed the frontiers of Buchara, they had been attacked by robbers, and all murdered. Such is the Tartar's account. The Indian, on the other hand, knows of only three Englishmen who were the owners of that caravan: the principal of these, Mourcareff, after his return from Buchara, was at Balk; the second, whose name he also mentioned (a physician), at Masar; and the third at Ankoï, (towns near Balk); and he had himself seen the effects of the English sold in the market at Masar. It is highly probable that they were murdered there; and though the Tartar says they were attacked by robbers, this was most likely reported at Buchara for the purpose of preventing suspicion. The Indians and Afghans hired by the English were suffered to go free, but are stated to have been attacked by the Häsarä on their way back to Cabul. This is another proof how greatly the people of central Asia distrust Europeans, and that it is most difficult, and next to impossible, to travel in those countries.

Munich.—On the 18th of last June, the first stone of the new buildings of the royal palace was laid by his majesty Louis I., King of Bavaria. These additions are intended to complete the south side of that edifice, which has hitherto remained in an unfinished state, and will form a magnificent façade, 560 feet long, and 105 feet deep. The architect to whom the execution of this work has been committed is M. Klenze, who has already enriched the capital of Bavaria by so many splendid edifices, particularly the Glypto-

theca (or Museum of Sculpture), the Walhalla, the Riding-school, &c., all of which display the purest taste, originality, and character, combined with masterly and scientific execution.

The Pelvis.—The extraordinary difference which exists between the skulls of different nations has long been pointed out by Camper and others. A similar

difference may be remarked in the other bones. Dr. Vrolik, a Dutch physiologist, has lately published a treatise on the varieties in the conformation of the pelvis, illustrated with plates, representing the pelvis, male and female, of the inhabitants of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, and of America.

USEFUL ARTS.

MR. GURNEY'S New Steam Engine and Boiler.—The importance of any real and extensive improvement in steam machinery, is so obvious in the present state of our commercial relations, that any information on this head cannot fail to interest all classes of the public. We learn, therefore, with great satisfaction, that the new boiler constructed by Mr. Gurney, and which we some time ago announced as in a state of great forwardness, is now found, after having undergone the strictest proof and trial, to be in a perfect state. Prospectuses are abroad, in which the proprietor describes the nature of the improvements, and guarantees the following comparative advantages as arising from them—advantages which are so beyond all calculation, that there can be no doubt that the public will want nothing more than proof, even of their partial existence, to induce them to adopt the new engine and boiler, to the abandonment of all others at present manufactured. The new boiler professes to be, 1st, *absolutely safe*; in proof of this, it is said to have been repeatedly broken purposely, when in full action, without the slightest mischievous effects. 2dly, it weighs but one-twentieth part of what a common boiler weighs of the same degree of power. 3dly, it occupies but one-tenth of the room required by a common boiler of the same power. 4thly, it saves one-sixth of the expense of fuel in a stationary engine, and one-half at sea. 5thly, it costs little more than one-half the expense of manufacture and keeping in repair. It will be recollected, that we some time ago noticed Mr. Gurney's improvements in steam machinery, with a view to locomotive purposes, and mentioned a carriage which he had constructed for travelling on ordinary roads. We had sanguine hopes of seeing, ere this, that carriage itself in motion, and contributing to the public service and

convenience; but we understand that the subject was necessarily laid aside, on account of the Government having caused the whole of the inventor's attention to be directed to the new boiler itself, with a view to maritime purposes. We understand that the Lords of the Admiralty, attended by their penetrating secretary, and also the Commissioners of the Navy Board, have repeatedly visited the factory in the Regent's Park, where Mr. Gurney's experiments were prosecuted, and have watched the results with the greatest interest, and that they are fully satisfied of the advantages of the new machinery, and have determined on adopting it in the navy, &c. It may be necessary to mention, in explanation of the vast advantages gained in weight and size in the new engine, that the boiler is peculiarly constructed of tubes, so as to take advantage of some important laws of heat; the inventor having, after a long and laborious course of experiments, overcome all the hitherto insurmountable obstacles to that mode of generating steam. Those obstacles are said to have been chiefly chemical, and if so, the studies and habits of Mr. Gurney peculiarly fitted him for the task of successfully attacking them. The fact, also, of the safety and principle of the boiler being unaffected by any degree of pressure which can be given to steam, has permitted the use of a new engine, in connexion with it, which is exceedingly simple, light, and powerful, when compared with the present ponderous and complex machinery necessarily connected with the common boiler. It appears from the prospectus before us, that the engine and boiler have been in constant and successful action for upwards of twelve months, and that they continue so still, and are now open to the inspection of all persons interested in the subject.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

B. Newmarch, of Cheltenham, for improvements on fire-arms. Nov. 7, 1826.

E. Thomason, of Birmingham, for improvements in the construction of medals, tokens, and coins. Nov. 9, 1826.

H. C. Lacy, of Manchester, for an apparatus on which to suspend carriage bodies. Nov. 18, 1826.

B. Woodcroft, of Manchester, for improvements in wheels and paddles for propelling boats and vessels. Nov. 18, 1826.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOTANY.

The Botanic Garden, consisting of ninety-six elegant coloured delineations of ornamental flowering plants, &c. By B. Maund. Vol. 1. 4to. 11. 18s. cap. 4to. 11. 5s.

EDUCATION.

The Speaking French Grammar. By J. V. Douville, Professor of the French Language. 8vo.

FINE ARTS.

A Series of Sixty Engravings of Hanoverian and Saxon Scenery, from Drawings by Captain Batty, of the Grenadier Guards 8vo. 12s. 6d; proofs, 18s., and 11. 11s. 6d. 4to.

London and its Vicinity; in a series of plates, engraved by George Cook, from original drawings. No. 1. 8vo. and 4to. 4s. and 6s. 6d.

Waistell's Designs for Architectural Buildings, including Labourer's Cottages, &c. By J. Jopling, 4to. 11. 10s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY.

Observations on the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Derangement of Mind, founded on extensive Moral and Medical Practice in the Treatment of Lunatics. By P. S. Knight, M.D. 8vo.

A Dissertation on the Institutes of Medicine; particularly relating to the Pathology of Fever. By W. Stoker, M.D. 8vo. 4s.

Materia Indica; or some account of those articles which are employed by the Hindoos and other Eastern Nations, in their Medicine, Arts, and Agriculture, &c. By W. Ainslie, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l.

An Introductory Lecture on Human and Comparative Physiology. Delivered at the New School in Aldersgate-street. By P. M. Roget, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Scriptural View of the Catholic Question, in remarks upon a Petition presented to the House of Lords against Emancipation. 8vo. 5s.

A Vindication of certain Passages in the Third and Fourth Volumes of the History of England. By J. Lingard, D.D. 2s. 6d.

New Tables for facilitating the computations of precession, aberration, and notation of 2281 principal Fixed Stars; together with a Catalogue of the same reduced to January 1, 1830; computed at the expense and under the direction of the Astronomical Society of London. By F. Bailey, Esq. 4to. 11. 5s.

Elements of the Theory of Plans Astronomy. By W. Maddy, M.A. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Excursions of a Country Curate. 12mo.

Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex, with figures and descriptions of the Fossils. By M. Mantell. Vol II. royal 4to.

Time's Telescope for 1827. 12mo. 9s.

Bishop Burnett's Reply to the Report on the Cape of Good Hope. 8vo. 7s.

The World in Miniature. England, Scotland, and Ireland. 4 vols. 12mo. 11. 12s.

Transalpine Memoirs. 2 vols. 12mo.

Narrative of the Burmese War. By Major Snodgrass, 8vo. 12s.

Memoir on the Duty of Piquets. By Lieut. Col. Fitzclarence.

The Secret Correspondence of Madame de Maintenon and the Princess des Ursins; from the Original MSS. &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

The Citizen's Pocket Chronicle, exhibiting the Laws, Customs, Privileges, and Exemptions connected with the Temporal Government of London; the Charters, Courts, Companies, Dignities, Offices, Public Functionaries, Foundations, &c. and a Register of Events from the earliest period to the present time, for the use of citizens, merchants, strangers, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Table Book. By W. Hone, in weekly numbers and monthly parts.

The Every-day Book, or Everlasting Calendar of Popular Amusements, Manners, Customs, and Events; forming a Complete History of the Year, and a Perpetual Key to the Almanack. By W. Hone, complete in 2 vols. with Engravings and Indexes, 11. 8s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Outalissi; a Tale of Dutch Guiana. 8vo. 9s. 6d.
The Last of the Lairds; or the Life and Opinions of Malschi Mailings, Esq. of Auldbiggings. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Truckleborough Hall, a Novel. In 3 vols. post 11. 8s. 6d.

The Natchez; an Indian Tale. By the Viscount de Chateaubriand. 1 vol. 8vo. French and English.

Napoleon in the other World. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Gondola; a Series of Tales, translated at Sea. 12mo.

Paul Jones, a Romance. By Allan Cunningham. 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

The Gipsy, a Tale from the German. 12mo. 8s.

Almack's. A Novel. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Rosaline Woodbridge. 3 vols. post 8vo.

POETRY AND DRAMA.

Early Metrical Tales; including the History of Sir Egeir, Sir Gryme, and Sir Gray Steill. 1 vol. 12mo. 7s.

The Golden Violet, and other Poems, by L. E. L. 10s. 6d.

The Poetical Souvenir, by Kennet and S. R. Dixon. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Poems, by Eliza Acton. 18mo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

A Popular Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, designed for the Use of English readers, &c. By W. Carpenter. 8vo. 16s.

Miscellaneous Pieces on various Religious Subjects, written by the Rev. A. Fuller. 1 vol. 8vo. 6s.

The Sixth Part of Sermons and Plans of Sermons, selected from the MSS. of the late Rev. J. Benson. 8vo. 6s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

The Hon. G. Keppel's Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Bussorah, Bagdad, the ruins of Babylon, &c. in the year 1824. 1 vol. 4to.

A Visit to the Falls of Niagara in 1801. By J. Maude, Esq. with Engravings. 11. 11s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

The forthcoming Romance of M. Chateaubriand, entitled *The Natchez*, is a production upon which he is said to have bestowed great study. '*Atala*' and '*Rene*,' both of which have already enchanted the world, were fragments of the above-mentioned great work, the MS. of which had been lost for some years by the author, and at length was found in the possession of a poor family in England. This MS., which was, in fact, written in the deserts of North America, and beneath the huts of savages, was the only copy which M. Chateaubriand had

made. The plot of the romance is a singular one: it deviates from all the beaten tracks, and exhibits manners and incidents to which Europe is an utter stranger.

A remarkable novel, under the guise of an Autobiography, is on the eve of appearance, to be called '*Confessions of an Old Bachelor*.' The capacious moods of the hero's mind, his unlucky love-makings, ludicrous adventures, and absurd habits, are, we understand, detailed with irresistible effect.

The continuation of Vivian Grey will speedily appear. The author will not be tarnished from the career of his humour, by the pitiful snarlings which have lately assailed him.

George Thompson, Esq. who has been eight years a resident at the Cape, and has just returned to England, is about to publish a Narrative of his Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa. It will comprise an account of the present state of the various Native Tribes; with observations on the progress and prospects of the British Emigrants of 1820; on the Agricultural and Commercial Resources of the Colony, and on its adaptation for receiving a large additional influx of European Settlers. The work is to be dedicated, by permission, to Earl Bathurst.

The Rev. Dr. Nares is again in town, deeply occupied in researches relative to his great work, *The Life of Lord Burgley*: his references to a variety of hitherto unexplored documents are, we understand, exceedingly interesting and important.

A Romance is in preparation, in which the fearful and the ludicrous are said to be strangely mingled. It is to come forth under the portentous title of *The Mummy*! a tale of the twenty second century.

Death-bed Scenes, and Pastoral Conversations, by the late Dr. John Warton, are announced by his sons.

In the press, *Definitions in Political Economy*, preceded by an Inquiry into the Rules which ought to guide Political Economists in the Definition and Application of their Terms. With Remarks on the Deviations from these Rules in Practice. By the Rev. F. R. Malthus.

Nearly ready, *The Life and Adventures of Giovanni Pinati*, native of Italy. 2 vols. post 8vo.

A Treatise on the Origin of Expiatory Sacrifice. By George Stanley Faber, B.D., is soon expected.

Narrative of a Tour through the Interior Provinces of Columbia, is announced by Colonel J. P. Hamilton.

In the press, *Sketches of Persian Life and Manners*. From the Journal of a Traveller in the East.

Shortly may be expected, *Inquiry into the State of the Indian Army*, with Suggestions for its Improvement, and the Establishment of a Military Police in India. By Walter Badenach, Captain 5th Bengal N. I. 8vo.

Mornings in Spring, or, Retrospections, Biographical, Critical, and Historical. By Nathan Drake, M.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. are in preparation.

In the press, *Travels in Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Coasts of the Sea of Azov, and the Black Sea*; with a Review of the Trade in the Black Sea, and of the Systems of Manning the Navy in different Countries of Europe, compared with that of England. By George Matthew Jones, Esq., Captain Royal Navy. 2 vols. 8vo.

Shortly will appear, *The History of the Glorious Return of the Vaudois to their Valleys, in 1689*. By Henry Arnaud, their Pastor and Colonel. Translated from the Original of H. Arnaud, by Hugh Dyke Acland, Esq. Embellished with Original Sketches of that singular Country.

Mr. Murphy has announced a series of Engravings, from the Portraits at Windsor, of the beautiful and celebrated Women of the Court and Reign of Charles the Second, forming a splendid illustration of the Memoirs of De Grammont, the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, and other Works connected with that gay and interesting period; with biographical and critical notices, which the publisher has been collecting for many years, from the most authentic sources. It is singular that no attempt has been made to produce these lovely portraits in a style worthy of the beauty and interest of the subjects. Of the fourteen pictures at Windsor six only have hitherto been engraved. If what we have heard relative to the pen employed in the literary illustration of these bewitching pictures be true, the "biographical and critical notices" will be in a spirit fully worthy of companionship with the graceful compositions of Leighton's pencil.

Mr. W. Jevons, jun. has in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. *Systematic Morality*; or, a Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Human Duty, on the Grounds of Natural Religion.

A new Work by Mr. Bowring, illustrative of the Literature and Poetry of Poland, will very shortly make its appearance.

An Historical Novel, in three volumes, is announced for early publication, under the title of "Dame Rebecca Berry, or Court Scenes in the Reign of Charles the Second."

A Work will be published in the course of January, entitled "The Poetry of Milton's Prose;" selected from his various Writings, with Instances of Parallel Passages from his Poems, Notes, and an introductory Essay.

Nearly ready, the Book of Spirits, and Tales of the Dead.

A small volume, entitled *Stories of Chivalry and Romance* is expected to appear early in January.

The History of the Church of England from the Reformation to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, in 4 vols. 8vo. By J. B. S. Carruther, B.D. is in the press.

We understand that Mr. Hawtsworth has been some time engaged in collecting materials for a History of France from the earliest period.

In a few days will be published in octavo the *Fabulous History of the Ancient Kingdom of Cornwall*, with copious notes by Thomas Hogg, Master of the Grammar School, Truro, author of the *Institutes of Mathematical Geography*, &c.

Early in January will appear, *The Busy Bodies*; a novel, in three volumes. By the authors of the *Odd Volume*. Another *Odd Volume* by the authors of the *Odd Volume* will shortly appear.

Early in February will be published, with engravings on wood, Dr. Arnot's *Work on General and Medical Physics*.

In the press, and shortly will be published, *Practical Elocution, or Hints to Public Speakers*; being an Essay on the Human Voice, designed to enforce the necessity of an early and continued cultivation of the Organs of Articulation; to which is added, a Dissertation on the use of Certain Hypothetical Verbs in the English Language. By H. J. Prior.

Mr. Pierce Egan will have ready in a few days, *A Trip to Ascot Races*, upwards of seventeen feet in length, and coloured after life and nature, dedicated to His Majesty George IV. exhibiting from Hyde Park Corner all the bustle of the lively scene on the road down to the heath.

On the eve of publication, an *Early Chronicle of London*, written in the Fifteenth Century, and now, for the first time, printed from the Original MS. in the British Museum.

A new edition, greatly enlarged, of Mr. Daniell's valuable *Meteorological Essays*, is in the press.

The new work, by the author of *The English in Italy*, entitled *Historiettes, or Tales of Continental Life*, is expected to appear early in the present month.

The Zenana; or a Nuwab's Leisure Hours, will soon be ready for publication.

Nearly ready, *Materials towards a well-digested History of Bristol*; comprising an Essay on the Topographical Etymologies of that City and Neighbourhood; and a Critical Examination of the Rev. Samuel Seyer's "Memoirs of Bristol."

The Life and Reign of Richard III. (an eventful and interesting period of English history) is preparing for the press, by the author of "*The Life of Henry VIII.*"

The Traditions of Lancashire are being collected for publication. The province of witches ought surely to supply some curious legends; and yet we do not remember that this field has been reaped at all by any previous writer.

The Rev. David M'Nicholl is preparing for publication, *An Argument for the Bible*, drawn from the Character and Harmony of its Subjects.

A series of Essays on Shakpeare's Female Characters, by Mr. Stafford, of York, is now in a course of preparation for the press.

Mr. Joliffe, author of "*Letters from Palestine*," is about to publish a *Tour from Smyrna*, through Albania, &c. to Corfu.

A sequel to the *Divisions of Purley* is in the press, containing an Essay on English verbs, with remarks on Mr. Tooke's Work, and on some terms employed to denote Soul or Spirit. By John Barclay.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

M. TALMA.

Francis Joseph Talma was born at Paris, on the 15th of January, 1766. His father, a celebrated dentist, having established himself in London, left him in France for the commencement of his education. At the early age of ten years, his school-master, or one of his assistants, having written a tragedy, entitled *Tamurlane*, young Talma was selected, on its representation, to personate one of the chief characters of the piece. So thoroughly did he enter into the spirit of the performance—so completely was he carried away by the illusion of his imagination—that his feelings overpowered him, and he was removed from the stage in a state of agitation not to be described. Talma's early studies having been completed, his father took him to London. There some of his young countrymen, having invited him to join them in the performance of light French comedies, the novelty of the spectacle attracted a numerous and distinguished audience, amongst whom appeared His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now George IV.) and the Duke of York. This was at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were then under the superintendence of Sir J. Gallini. Talma's performance, by its spirit and originality of manner, attracted great notice; and, in consequence, Lord Harcourt and others exerted their influence with his father to allow him to devote himself to the English stage. Family circumstances, however, rendered this scheme impracticable, and young Talma returned to France. There he for some time attended the Royal School of Declamation, under the direction of Moli and Dugazon, and speedily obtained permission to make his *debut* on the stage. His first appearance was in the character of Seide, in Voltaire's Tragedy of *Mahomet*, on the 27th of November, 1787. The effort was eminently successful. Henceforth Talma devoted himself to the study of his art, sought with eagerness the society of men of letters, of painters, and of sculptors, and determined to form a style of his own. This, notwithstanding the force of ancient prejudice and innumerable other obstacles, he accomplished. He wrought a complete reformation in the style of stage dress, causing all the characters to be attired in the costume of the age and country in which the scene of the drama might happen to be laid. At the commencement of the French Revolution, Talma was most intimately connected with Mirabeau and other demagogues of the day; and he was

amongst the leaders of a political as well as of a theatrical faction. From the opposition of the French Bishops to the performance of the tragedy of Charles IX. in consequence of its allusions to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, a division arose amongst the actors. Those who were attached to *l'ancien régime*, published a memorial against Talma, who defended himself in a pointed reply. Ultimately, Talma, with Monvel, Dugazon, and Madame Vestris, established a new theatre in the Rue de Richelieu, upon the site of the old Theatre of Varieties, which, by the superior talents and reputation of those by whom it was founded, soon took the first station, and brought over the other performers. Amongst the political friends of Talma, besides Mirabeau, were Condorcet, Gensonne, Clavière, &c. Talma was an active and a violent partizan; consequently he was denounced with fury by the opposing factions; and, upon more occasions than one, his escape from the scaffold was almost miraculous. When Larive retired from the stage, Talma, who until that period had been accustomed to perform in comedy as well as tragedy, entirely abandoned the sock, and found himself in unrivalled possession of the principal tragic characters. This was a grand epoch in his professional career. About this time, also, Bonaparte became a star of the first magnitude in the political horizon. He had seen Talma before his departure for Egypt; and after his return he became a constant attendant at the theatre, held frequent conversations with him, treated him with great distinction, and formed with him the closest intimacy. It has been said that the hero took lessons from the actor: the reverse of the position is much more probable. When Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor, Talma deemed it expedient to terminate the intimacy which had some time subsisted between them. That determination, however, was set aside by the Emperor, who gave orders for his admission every day at the hour of breakfast. At the morning interviews which ensued, long and curious, amusing and interesting, were the conversations which occurred: they would of themselves, if related, form a highly acceptable volume. Much of interest might also be told of the performances of Talma at Erfurt, Weimar, &c. in the presence of Bonaparte, the Emperor Alexander, &c. in the year 1808; but all this we must pass over.

Continuing the pursuit of his profession, to which he was passionately attached,

Talma, in the year 1825, published a work relating to the art of acting; which, however, proved rather a disappointment than a gratification to the literary and theatrical world. He married, in 1792, Mlle. Vanhove, from whom he was afterwards separated. Talma's health had been some time in a declining state: at length he became seriously ill; and, in the forenoon of the 19th of October, he expired. During the last days of his illness, the Archbishop of Paris made several attempts, but without success, to be admitted to his presence. Talma is said to have been a Protestant, but his last words seemed to indicate that he was a Deist. His intellects were perfect to the latest moment of his existence. He fully recognized his friends around his bed; and on seeing Messrs. Jouy, Arnault, and Dovilliers, he stretched out his arms, wept, and embraced them. He said to his nephew: "The physicians know nothing of my disease. Recommend them to open my body, that it may be useful to my fellow-creatures." At one time he exclaimed, "What do they require of me, to make me abjure the art to which I am indebted for all my glory—an art that I idolize? To renounce the forty brightest years of my life; to separate the cause of my brethren; and to acknowledge them to be infamous? Never!" Upon another occasion, he exclaimed, "Let there be no priests! all I ask is not to be buried too soon." In conformity with his request, Talma's body was opened, and the cause of his death was ascertained to have been "a complete obliteration for nearly two inches in length of the large intestine, at about six inches from its termination." Agreeably to the wish expressed in his last moments, his remains were taken without interruption or ceremony to the place of interment at Père la Chaise. The procession consisted of a magnificent hearse, fifteen mourning coaches, Talma's own carriage, and several empty carriages. Numbers of literary and theatrical characters followed on foot; and, according to some statements, not fewer than 80,000 persons were assembled at the cemetery at the time of interment. Funeral orations on the deceased were delivered at the grave, by his colleague, Lafou, and by the two dramatic writers, Jouy and Arnault. A large subscription has since been raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the deceased; and it has been resolved that his statue shall be placed in the vestibule, or public room of the Theatre Français. Talma's chief characters were Hamlet, in Shakespeare's tragedy, as adapted to the French stage; Nero, in Britannicus; Orestes, in

Andromache; Brutus, in the Death of Cæsar; Augustus, and Cinna, in Cinna; Achilles, in Iphigenia in Aulis; the High Priest Joad, in Athalie; Manlius, Cædipus, Scylla, Macbeth, Othello, &c. To characterize the acting of this great man within our brief limits, some of the French critics, erecting their faith upon the traditions of Le Kain, say that Talma rendered tragedy too *bourgeoise*. The great difference, we apprehend, was, that Le Kain had a cadenced utterance; whereas Talma's utterance was simple and true to nature.

MR. C. CLEMENTI.

On the 3d of December Mr. Charles Clementi, the eldest and only son, by his first wife, of the professor of music, Muzio Clementi, Esq. This promising youth, who had completed his twenty-first year but a few months before, fell a victim to a youthful and dangerous habit of playing with fire-arms. He resided at his father's house at Brompton. Having returned from a walk with two friends, who were spending the day with him, he conducted them to his chamber, where he displayed, for their mutual amusement, several cases of pistols, and, in particular, a pair with percussion locks. To one of the latter, which he believed not to be loaded, he applied a cap, and pointing it to his body, observed sportingly to his youngest companion, that he could easily shoot himself if he pleased. One of them remonstrated with him on the danger of sporting with such weapons, and begged that he would desist. He answered—"It is not loaded; do you imagine that I would do so if it were?" and again pointed the weapon in its former direction, and drew the trigger, which did not produce an explosion, as the pistol was only at half cock. In an instant, however, he re-adjusted the mechanism, and once more pulling the trigger, the pistol discharged its ball through both ventricles of the heart, and buried itself in the lungs. In less than three minutes he had ceased to breathe. Mr. C. Clementi was a youth of great promise, strikingly manly in his deportment, of a kind and amiable disposition, and exemplary in the fulfilment of his duties as a son, a brother, and a friend. His intellectual powers were also of a high order. He had passed some years under the excellent guidance and tuition of Doctor Charles Parr Burney, a sufficient guarantee for his acquirements as a scholar.

JOHN FLAXMAN, ESQ. R.A.

At his house in Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, in the 72d year of his age, John Flaxman, Esq. R. A., and professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy. Mr.

Flaxman's reputation was widely spread on the Continent; his designs after the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, *Æschylus*, *Hesiod*, and *Dante*, had established for him the undisputed fame of original genius and poetical invention, among the critics and cognoscenti of Italy and Germany; among whom he enjoyed a higher reputation than has been granted to any of our countrymen, with the exception of, perhaps, Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Joshua Reynolds. As a sculptor, his works are chiefly of that higher kind, which is not calculated to confer popularity. He never, we believe, executed busts, except as portions of sepulchral monuments, to which the devotional character of his mind particularly inclined him. Westminster Abbey contains his Lord Mansfield; Oxford, his Sir William Jones; St. Paul's, several other of his most distinguished works. Mr. Flaxman lived a very retired life: he professed himself a member of the Established Church, and did not publicly associate with the congregation founded by Swedenborg, though he did not scruple to avow to his friends that he adopted, in general, the doctrines promulgated by that celebrated mystical theologian. When this is stated, it must not be omitted that he was entirely free from religious intolerance or bigotry, the too general reproach of religious enthusiasts. He was a man of warm benevolence and rigid integrity. In all pecuniary matters so severely scrupulous against his own interest, that his profession was far less productive to him than to most artists enjoying equal rank. He married early in life, and completed his studies in Italy after his marriage.

JESSE FOOT, ESQ.

At Ilfracombe, Jessé Foot, Esq. a gentleman long known and deservedly esteemed in the medical world. He had reached his 83rd year, and retained his faculties and good humour to the last. He was too well acquainted with the nature of the human body, and the tendency of disease, not to be fully sensible that his last hour was approaching, yet the firmness which distinguished his character through life did not desert him at his latest moments. He was born at Charlton, in Wiltshire, of a family ancient and respectable, and a branch of the same family as that of the celebrated Samuel Foote, though he did not annex the final *e* to his name. He was a sound Latin scholar. On his first coming to London

he became apprentice to his uncle, a respectable apothecary in Hatton Garden, but finding himself superior in capacity and knowledge to his master, he entered at the London hospitals for the study of surgery, and became a pupil of Doctor Fordyce, for the attainment of clinical knowledge. He went early in life upon a particular mission to the Island of Nevis, and afterwards to Russia, where, passing an examination in the Latin tongue, under Professor Pallas, he was admitted as a privileged practitioner at the College of St. Petersburg, where the Russians wanted good English surgeons. Mr. Foot had every encouragement to remain in Russia, but he was anxious to return to his own country; and after undergoing an examination at Surgeons' Hall, under the celebrated Percival Pott, whose talents he held in the highest veneration, he became house surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, then in a very flourishing state. He soon after commenced practice for himself in Salisbury-street, Strand, and afterwards in Dean-street, Soho, where he resided for many years, and by his various professional publications and successful practice made a distinguished figure, and acquired a handsome fortune. From motives of humanity, however, as well as love for his profession, he continued in practice, till he resolved, at a very advanced age, to devote himself for the remainder of his life to retirement and leisure. He then purchased an annuity of government, and about four years ago fixed his residence at Ilfracombe. His professional reputation, however, accompanied him, and he was consulted by the most distinguished families in the county. Besides his numerous professional works, Mr. Foot published:—*A Defence of the Planters in the West Indies*, comprised in four arguments: 1. On Comparative Humanity; 2. On Comparative Slavery; 3. On the African Slave Trade; and 4. on the Condition of the Negroes in the West Indies, 1792, 8vo.; *the Life of John Hunter*, 1794, 8vo.; *Dialogues between a pupil of the late John Hunter and Jessé Foot*, 1795, 8vo.; *Observations on the Speech of Mr. Wilberforce in Parliament, May 1804, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, 1805, 8vo.; *the Lives of A. R. Bowes, Esq. and the Countess of Strathmore his wife*, 1810, 8vo.; *Life of Arthur Murphy, Esq. by Jessé Foot, Esq. his executor*, 1811, 4to.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Poor Laws.—From a table drawn up by a Committee on the Poor Laws, in 1818, and ordered to be reprinted in the present Session of Parliament, it appears, that the money raised for the poor, during 1776, was, to that raised for the same purpose in 1815, as 17 to 81; and from 1785 to 1803, the rate was in the proportion of 21 to 53; and from 1803 to 1815, in the proportion of 53 to 81. The total number of persons relieved in 1803 and 1815, was as seven to nine. Thus it appears, that the expenditure for the poor had increased four times in forty years, or had doubled itself in twenty years. The law expenses of removals, of officers, and other parochial charges, had increased to such a rate, as to double itself in a period of every twelve years. The increase of paupers, between 1803 and 1815, was nearly one third, and that of the population of England and Wales, between 1776 and 1815, was gradual from $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions to 10,000,000, or about a third. From the abstract of returns made to the Tax-office in 1804, it appears, that the rental of England and Wales was 38,000,000*l.*, and the amount of the real property assessed to the property-tax in 1815 was 52,000,000*l.*, being an increase of nearly one half in that period. The rate levied in 1814 for the poor, &c. was 2*s.* 10*d.* in the pound, and in 1815, 3*s.* 1*d.* The population of Great Britain and Wales in 1801, was 110,942,646; in 1811, 12,596,803; and in 1821, 14,391,631.

Lunatic Asylum.—A Public Asylum in Middlesex, for the reception and cure of its pauper lunatics, is about to be erected. The facts on which the parties proceed are the following:—1. That there is at present no lunatic asylum in Middlesex for the admission of pauper lunatics. 2. That such lunatics, whose support is thrown on the parishes, are farmed out at so much a head to private licensed mad-houses. 3. That there are in Middlesex about 700 pauper lunatics so disposed of. 4. That the expenses in maintaining those unfortunate beings in private establishments amounts to a tax of 18,000*l.* a year levied on the county. 5. That of the number of paupers so confined, only 81 out of 663, or about one-eighth, are discharged; while lunatic asylums established in other counties have been able to discharge nearly a half of their patients, or 1550 out of 3857. The statement of these facts, which nobody disputes, is coupled, on the part of those who advocate a change of system, with revolting accounts of the crowded con-

dition of the licensed houses, and of the dreadful hardships to which the patients are subjected.

Election of Alderman.—The Scrutiny on the Election of Alderman for the Ward of Vintry being over, the Lord Mayor, who was the Presiding Officer, declared the numbers, being the same as before the Scrutiny—

Mr. Sheriff Winchester	- 26
Wilde, Esq.	- 23
Crook, Esq.	- 3

After which, Mr. Sheriff Winchester was declared duly elected.

Turnpike Act.—The Metropolitan Turnpike Act, passed last Session, "for consolidating the trusts of the turnpike roads in the neighbourhood of the metropolis north of the Thames," comes into operation this day. This Act repeals about forty old Acts, and their general enactments are now consolidated into one. A Board of Commissioners, consisting of forty-eight persons (including the Members for London, Westminster, and Middlesex, for the time being), is nominated in the room of the local Trustees, now about 1400 in number, and the Board is empowered to fix the tolls to be taken on the different trusts in their district, and to fill up all vacancies which may occur either by death or resignation. The powers of the Board are very extensive. Among the clauses, some of which are certainly liable to abuse, is the 73*d.*, which gives the watchmen of the Commissioners powers to determine who ought to be on their turnpike-roads at night, and who may be taken up and secured as "rogues, vagabonds, night-walkers, and malefactors!" (See also page 520, Vol. XVIII.)

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Lord Combermere to be Viscount Combermere, of Bhurtpore and Combermere.
Lord Amherst to be Viscount Holmesdale and Earl Amherst of Arracan.
Edward Ryon, Esq., judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, to be Sir Edward Ryon, Knt.
The Right Hon. G. G. L. Gower to be Baron Gower of Stutenham.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Harwich—Sir N. C. Tindal, Solicitor-general.
University of Cambridge—The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Copley, Knt.
Borough of Plympton Earle—Sir C. Wetherell, in the room of the Hon. G. Edgcumbe, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
Town and Port of Hastings—Colonel J. L. Lushington, C.B., in the room of Sir William Curtis, Bart., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; J. E. Denison, Esq., in the room of Sir C. Wetherell.
Borough of Wallingford—R. Knight, of Barrett, in the parish of Wootton Warom, in the county of Warwick, in the room of George Roberts, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

As a Mr. J. White was lately searching for stone on the declivity of a hill at Paddington, in Bedfordshire, the property of R. Orlebar, Esq. he discovered a stratum of Coal and Pyrites of Iron, about three inches thick, which, as they continued to dig, increased to a breadth of eight inches.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the owners and occupiers of land in the three hundreds of Buckingham, was lately held, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament respecting the talked-of alteration in the Corn Laws, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That this meeting deprecates the idea of one class of his Majesty's subjects being preferred to another; but, strongly impressed with the great necessity of obtaining and securing protection for the rights and interests of agriculture (and observing with what facility merchants and manufacturers diffuse information, and how readily they unite for the protection of their respective interests, by means of meetings in their chambers of commerce and their commercial rooms), earnestly entreat the owners and occupiers of land throughout the United Kingdom to use their utmost efforts to avert the ruin which must eventually overwhelm them, by endeavouring to obtain from the Legislature that protection for all the productions of the soil, which in justice and sound policy they are entitled to.

2. That this meeting views with the greatest alarm the increased and increasing efforts of the advocates of free trade, in endeavouring to obtain the admission of Foreign Corn, duty free, or at inadequate duties; which this meeting is convinced would be ruinous alike to the trading and commercial interest, and to the agricultural part of the community.

3. That this meeting is of opinion, that the practice of continually agitating the subject of the Corn Laws is injurious; inasmuch as the various rumours which are circulated, as to the intention of his Majesty's Ministers, upon that important subject, have the effect of causing such fluctuations in the value of the productions of the soil as are detrimental to all classes of the community.

4. That this meeting is of opinion that the best means of obtaining redress for the grievances under which the agriculturists labour, would be a petition to both Houses of Parliament, stating the difficulties in which they are involved, and praying the Legislature to grant them such lasting and permanent relief as they in their wisdom may deem expedient.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, Nov. 10.—The Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College, was on Saturday last elected Vice-Chancellor of this University for the year ensuing. The following is the subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the ensuing year:—"The proofs of a General Judgement to come, and the advantages of the knowledge revealed to mankind concerning it."—The Seatonian Prize has not been adjudged this year.

CHESHIRE.

The injury to the manufacture of Silk by the late conduct of ministers, so feared at Macclesfield and other silk manufacturing places, is now proved to be groundless. It is now evident, that the silk manufacturers of France will be unable to compete with those of our own country: several quantities of silk ribbons, figured satins, gauze, &c. have already been returned, the importers having found it impossible to realise a profit on them here.

CORNWALL.

A short time since, orders were received at the Custom House at Scilly, for the measuring and registering of every boat belonging to the Islands; with a view (no doubt) to "the better prevention of smuggling;" and many old shells, which were not worth five shillings (being solely employed a few weeks in the year to carry ore weed) were subjected to the scrutiny of the surveyor! Still more recently new licences have been required for all the sea-going boats, and orders have been issued, regulating the distances at which they may proceed from the islands, and while some are permitted to go as far as eight leagues off, others are restricted to half that distance! The penalty for being found beyond those limits is the seizure of the boat. If this be according to any statute, and such a power be lodged in any board, the act must surely have been smuggled through Parliament, for a more tyrannical exaction we never heard of within British control.

DEVONSHIRE.

A handsome marble monument has been erected in the church of St. Andrew, Plymouth, by public subscription, to the memory of the late Rev. John Gandy, vicar of that parish, who was endeared to his parishioners by a long life devoted to the practice of every Christian virtue. The monument is fixed on the north wall of the church, west of the transept. The design represents Religion standing near a sarcophagus—a medallion at her feet, with a portrait, and on the sarcophagus are books and other emblems of the professional character of the individual commemorated.

Emigration to New South Wales has been encouraged at Plymouth, by the flattering accounts received from several individuals, natives of that town, who have settled in this rising colony, and have realized handsome fortunes. The ship Elizabeth lately sailed from that port with several settlers, among whom was Major Elrington, of Plymouth, who sold his commission, and received a grant of 2000 acres, situate about 150 miles from Sydney, which he intends to cultivate.

DORSETSHIRE.

A meeting of the Dorsetshire Agricultural Association was lately held at Blandford, at which only about twenty persons attended. No reporter was permitted to be present; but it is asserted that the Association were quite at fault as to their proceedings, and that amongst the farmers, of whom there were a great number in the town, it being Blandford fair-day, it was the general feeling that the object of all these Agricultural Meetings was to keep rent and tithe at an extravagant price, that the benefit of the farmer was wholly out of the

thoughts of the projectors of these meetings, and that their rents had in forty years advanced three or four fold. Such is represented to have been the feeling of the practical agriculturists.

DURHAM.

At a late public meeting in the Town Hall in Darlington, it was resolved to petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws. Jos. Pease, Jun. Esq. was in the chair.

ESSEX.

Dr. R. D. Mackintosh lately delivered a lecture before the Colchester Philosophical Society. The subject was Empiricism—a subject of so delicate a nature, that, in hands less able, it might rather have afforded matter of exposure to the Lecturer, than of real satisfaction to the auditory. The disquisition was confined to medical empiricism only, and was prefaced by a definition of the term, which is derived from a Greek word usually translated “experience.” The Lecturer then made some observations upon the three classes of persons commonly included in the term empirics; viz. 1st, Those who have some experience (to whom the name more properly belongs); 2dly, Quacks; and 3dly, Mountebanks. The two first named were alone commented on. Dr. M. then gave a history of the ancient schools of medicine, which were divided into three sects; viz. Empirics, Dogmatics, and Methodists; and afforded much information on this singular subject.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Some time ago, when it became necessary to purchase a tenement and a small tract of land at Bristol, for the purpose of improving one of the docks of the bridge, the proprietor, a person in humble life, brought forward his original deed, which was a grant from King Stephen, rudely, and almost unintelligibly, written on a piece of parchment, with the signature of that monarch attached.

LANCASHIRE.

The important object of shortening the road between Liverpool and the metropolis has seriously occupied the attention of Government, and no other obstacle presents itself to the accomplishment than the expense, which is estimated at about £50,000. This, however, includes 80,544. 6s. 6d. which is the estimated cost of a cast-iron bridge, of five arches, at Runcorn. From Mr. Telford's report, it appears that the first division of the new line of road commences at the village of Weedon, co. Northampton, and terminates at Lichfield, a distance of forty-six miles; the second division commences at Lichfield, and terminates at Liverpool.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool was lately held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of presenting petitions to the legislature, for the repeal of the corn laws, or their modification; and the object of the meeting, after some discussion, was carried. Sir John Connel is named, and by his friends very confidently, as the probable successor of Lord Robertson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

It is worthy of remark that there is now standing in the ancient park at Howthorpe, near Bourn, a venerable oak tree which was very fruitful during the last summer, although the trunk is hollow, and has been used as a summer-house for upwards of 400 years: it measures 48 feet in circumference, is neatly fitted up with table and seats, and will

contain a tea-drinking party of 16 persons. If the table and other furniture were removed, there would be sufficient space for 28 persons in a standing position. This tree is much larger and older than the Crawley elm celebrated by Madame de Genlis.

NORFOLK.

The expenditure for Norwich made by the Chief Constable has increased more than double within the last few years. The total increase from 1782 to 1826 exceeds ten-fold the amount of the previous year; it being, in 1781, 334*l.* 1*9s.* 10*d.*, and in 1826, 367*6*l.** 12*s.* 4*d.* The assessment for the poor-rate, for the two last quarters, has been about 11*s.* in the pound, which is supposed to be upon the half rent or thereabouts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The mineral springs of Astoss, in this county, were once very celebrated, though now almost unknown. “To trace the rise and fall of this little village may afford some amusement. Of its rise to fame, Aubrey, in his ‘Lives of Eminent Men,’ relates the following history: ‘Thomas Willis, M.D. about 1651, riding towards Brackley to a patient, his way led him through Astoss, where he observed the stones in the little rill were discoloured of a kind of crocus-martis colour: thought he, this may be indication of iron;—he gets galls, and puts some of the powder into the water, and immediately it turned blackish;—’ then,’ said he, ‘I’ll not send my patients now so far as Tunbridge;’ and so in a short time brought these waters into vogue, and hath enriched a poore, obscure village.” Of its fall, the following note, in the handwriting of the late Robert Bland, M.D. on a blank leaf of ‘Radcliffe's Life and Letters’ (1736), purchased at the sale of his books, explains the reason:—“The inhabitants of Astoss, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, having obliged Dr. Radcliffe to pay for the keeping of a bastard child, laid to him by an infamous woman of that place, the doctor told them ‘he would put a toad into their well;’ accordingly, by decrying the waters of the place, which, from the recommendation of Dr. Willis, had acquired considerable credit, they fell into almost entire disuse.” Willis died 1675, Radcliffe 1714.”

OXFORDSHIRE.

The professorship in Astronomy in Oxford being now vacant, the Vice Chancellor has to signify the same in writing to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, the Chancellor of the University, the Bishop of London, the Principal Secretary of State, the Chief Justices, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Dean of the Arches, who are the electors and visitors. These illustrious persons are solemnly conjured by the Founder to seek for the ablest Mathematicians in other countries as well as our own; and, without regard to particular Universities or Nations, to elect those whom they shall deem best qualified for the office. On a transmission of their choice, the person so elected is admitted by the University in Convocation.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the supporters of the Salop Infirmary lately held, it was resolved to rebuild that institution upon the same site, but upon a considerably enlarged scale. Many of the principal residents of the county were present, and before the meeting separated, subscriptions towards a building fund were entered into to an amount exceeding four thousand pounds. Among the con-

tributors were—Earl Powis 500*l.*, Viscount Olive 300*l.*, Lord Hill, Trustees of Earl Bridgewater, Thomas Whitmore, Esq. M.P., W. L. Childs, Esq. Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., Sir R. Hill, Bart. M.P. 900*l.* each; and Earl Kilmorey, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. M.P. Lady Markham, Hon. Col. Olive, Dr. Darwin, W. W. Whitmore, Esq. M.P. Hon. T. Kenyon, M.P. T. and W. Botfield, Esqrs. J. C. Pelham, Esq. M.P. T. Pemberton, W. Cluilde, and J. A. Lloyd, Esqrs. Rev. Archdeacon Corbet, W. Charlton, and J. Cotter, Esqrs. Sir A. Corbet, Bart. and Messrs. Roche, Eylon, and Co. 100*l.* each.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A public meeting was held at Wedmore on the 21st of November, to determine upon a plan of a new turnpike-road from Langport through Shapwick, the village of Wedmore, and the parishes of Cheddar, Shiphham, and Rowberrow, to join the new cut of the Bristol turnpike at that place. The gentlemen from Axbridge exerted themselves in favour of another line of road, to lead through or below that town: but the before-mentioned plan, through Cheddar and Shiphham, was adopted by a large majority. Independently of the solid advantages this new road will confer upon the inhabitants and trade of the places through which it will pass, it will become particularly useful to the parishes of Congresbury, Wrington, Churchill, &c. by giving them a shorter and easier road to the south side of the Mendip hills, as well as to the city of Wells. But the views of this magnificent and picturesque district of Somersetshire, as seen from the hills of the parish of Wedmore, and from the summit of the Mendip hills at Shiphham, cannot be described in language correspondent to their beauties—they must be inspected to be justly conceived. The ascent over these hills will be so easy as to form a trotting road from Langford into Cheddar; and the distance from Bristol to that interesting object, Cheddar Cliffs, will be considerably shortened.

SUFFOLK.

At a late meeting of landholders and farmers at Halesworth, to petition against any alteration of the Corn Laws, Lord Dunwich in the chair, Sir T. Gooch observed, that he could not hide from himself the privations under which the manufacturing interests laboured; but he contended that the price of corn had nothing to do with the distresses which had been and were so prevalent. Although he should do his utmost to protect the agricultural interest, he wished to be understood that he was not the advocate of high rents. All he required was, to render the farmer respectable in his station, and to make the labourer independent of the poor-rates; and to effect these objects there must be remunerating prices, which could not be obtained except the agricultural interests were protected. He thought the price of wheat at 60*s.* a quarter would hurt no one. Sir T. S. Gooch was understood to say, that he named 60*s.* now, because the reduction of taxation would make about 60*s.* a remuneration equal to that of 80*s.* heretofore. A petition was then unanimously carried.

SUSSEX.

Mr. Barton delivered a lecture on "The Geography of Plants," before the Members of the Chichester Mechanics' Institution, at the Council Chamber. The lecture was closely allied to a series given some time ago by Mr. B. on General Geography. The known talents of the lecturer drew a large company together, nor were they disappointed, however high their expectations might

have been raised. The lecturer began with trees, and explained very minutely the soil and climate best adapted to the growth of our principal forest trees, &c. The most important fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, &c. were pointed out, and their history traced in a most satisfactory manner, referring to the places where they were originally obtained, upon four large maps of the quarters of the world, the property of the Institution.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Shakspearian Club of Stratford-upon-Avon having elected Mr. Mathews an honorary member, that celebrated comedian attended their last monthly meeting, and appreciated highly the reception he met with. The project of erecting a mausoleum to the memory of Shakspeare in that place, is not likely to suffer a longer delay, and its resumption will be accompanied by a very increased patronage and extended fund.

WILTSHIRE.

At a Council held last month in Salisbury, a large Silver Salver was presented to the late Chamberlain, Edward Stevens, Esq. with a very appropriate address, by James Bennett, Esq. the late chief magistrate. The salver, which is a beautiful specimen of art, bears the following inscription:—"1833, City of New Sarum. (*Arms of the city.*) The Mayor and Commonalty inscribe this Plate to Edward Stevens, Esq. to testify their sense of the benefits derived to the Corporation and to the Poor, from his faithful services in the office of Chamberlain during a period of ten years. (*Arms of Stevens.*)" Mr. Bennett immediately afterwards retired from the civic chair, carrying with him the grateful respect and attachment of the Corporation, and of the city at large; and James Cobb, Esq. took the accustomed oaths as his successor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of agriculturists was lately held at the Swan Inn, Alcester, for the purpose of forming an Association to act with the London Central Agricultural Committee. Above two hundred of the principal farmers in the neighbourhood were present, G. F. Stratton, Esq. in the chair. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were unanimously agreed to, and a liberal subscription of 20*l.* from Sir Charles Throckmorton was announced in promotion of the objects of the society. The owners and occupiers of land in the neighbourhood of Stow-on-the-Wold have also agreed to petition Parliament against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

YORKSHIRE.

Notwithstanding all that has lately been said about the dulness of trade, the result of our enquiries leads us to believe that it is not materially, if at all worse than is usual at this season of the year; and we were happy to be informed, last week, which is a very favourable circumstance, that the applications for relief, and the payments to the poor, at the churchwardens' office, are decidedly on the decrease, both as regards number and amount; and this, we are sure, without any wish whatever on the part of the churchwardens to be improperly parsimonious in the distribution of the poor-rates, or to withhold aid from those who appear to be real objects of charity.—*Manchester Mercury.*

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds took place lately, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament for a revision of the Corn Laws. The various speakers on this occasion did not make war on the agriculturist, by charging him with improper views, but they temperately contended that he overrated the danger to which he

would be exposed if the proposed revision took place; and pointing out the evils likely to result from pursuing a system which had the effect of raising manufacturing rivals in America and on the continent of Europe, they endeavoured to show, that to avert these, without injuriously depressing agriculture, might be practicable, if the existing laws were judiciously revised. A petition, embodying the views of the meeting, was unanimously agreed to.

The first stone of the Scarborough bridge was laid last month by the Senior Bailiff, in the presence of the Committee and the constituted authorities of the place. A silver trowel, on which were neatly engraved the arms of Scarborough, was used on the occasion. The plate fixed on the foundation stone bears the following inscription:—"For the Improvement of the town of Scarborough, and for the accommodation of its Visitors, this stone, being the foundation-stone of a new bridge, to be called the Scarborough Cliff Bridge, was laid by E. H. Hedden, Esq. the Senior Bailiff, in the presence of George Newfeld, Esq. the Junior, and the following gentlemen, who compose the Committee of Management of the Scarborough Cliff Bridge Company:—W. Travis, Esq. Scarborough, J. Tindall, Esq. ditto, H. Cook, Esq. ditto, W. Chambers, Esq. ditto, Mr. J. Dale, ditto, R. Cattle, Esq. York, Mr. Sheriff Rayson, ditto, Mr. J. Elston, ditto, Mr. R. Bewley, ditto, Mr. John Flinfort, ditto, Mr. J. Ward, ditto.—this 29th day of November, 1826, in the seventh year of the reign of his Majesty, George the Fourth. Robert Cattle, Esq. of York, projector. Mr. J. Outhet, engineer. Messrs. Scadd, Snowden, and Buckley, Contractors, York."

WALES.

The gentlemen of Breckonshire, as trustees of the turnpike-roads of that county, came to the determination at a late meeting, of petitioning Government to take the mail road, from Gloucester to Milford Haven and Ireland, leading through that county, under their care, in the same manner as the turnpike-road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead: the former through South Wales to the South of Ireland, and the latter through North Wales to Dublin, with a view of having the late survey of Mr. Telford carried more efficiently into execution. The trustees on the other parts of the line will give this measure their hearty co-operation. The petition was unanimously and numerously signed, and is to be presented by Colonel Wood.

SCOTLAND.

The difficulty of procuring subjects for anatomical purposes in Edinburgh, has induced a number of medical students to go to Paris, where every facility is afforded to procure them, and lectures are given daily in several of the hospitals. The finest subjects are sold at the Hospital de Pitié, for three or four shillings each.

The Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow lately convened a public meeting of the inhabitants, in order to appoint a committee to survey and ascertain the real state of the town. Two or four men, according to circumstances, were appointed to every quarter. The accuracy of their tables is attested by the signatures of the three ministers, and forty trustees, and they exhibit a heart-rending picture of the place. The committee found forty-seven empty houses. The town contains above 900 looms, and of these 118 are empty, the hands having either left the place, or got some other employment. They found 358 families totally unable to pay their present year's rent, and almost all of them in arrears of that due at last term. One hundred and fifty-eight heads of families, with 340 children under ten years of age, and the average

income of each family is 5s. 6d. a week. This allows 42l. 13s. 6d. for the support of 665 human beings for a week, being nearly 16d. a week to each individual. The committee farther found 200 families in which there were 468 children above, and 380 under ten years old. In their case a number of the children were able to assist their parents, and the weekly income of each family ran to 1s. 10d., which is 88l. 3s. 9d. to support 1248 individuals for a week. In this last class were found 60 families with four and five children, whose average income does not exceed 5s. a week. It must be obvious to every person that the utmost exertions of private benevolence can go but a short way to obviate such a frightful accumulation of distress.

A few weeks ago two canoes, with a paddle, were dug out of Locher Moss, on the farm of Mid Dargavel, possessed by Mr. Kerr. Pennant, in his Tour, informs us that he saw a canoe which was dug out of Locher, near Kilbasse, and that in 1736 another of a similar kind, with its paddle, was dug out of the same morass. Since then, many successive discoveries have proved that Locher was at one time an inlet from the Solway Frith; and as this latter discovery tends so strongly to corroborate the preceding ones, we shall receive with much pleasure any farther particulars concerning it.—*Scotch Paper*.

A numerous meeting of the farmers of East Lothian, was lately held, when they came to the following resolutions:—"That the tenantry of the United Kingdom are deeply interested in obtaining adequate protection for the home grower of corn; and that the interests of landlord and tenant on this subject are the same. That the most strenuous efforts ought to be made, by petitions to both Houses of Parliament, to resist the attempts made to permit the introduction of foreign corn, to the destruction of British agriculture. That the tenantry of the United Kingdom have only to make a similar effort, and they will be the happy instruments of saving themselves and their families from ruin, and of preventing much public mischief, the possible extent of which cannot be contemplated without horror.

IRELAND.

Such is the dreadful condition of the poor in many of the southern parts of Ireland, that whole families are almost daily perishing for want. In the house of industry at Cork there are not less than 840 miserable objects; and upwards of 3000 human beings who came there in the hope of obtaining relief, are now actually in a state of starvation, and dying in the streets.

It has been ascertained by the calculation of the comparative distances of the two roads, that in the journey from London to Dublin, a saving of six hours would be effected by adopting the road through Oxford, Cheltenham, the Haw Passage, and Aberystwith, in preference to the Holyhead road.

The distance from London through Oxford, Cheltenham, over the Haw Bridge to Ledbury and Hereford	127 miles
From Hereford to Kingston	18
From Kingston to Penybont ...	16
From Penybont to Rhayader	30
From Rhayader to Aberystwith, or Aberdovey	29
	200

To perform this distance at nine miles per hour, would require..... 22 hours

The distance by sea from Aberystwith or Aberdovey to Dublin, is 96 miles, which a steamer would accomplish in

9
—
31

The distance from London to Holyhead via Stretwbury is 278 miles, which at 9 miles per hour requires..... 31

The distance by sea from Holyhead to Dublin is 63 miles, and a steamer would accomplish it in 6

—
37

Hence it appears that six hours would be gained, and, possibly, if the roads were judiciously improved, planned, and executed, another hour might be gained.

Although unforeseen difficulties have hitherto prevented the accomplishment of the project for Navigation by Steam between Ireland and America, the intention is by no means abandoned: some of the leading Proprietors being determined on the prosecution of the original undertaking, under the amended Act of last Session, as soon as the claims are adjusted which have been brought upon the Company by the intrusion of certain speculators into a concern of which the Shares were never intended to be a matter of traffic.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from November 1 to November 30, 1826.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1826.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1826.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Nov. 1	36	44	29.68	29.50	Nov. 16	27	40	29.82	29.87
2	37	47	29.66	29.70	17	40	48	29.78	29.94
3	39	52	29.78	29.70	18	34	48	30.00	29.98
4	43	48	29.65	29.77	19	41	48	30.06	30.10
5	35	50	29.77	29.70	20	41	43	30.20	30.30
6	51	37	29.66	29.70	21	40	47	30.35	30.33
7	28	40	29.80	29.83	22	34	48	30.37	30.16
8	30	41	29.93	29.98	23	40	49	30.00	29.77
9	29	42	30.00	30.02	24	46	33	29.48	29.30
10	27.5	48	29.88	29.60	25	28	41	29.07	28.09
11	43	53	29.70	29.55	26	19	36	29.17	29.30
12	37	53	29.55	29.43	27	27	34	29.50	29.06
13	39	53	29.40	29.05	28	26	48	29.70	29.49
14	33	43	29.96	29.30	29	49	42	29.30	29.29
15	36	48	29.46	29.68	30	44	35	29.78	29.93

The commencement of the late solar eclipse was not perceptible in London, owing to the unfavourable atmosphere. At 10 hrs. 15 min. 30 sec., the clouds withdrew, and the lunar disk was observed to have made considerable progress on the sun's north-west limb. The interesting phenomenon was seen without interruption till 10 hrs. 41 min., when a heavy cloud from the west concealed the combined orbs, and prevented a view of the greatest obscuration; at this period the south-west part of the heavens was free from clouds, and of a deeper blue than usual. At 11 hrs. 24 min. the eclipse again became visible, the moon having passed to the eastern limb, and exactly at 14 hrs. apparent time, the solar disk was left in its full-orbed lustre. In the country it was observed, that the first impact of the moon upon the sun's disk took place

upon the upper western side, at 41 minutes 7 seconds past nine, and in little more than a minute after that time the moon's disk was distinctly visible to the naked eye. The greatest degree of obscuration was at 45 minutes 17½ seconds past ten, when nearly six digits of the sun's diameter were eclipsed on its eastern upper side. The eclipse terminated at 51 minutes past eleven. At the time of the greatest obscuration, though there was a perceptible diminution of light, it was not so much diminished as to permit any of the stars to be visible to the naked eye. This is the most considerable solar eclipse which will be visible in England for ten years to come. The last solar eclipse that was visible in this country took place during the memorable trial of the Queen of England, on Thursday the 7th September, 1890, when 10½ digits were eclipsed.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Another year has transpired, and still the avocations of the husbandman proceed, like the seasons to which they are co-operative, in uninterrupted succession—storms may generate, and the political as well as the natural horizon may be enveloped in momentary obscurity, but the all-subduling influence of the sun will eventually disperse the one, as the light of reason will dispel the other. The

farmer has no right, nor does he expect, to be exempt from the ordinary casualties which are attendant upon humanity; but, although the business of his life is to provide food for others rather than for himself, yet he has an honest claim upon the soil for the labour of his hands; and however distant he may find himself removed from the attainment of affluence, assiduity will at least secure him from

want and degradation. Thus far he may congratulate himself, that if fortune is not within his grasp, the rank which he holds in society must be permanent; his well-being is so mainly essential to the very existence of every other portion of the community, that whatever measures have a tendency to cripple his resources, and to diminish the production of grain, will inevitably, sooner or later, fall with tenfold severity upon the heads of the consumers.

Parliament is likely to be pestered with petitions and counter-petitions on the subject of the Corn Laws; but after all, if the Legislature is not better acquainted with the probable tendency of the measures which it may be in contemplation to adopt than the petitioners themselves, the consequences will most likely prove equally calamitous to both parties. The present we should imagine to be a very critical period to try experiments—what with the uncertainty of things abroad—the avowed and undoubted deficiency in the last year's crop of grain at home—the farmer suffering from the latter cause, and barely recovered from the operations of 1822-3, and the manifest inability on his part to meet the demand in full at the present Christmas audit, are subjects, we presume, which require very serious consideration, ere it is attempted to introduce innovations which may be productive of ruinous consequences to one party, without con-

ferring material benefit on the other. The common routine of husbandry at this season of inactivity affords but little scope for observation, and our remarks may be comprised in a few brief sentences: the attention of the farmer is now chiefly directed to the barn-doots, the delivery of grain, and the progress of his forward beasts towards that state which qualifies them for the Smithfield market. With respect to the former, it may be presumed the prices of barley and oats have been sufficiently high for the last three months to expedite their delivery, and that, consequently, the largest portion of each of these grains, particularly the former, has already found its way to the granary of the merchant; and although the delivery of wheat has not been so extensive as that of other corn, yet, taking into account the deficiency of the crop of last harvest, the inference is, that a smaller quantity of that grain also is now in the possession of the grower, than is usual at the present season of the year. Prime beasts come slow to hand; nor are the shambles likely to be very liberally supplied with beef of superior quality for some months to come—the scarcity of hay, the inferior quality of the turnips, and the little inducement held out to the grazier to supply the deficiency with artificial food, are all circumstances which will militate against the production of fine beef of quality during the whole of next spring.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Nov. 17th, 55s 9d—24th, 55s 11d—Dec. 1st, 56s 6d—9th, 56s 5d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leaden-hall Market.

Beef	-	3s 0d to 5s 0d
Mutton	-	2 8 to 3 10
Veal	-	4 0 to 6 0
Pork	-	4 0 to 5 4
Lamb	-	0 0 to 0 0

NEW POTATOES.—Spitalfields

Yorkshire Kidneys	3l per ton.
Oxnobles and Shaws	3l 5s to 3l 10s
Marsh Champions	4l to 4l 10s
HAY AND STRAW, per Load.	
Smithfield, Old Hay,	90s to 105s—Infer. 70s to 85s 0d—

Clover, 110s to 126s—Inf. 90s to 105s.—Straw, 32s to 36s.

St. James's.—Hay, 72s to 108s—Clover, 102s 6d to 136s—Straw, 27s to 37s 6d.

Whitechapel.—Clover, 80s to 126s—Hay, 70s to 105s—Straw, 32s to 36s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 22d ult. 109 half—Three per Cent. Reduced, 79, 79 half—Three and a half per Cent. 181½, 85 three-eighths, three-quarters—Three and a half per Cent. Reduced 85 eighth, three-eighths—Four per Cent. 182½, 94 quarter.

seven-eighths—Long Annuities 18 half—India Bonds, 29, 32 pm.—Exchequer Bills, 1000l. 500l. 12, 15 pm.—Ditto small 17, 19 pm.—Consols for Account 80 quarter, three-quarters.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOVEMBER 24, TO DECEMBER 15, 1826, INCLUSIVE.

Nov. 24. R. GOOCH, Southampton, merchant. J. T. WATSON, White Horse-street, Stepney, Middlesex, master mariner. R. GARBETT, Wellington, Salop, builder. T. JONES, Shrewsbury, Salop, victualler. G. L. DEAN, Peel-place, Kensington, Middlesex, boot and shoe-maker. J. BILLINGE, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, dealer. S. MUNDY the younger, Bradford, Wilt, fuller and cloth dealer. J. RO-GERS, Shrewsbury, Salop, grocer. G. M. EVELYN, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London, chip and Leghorn hat manufacturer. J. ROBERTSON, Tottenham, Middlesex, surgeon. J. GRIFFIN and J. M. ADAMS, of the Strand, Middlesex, goldsmiths. J. BOSS, Wyndbury Mills, Wyndbury, Bucks, flock manufacturer. L. BLANCHENAY, Pall-Mall, Middlesex, wine merchant. J. COATES, No. 35, Long-lane, Barmondsey, Surrey, fellmonger. J. HILL, Paternoster-row, London, printer. T. TILL, Minster, Isle of Sheppy, Kent, farmer and shopkeeper. R. FERNS, Mellor, Derbyshire. J. LANGFORD, Manchester, and J. HADFIELD, Romworth, Derbyshire, merchants. P. CROSS the younger, Birmingham, Worcestershire, coppice wood dealer. J. MOSS, Tothill-street, Westminster, shoe-

maker. R. HILL, High-street, Southwark, stationer. H. S. POTTER, Bridge-street, Southwark, cabinet-maker. S. HOPKINS, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, clothier. W. CLARK, Paternoster-row, London, bookseller. J. MARTIN the elder, Bath, carrier. A. W. LARMUTH, Exmouth-street, Spa-fields, Middlesex, linen-draper. J. DILLON, Hereford, brewer. W. ROEDUCK, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth-dresser. A. RUSSELL, March, Isle of Ely, grocer. J. MUSGRAVE, Bramley, Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. G. HOOPER, No. 4, Eldon-street, Finsbury, Middlesex, builder. C. COPE, Birmingham, wine-merchant. J. SIBSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.

Nov. 25. W. SWEETMAN, Wenton Hill, Norwood, Surrey, carpenter. W. FRANKLIN, Jermyn-street, Middlesex, tailor. R. PEAKER, Mithfield, Yorkshire, shopkeeper. J. GORDON, Spring-garden, Middlesex, army-agent and banker. T. TREHERN, Hereford, carpenter. A. ANDERSON, jun. East-street, Walworth, Surrey, baker. J. BOWERS, East-street, Spitalfields market, Middlesex, victualler. J. LANGDON, the younger, Brimley-place, Walworth, Surrey,

commission-broker. J. ASHTON, Tottenham Court-road, Middlesex, mercer and draper. I. STANLEY, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, baker. J. T. GUNN, Foley-place, St. Marylebone, Middlesex, coach-maker. J. HARRIS, Leamington-Priors, Warwickshire, chemist. J. BISHOP, East Church, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, farmer and grocer. T. THORNE, Frome Salwood, Somersetshire, common brewer. S. COOMBS, Sheppey Mallet, Somersetshire, common brewer. J. PETERS, Sheepheath, Leicestershire, grocer. J. MILLER, Norwich, chemist. R. FIRTH, Wickens, in Upperthorpe, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, clothier. W. MITCHELL, Meeting-house-court, Old Jewry, London, merchant. R. RODEL, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, wine-merchant. E. LEIGH and E. LEIGH, Chiddington, Kent, farmers. W. HARRISON, Nottingham, grocer. W. B. HILL, Manchester, grocer. A. LARK the younger, Liverpool, merchant. J. PROCTER and S. PROCTER, Leeds, Yorkshire, machine-makers.

Dec. 1. J. MELLOR, Mickelhurst, Mottram in Longdendale, Cheshire, dealer in wool. B. FRYER, Bristol, mahogany and timber-dealer. R. NEWTON, Liverpool, tailor and draper. J. FRENCH the elder, Frome Salwood, Somersetshire, clothier. C. HOWARD, Shacklewell, Middlesex, victualler. A. GRUBB, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, tavern-keeper, and of Bow-street, wine-merchant. W. HILLYARD and J. MORGAN, Bristol, booksellers and stationers. J. PROUT, Bath, inkkeeper. T. ANNETT, Almonth, Northumberland, corn-merchant. P. LUCAS, Preston, Lancashire, inkkeeper. J. PARSONS, High-street, Shoreditch, butcher. J. ROBINSON, Derby, tape-manufacturer. G. COULSON, Derby, slater. J. HINTON, of the Wyre Arms, Tetbury, St. John's Wood Road, Middlesex, victualler and butcher. H. PERCY, Whaddon, Wills, horse-dealer. J. M'LEOD, No. 15, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, leather-seller. S. C. HIGGINS, Gloucester, upholsterer and cabinet-maker. J. HEYWOOD, Great Eastcheap, London, commission-agent. G. BULLOCK, Congleton, Cheshire, silk-thrower and silk-man. W. HAMMERTON, Barstley, Yorkshire, inkkeeper.

Dec. 5. J. CAYZER, John-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, tailor. N. TURNER, Albion-lane, London, fish-dealer. R. FINCH, Egham, Surrey, grocer. L. BARNES, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. A. RICHARDSON, Manchester, victualler. G. WHICHER, Petworth, Sussex, apothecary and druggist. J. WEBB, Nailsworth, Horsley, Gloucestershire, grocer. J. SALTER, Lymcoube and Widemore, Somersetshire, florist and gardener. M. HOLT and R. HOLT, Helme, Lancashire, dyers. T. JONES, Wynmarchog, Breconshire, cutlender. T. GIFFITT, Abergale, Danbighshire, corn-factor. C. LANE, Oxford, builder. J. GRANT, Barnsley, Yorkshire, grocer. E. TAYLOR, Doddworth, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer. J. STRONG and I. DODDS, Church-street, Durham, engine-builders. F. SMITH, Liverpool, hatter. J. LEVETT, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, farmer and nail ironmonger. E. MOON, Worthing, Sussex, grocer. G. HUDSON, New Malton, Yorkshire, ironmonger and whitewasher. J. DUNCAN and W. CLEG, Liverpool, and T. HOLLINS, Manchester, merchants. M. NELSON, Preston, Lancashire, inkkeeper. J. BANNISTER, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, carrier. S. MULCOCK, Farringdon, Berks, draper and general shopkeeper. J. W. TAYLOR, Exchange-buildings, London, merchant and ship owner. J. HULME, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, pawnbroker. G. WILKINSON, S. BATESON, and J. MEGGS, King's Arms-yard, London, merchants. R. C. KEYNARD, New Bond-street, Middlesex, tailor. H. WALKER, Preston, Lancashire, corn-merchant. C. OSBORNE and J. OSBORNE, Pall Mall, Middlesex, tailors.

Dec. 8. J. TENNANT, Malmbury, Wilts, grocer. G. H. BEAUMONT, Commercial-place, City-road, Middlesex, corn and coal-dealer. A. THOMSON, New Grove, Mile End Road, Middlesex, nursery and seedsman. W. LOCK, Edward-street, Dorset-square, Middlesex, builder. L. THOMPSON, Great St. Helen's, London, printer. R. BADNALL the younger, Ashen-hurst Hall, Staffordshire, dealer. R. W. ELLISTON, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and of Leamington, Warwickshire, bookseller. H. WALKER WOOD, J. W. WOOD, and M. W. WOOD, Wakefield, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. R. DALLY, Chichester, Sussex, ironmonger. W. BLAKE and J. RUTHERFORD, Shewingbeels, Northumberland, sheep salesmen. J. BOOTH, Plymouth Grove, in Chilton-row, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. J. REED, Bristol, silk. S. SELLEY, Oulton, Stone, Staffordshire, flint grinder. E. ASTBURY, Stone, Staffordshire, scrivener. C. BAKER, St John's-street, Clerkenwell, distiller. W. H. WALLIS, otherwise called W. WALLIS, Carlisle-street, Soho, perfumer. J. TATE, Manchester, grocer. J. RADCLIFFE, Barstley, Lancashire, painter and paper-hanger. G. PARKES, Dudley, Worcestershire, nail ironmonger and millster. C. OSBORNE and J. OSBORNE, St. James-street, Pall Mall, Middlesex, tailors, (and not of Pall Mall, St. James's, as before advertised.)

G. CLISBY, Crown-court, Pall Mall, perfumer. D. BOULTER, Reading, Berks, draper. J. JAMES, Adam's-place, Southwark, and Vauxhall, Surrey, tailor. M. WILLIAMS, Triag, Herts, builder and carpenter. W. HILLYARD and J. MORGAN, Bristol, booksellers and stationers. R. HORN, Oxford, baker. G. POTTER, Fincham-street, London, wine-merchant and candle-dealer. J. WRIGHT, Portman Rye, Surrey, brick-maker. J. Y. OLIVER, Cambridge, jeweller and silversmith. W. SEAL, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, ironmonger. M. PARM, OM Trinity House, Water-lane, London, merchant. J. BECKLEY, Old Fish-street, London, wine-merchant. G. HYDE, Chapel-street, Tottenham Court Road, chemist.

Dec. 19. J. TAYLOR, Balham Hill, Surrey, builder. J. NIMONDS, Bartholomew-lane, London, and Tottenham, Middlesex, stock-broker. J. DODSON, Over, Cheshire, salt-manufacturer and ship-builder. D. MOKLING, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer. A. LOW and T. ROWLAND, Stockport, Cheshire, machine-makers. T. JAMES, Birmingham, draper. T. BROWN, Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Sealcoater, Yorkshire, merchant and ship-owner. W. RICHARDS, Fifieldand Magdalen, Dorsetshire, dealer. H. WARNER, Lamb's Conduit-street, Middlesex, linen-draper. W. CHAPMAN, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, carrier. A. LEIGH, Manchester, builder. R. BURMAN, Southam, Warwickshire, money-scrivener. T. HARVEY, Warwick, horse-dealer. T. STRANGE, Cheltenham, plasterer. G. CASTLE, Gosle, Yorkshire, ship-builder. W. LINE, St. Paul's Terrace, Camden Town, Middlesex, builder. J. DWYER, New-street, Covent Garden, Middlesex, tailor. H. WINKLEY, Charlton-road, Lancashire, victualler. J. HAYN, Fleet-market, London, and Red Lion-square, Middlesex, wine and brandy-merchant. J. GRIMSHAW, Manchester, cheese-manufacturer. S. ALMONDINO and A. MANGLIER, Mincing-lane, London, merchants. J. C. BURKHARDT, Northumberland-street, Strand, goldsmith. W. JAKMAN, No. 8, Thayer-street, Manchester, boarding-house-keeper. S. CALVERT, Fore-street, Cripplegate, London, flax-dresser. J. FULLER, Frederick-street, Hampstead-road, Middlesex, builder. J. BIGGS, Lewisham, Kent, builder. H. NEALE, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, warehouseman. J. ROSS the elder, Horsfield, Gloucestershire, farmer.

Dec. 15. J. TAYLOR, Meltham, Yorkshire, clothier. J. FRY, Artillery-street, Bermondsey, carrier. H. W. ADCOCK, Birmingham, gilt toy-maker. C. IVES, Cumberworth, Yorkshire, clothier. S. HALLS, Stowmarket, Suffolk, plumber. W. NANGLE, Liverpool, jeweller. O. JONES, Liverpool, draper. J. PARKINSON, Balingbrough, Lincolnshire, stuff-manufacturer. S. PARKER, Whitechurch, Salop, ironmonger. S. HOLL, Lakenham, Norwich, beer-brewer. G. L. FOX, Sunderland near the Sea, cooper. J. NICKOLLS, Kidlington Mills, Oxfordshire, miller. W. W. EAGLE, High street, Southwark, h-p-factor. J. PROTHEROE, Bristol, hatter. W. CLARKE Newcastle-street, Strand, victualler. C. INCE, Craven-street, Strand, and James-street, Haymarket, wine-merchant. J. VINING, Pall Mall, jeweller. W. ARMSTRONG, Great Queen-street, Lincoln-inn-fields, auctioneer. L. THOMPSON, Hestle, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller. W. SUTTON, Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, coach-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. HEDDERWICK, brewer, &c. Glasgow. T. KINCAID, coal-merchant, Port Hoptown. J. MOORE, bookbinder, Edinburgh. J. RUTHERFORD, victual-dealer, Edinburgh. D. M'INTOSH, victuor, Glasgow. T. THOMSON, merchant tailor, Kilmarnock. J. DREW, agent-apothecary, Glasgow. R. HOLMES, cloth-merchant, Irvine. J. ROBINSON, jun. manufacturer, Inverberrie. S. M'LELLAN, merchant, Castle Douglas. D. ARTHUR, calico-printer, Glasgow. D. M'KENZIE, builder, Glasgow. D. and G. GULLAN, upholsterer, &c. Musselburgh. M'KIMMING and LIDDELL, brush-makers, Glasgow. A. GIBB, warehouseman, Glasgow. SCOTT and HAMILTON, Glasgow. H. M. GOWN, merchant, Paisley. W. and J. PATRICK, manufacturers and merchants, Glasgow. W. PATON, merchant, Paisley. J. STRUTHERS, merchant, Glasgow. J. SAMUEL, cutter, cow-freeder, and builder, at Tyfalgill, near Glasgow. J. INGLIS, merchant, Capar, Fife. W. HOGG, cabinet-maker, Edinburgh. G. LAING, calico printer, Chapel. J. DRUMMOND, ironmonger, Paisley. J. JACKSON, Brewhill, near West Calder. T. IRELAND, sen. & Co. merchants, Edinburgh. J. PETERS, jun. merchant, Glasgow. D. STORR, saddler, Kirkcaldy. T. BEATTIE, builder, Edinburgh. J. HANNAH, horse-dealer, Glasgow. D. MORRISON, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, Edinburgh. D. CAMPBELL, manufacturer, Glasgow. D. STEWART, farmer in Letter, driver, &c. NELSON and MOFFAT, booksellers, Glasgow. J. AINSLIE, merchant, Perth.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE statements of the revenue for the quarter to the fifth of January, 1827, are satisfactory, as indicating the gradual restoration of credit and business. The

following is the official account for the corresponding quarters ending 5th of January, in the years 1826 and 1827.

INCOME.				1826.				1827.			
GREAT BRITAIN.				L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	
Customs Consolidated, exclusive of the Amount of Duty on Sugar, &c.	}			2,520,808	15	1½		2,725,300	12	1	
Duty on Sugar, 1826								1,307,278	8	11	
Excise, Consolidated				4,544,460	3	7½		4,469,916	17	3½	
Stamps, Ditto				1,535,249	13			1,502,021	8	4	
Letter Money				382,000	0			379,000	0	0	
Assessed Taxes, 1826				1,477,866	8	7½		1,490,785	10	8	
Land Taxes				522,320	15	1½		511,284	11	11½	
Surplus Annual Duties				768,826	10	1		6511	7	4½	
Surplus Duties on Property				2,469	17	6					
Monies Repaid, &c.				68,119	7	1½		93,201	3	0½	
Incidents				36,895	1	9		37,788	4	4½	
Brought from Civil List, per Act 1 Geo. IV. being Savings on the 3d Class	}				0	0					
Brought from do. on Account of the Clerk of the Hansper				2,000	0	0					
Tontine Money				11,355	14	6		11,156	6	4½	
				12,043,562	6	11½		12,535,244	10	5	
Brought to this Account from Public Supplies, being the Amount issued in Ireland, pursuant to Act 57 Geo. III. Cap. 48	}							471,661	17	1	
				12,043,562	6	11½		13,006,906	7	6	
CHARGE.				1826.				1827.			
GREAT BRITAIN.				L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	
Exchequer, South Sea, and Bank of England Annuities	}			189,980	2	3		189,984	17	6½	
Bank Dividends				8,467,561	6	9½		8,482,566	16	5	
Reduction of National Debt				1,230,000	0	0		1,210,000	0	0	
Civil List				212,500	0	0		212,500	0	0	
Pensions by Act of Parliament				92,319	2	4½		92,033	19	1	
Salaries and Allowances				13,638	7	11		14,732	13	4	
Russian Dutch Loan				94,613	17	1		93,561	14	3	
Interest on Excheq. Bills for Deficiency of Consolidated Fund	}			5,113	8	9		11,118	8	1	
Miscellaneous Charges				68,420	1	1		124,801	11	3	
				10,374,166	6	2½		10,430,000	0	0	
Total Income				L. 12,043,562	6	11½		13,006,906	7	6	
— Charge				10,374,166	6	2½		10,430,000	0	0	
Surplus				166,936	0	8½		2,576,906	7	6	
Amount issued in the Quarter ending 5th Jan. 1827, in full of L. 10,500,000 granted out of the Consol. Fund, pro Ana. 1826 ..	}			900	0	0					
Do. in further part of L. 6,500,000 granted as above pro Ana. 1826 ..				3,056,940	6	2½		3,057,040	6	2	
Surplus as above								2,576,906	7	6	
Deficiency to be made good by Exchequer Bills								480,133	18	8	

The annual duty on sugar for 1826, was 396,885*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* In the same quarter the sum of 4,065*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* was paid in by the South Sea Fund. In Feb. 1827.—VOL. XXI. NO. LXXIV.

1827, 1,373*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.* was received from the South Sea Fund. The Exchequer Bills issued pursuant to 57th George III. cap. 48, to make good deficiency in Consolidated Fund at 10th October 1826, amount

to 5,249,289*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The same at 5th January, 1827, 480,133*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Total on 5th of January, to be provided for by Exchequer Bills in the quarter ending 5th April next, 5,729,423*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* The decrease on the year ending upon the above named quarters is 1,923,148*l.* The income being for 1826, 48,573,820*l.*, and for 1827, 46,650,672*l.*

By the death of the Duke of York, the office of Commander-in-chief became vacant. It has been given to the Duke of Wellington. The country cannot fail to profit by this appointment upon the score of economy, but it is doubtful whether a cabinet minister should hold an office which demands the strictest impartiality as to political predilections. The honourable conduct of the Duke of York in this respect, will make any lapses of this nature in his successor doubly conspicuous.

Measures are, it is stated, in operation for healing the imperfections of the Ghent treaty with America, and removing the difficulties that have hitherto stood in the way of a frank and easy commercial intercourse between the two nations. A commission has been sitting for some weeks for the purpose above described. Mr. Galatin, the American ambassador, acts for his government, and Mr. Huskisson for ours, and Mr. Abercrombie, jun., is joint secretary. These gentlemen, it is asserted, have nearly brought their labours to an amicable conclusion.

Mr. Bric, the Catholic barrister of Dublin, lately fell in a duel with a Mr. Hayes, in consequence of his using a severe expression towards Mr. Callaghan, the Anti-catholic candidate for Cork, in opposition to Mr. Hutchinson. The latter has been elected member for that city after a severe contest, there being 1,020 voters for Mr. Hutchinson, and 959 for Mr. Callaghan.

The sum of 9,467*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, the contribution to the public service of the Marquis Camden for the present year, has been paid into the Treasury. The sum received for the public since July 1817, when Lord Camden made this sacrifice of private emolument, is 86,817*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* His Lordship's contribution during the war amounted to 43,457*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; in the whole, to 130,275*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Several verdicts for libel, with heavy penalties, upon newspapers, have lately occurred. The conduct of lawyers in the monstrous doctrines they lay down, in that farrago of contradictions which they denominate "common law," is no matter for surprise. They who deal in matter of fact and truth so little themselves—they who live upon a system of precedent, and form, and fiction, rendered as obscure

as possible, so as to enhance the difficulty of obtaining justice by making its price almost total ruin to aggrieved individuals, but the more profitable to themselves—may well be enemies to every generous and liberal institution. They belong to a darker age, and, amid modern illumination, skulk away into their kindred shadow. They are a century behind the rest of the community in feeling and knowledge and common sense. They suffer men, steeped to the eyes in infamy, to punish the open and honest friends of virtue, under the shallow pretence that such exposures have a tendency, by a remote inference, to cause a breach of the peace! Private libel no one would justify; and a proceeding by action always lies open to the aggrieved party, (even here, however, juries are too apt to be ruled by the judge, who says a justification, *verbatim et literatim*, is necessary, as to every minute fact, instead of trying if the libel be mainly and substantially correct, or *vice versa*). The jury is in no way bound by the prejudices or dogmas of the judges, who may give or refrain from giving their opinions. The business lies between the jury and defendant only, and between them alone, as to *law and fact*. It is their duty to give the verdict, according to the whole bearing of the case on their consciences, divested of empty technicalities; for such is the nature of offences of the press, that they are not to be judged by common rules, and the statute, therefore, gives all the power to the jury; else the jury would have to decide only what Lord Mansfield and most lawyers wish them to decide; and what, in fact, they alone do decide in cases of *indictment* for libel—the mere *fact* of the publication, since truth or falsehood, reason or common sense, is not to be considered in this mode of trying libel, and malice is always to be presumed: thus the lawyers get the prisoner into their hands to do with him as they like. He may, it is true, put affidavits into their hands in mitigation of punishment, and they, having him in their power, may in their tender mercies be lenient to him in its measure, (unless, indeed, the offence be a political one), on his proving it to be true, or on sundry other accounts, when he ought to have no punishment at all. The late case of *Bochsa* has shown the country the absurdity of this law. The address of the Chief Justice is not a little curious—in it his Lordship told the jury that the defendant, if his object were to caution the Musical Society against the plaintiff, and were thus far laudable, might have made the Society acquainted with it another way, privately. Let us suppose the defendant

had done this by letter for example; the letter must have been exhibited to the libelled, and M. Bochs might thereupon have pursued precisely the same method of prosecution. Then the Bench would have enlarged on the enormity of private letter libel—its tendency to break the peace, &c. ! The same verdict would have been expected, and the same punishment would follow—What a mockery of justice ! It is with juries, and them alone, to settle this matter, and knock down this monstrous indictment proceeding. There is no law-learning required to show its fallacy, and if juries will do their duty, as the statute authorizes them, there will soon be no more indictment proceedings. The lawyers will yield up their dogma, on which indictment is founded, to escape the mortification of being baffled. There is no need of an Act of Parliament to sweep it away. At Baltimore, in America, in a proceeding by indictment, the judge would not allow the truth to be given as here : the foreman of the jury was told that the law was British, on which he demanded to look at the statute on which such an absurdity was grounded. The Bench said there was no statute to that effect—that Lord Mansfield and other English lawyers declared, that “the greater the truth the greater was the libel ;” and that truth or falsehood had nothing to do with its criminality. The jury replied, to the mortification of the judge, having consulted together, that as there was no statute on the subject, they considered themselves bound only by their consciences in the verdict, and found one for the defendant with costs ! The jury was right, it was a plain common-sense question for plain

men, not a complex one of law for lawyers ; and how much more would an English jury be justified in a like course, being by statute judges of both *law and fact*. As to the opinions of ancient defunct judges, on a matter every day seen clearer, it is, as to libel-indictment, worth as much as the lawyer’s profound argument in favour of the existence of witchcraft and familiar spirits, that “such things must have been once because there were Acts of Parliament against them.”

At a Common Council of the City of London held last month, the following resolution was unanimously voted :—“That in the recent death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, his Majesty’s next Brother, this Court is deeply sensible, that his Majesty and the Royal Family have been deprived of an affectionate relative, to whom they were justly attached by the nearest ties ; that the Nation have to mourn the loss of one who, by his condescension and urbanity to all classes, and by his unremitting endeavours to promote those objects of benevolence and public utility which are the pride and glory of England, has merited and secured the praise of his country ; and especially that the Army have lost a Commander-in-Chief, who, by his constant attention to the discipline of the service and the comforts of the soldier, has, in an unparalleled degree, raised the character of the British arms.—That this Court most sincerely condole with his Majesty, and the Members of his illustrious House, together with his Majesty’s faithful subjects, in their affliction under this bereavement.”

FOREIGN STATES.

The French Chamber of Deputies, in answer to the King’s Message, framed an Address, which was read by the President, bearing a striking resemblance to that adopted by the Chamber of Peers. It engaged, like the former, the support of the Chamber to all the measures proposed by his Majesty. The passage alluding to the liberty of the press said :—“The first and the greatest blessing of your reign, *Sire*, was the restoration of the freedom of the press. France loves that freedom, and has seen with affection,” &c. Another passage, which is not in the Address of the Peers, is, “Our first feeling is always honour. The grandson of Louis XIV. may always rely upon France as France does upon her king.”

The Address was carried after three days’ debate, by a majority of 170—there being, for it 200, against it 30.

His Majesty replied as follows :—

“I always receive, with the same satisfaction, the expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Deputies.

“I see with great pleasure that the Chamber enters into my views, and will examine with as much care as attention the important laws which I have caused to be prepared for the happiness of France.

“You desire peace, Gentlemen. No one desires it more sincerely than I do. The efforts I am making to preserve it are dictated by my heart.

“I am happy to announce to you that my hopes in this respect become daily more founded. If Divine Providence should ever order it otherwise, rely on me, Gentlemen, as I rely on you, as I rely on all my faithful subjects, and be assured that the honour of France will remain pure and intact, as it has always been.”

The sincerity of the French ministry as to the preservation of peace, seems not to be doubted, though the Apostolics of France would gladly recall the evils of war for their brethren of Spain. The most important measure contemplated in Paris, is a law, by which the usefulness of the press will be utterly destroyed. Even old works will not be reprinted without examination, and the booksellers and printers of Paris must be ruined; nothing whatever being suffered to appear without permission of the jesuitical cabal of the cabinet. Even the French Academy has come forward to protest against this open violation of the charter by the ruling powers. In the project of law, the first chapter relates to publications not periodical. No work of twenty sheets and under, can be exposed for sale, published, or distributed in any manner, during the five days following the deposition ordered by previous laws; the delay to be ten days if of more than twenty sheets. Speeches of Members of the two Chambers, Pastoral Charges, and several other privileged publications are excepted. The object of this provision is to allow sufficient time for the Government Functionaries to peruse the copies of all works previous to their exposure for sale, in order that they may effect the suppression of those of which they disapprove. Under the present system, a considerable sale is often effected before measures for the suppression can be arranged; but the present law will give the Government all the security of a censorship, with the advantage of reading a printed work instead of a MS.—The unhappy bookseller or author is thus to lose all the expenses of a suppressed work! The second chapter, respecting the Journals, has a variety of clauses—heavy penalties are suspended over their heads for transgressions against the law; or, in other words, against the secret apostolical cabal of the cabinet. It is thought the law cannot pass, as it goes too far, and must extinguish the literature of France at a blow.

The British troops arrived at Lisbon on the 1st ult. and were enthusiastically received. The chambers have been opened, and the royal speech published. The rebels under Chaves, after committing horrible excesses, are represented as retreating towards the Spanish frontiers. A considerable force of Constitutionalists is on foot and acting. The Marquis de Chaves, one of the leaders of the Portuguese rebels, is the head of the Silveira family, which is a numerous one in Tras-os-Montes, but this is neither an old nor a rich family, as has been represented. His

uncle, his present associate and adviser, whose family name is Antonio da Silveira Pinto da Fonseca, known as Viscount Canelas, is much richer than the nephew, and is by far the cleverest man. The young Marquis is bold and aspiring, but often rash and hair-brained; which is, however, checked by the presence of the uncle, whose projects he is now executing. The uncle joined the Oporto Revolution in August 1820; and, to flatter and interest him in its object, he was made President. As soon, however, as he reached Lisbon, and saw how things were going on, he turned tail, and gave the first example of revolt to the troops on the 11th of November, in the same year; when the people rose *en masse*, and defeated the rebel troops, with him at their head. He was exiled, in consequence, to Canelas, his country seat, whence he derives his title.

The government of Spain, seeing the attitude of England, and without any encouragement from France, Las, it is said, adopted pacific councils. Twelve thousand men are to be kept on the frontier if possible, which is somewhat doubtful. It clearly appears that the flame of war would again have blazed out in Spain, had any of the great powers of Europe given encouragement to Ferdinand. Don Miguel at Vienna has taken the oath of submission to the constitution, and the Queen Mother at Lisbon is strictly guarded. The hopes of the apostolics of Spain are, therefore, on the decrease, and the appearance of things pacific.

A correspondence has appeared between the British and American governments, relative to trade, which there is reason to hope may ultimately be arranged satisfactorily.

The war between Persia and Russia still continues. Rumour accuses the British government of having a secret understanding with the Persian court: this, however, can only relate to arrangements long since entered into, and become obsolete.

The question of Greece and her freedom is at last to be decided on by the great courts of Europe, and laid before the Porte. Lord Cochrane is said to have satisfied the Greek Committee in Geneva as to "the causes which have hitherto retarded his expedition: they leave no doubt of the uprightness of his views and his wishes to devote his experience and the resources of his genius to the deliverance of Greece. The number of difficulties over which his perseverance has triumphed, have not weakened the interest which he feels in the cause of Greece, nor destroyed his hopes of success."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

An Introductory Lecture on Human and Comparative Physiology, delivered at the New Medical School in Aldersgate-street. By Peter M. Roget, M.D. F.R.S., &c.

Few individuals in the medical profession have been so fortunate in uniting the accurate views of the philosopher with the elegance of the accomplished scholar, as Dr. Roget. They who have had the pleasure of hearing his lectures on Comparative Physiology at the Royal Institution, cannot fail to trace, in this Introductory view of the subject, the same clearness of arrangement and felicity of illustration, the same closeness of reasoning and elegant diction, which characterised those admirable discourses.

In ascribing his motives for the publication of this Lecture, Dr. Roget justly states "that the subject to which it relates has not, in the schools of this metropolis, been hitherto sufficiently regarded as a distinct and essential object of medical education;" and that he has been influenced "by the hope that some utility may result to those who are commencing their course of studies, from an exposition such as he has here attempted, of the objects and scope both of Human and Comparative Physiology,—of the relations in which they stand to the other branches of medical science,—and of the elevated rank which they are entitled to hold among the departments of human knowledge." He has also very properly given more ample illustration to some topics than the limit of a lecture could have allowed. A tabular view of the classification, founded on physiological distinctions, according to the system of Cuvier, with examples of animals belonging to each division, affords an assistance to the student which has often been looked for in vain.

The limit of this notice will scarcely admit of any analysis of a composition so condensed in itself, as almost, in the space of one hundred pages, to contain an epitome of the science of which it treats; and therefore scarcely admitting of farther condemnation.

The author traces the phenomena of living beings, the general circumstances of organized structure, the chemical properties of the solids and fluids which compose these organized structures. The series of changes to which these bodies are subjected is without analogy.

"From an imperceptible atom, we see the rudiments of a vegetable or animal arise; we behold them gradually dilating in all their dimensions; the semi-fluid portions acquiring cohesion, and giving rise to filaments; these filaments extending into membranes, and investing the yet tender solids. We observe these solids condensing by degrees into firmer organs, capable themselves of containing fluids, of impelling these fluids through numerous channels, of receiving other fluids in return, and of reiterating these actions with unvaried constancy. We see all the parts expand by a slow but uniform increase, and in regular proportion, till they have attained their prescribed dimensions. New or-

gans are developed in succession, which unite their energies with those of the former, and give the last finish to the elaborate structure."

The growth of an organized being is finely contrasted with that of a mineral body. The increase of an animal or vegetable is briefly but ably traced. These differences are lost sight of in the celebrated definition of the three kingdoms of nature by Linnæus, which is founded on an erroneous analogy.

The author proceeds to trace the object and scope of the physical sciences, and the steps by which they advance, and to contrast the great difficulty in the application of the same methods to the physiology of animal or vegetable life. Speaking of the mineral kingdom and of the law of definite proportions which regulates the union of elements in every chemical compound, Dr. Roget says, "All is defined, all is bounded. The great Architect of the Universe has everywhere employed the rule and the compass, and prescribed to every power and element its proper sphere and limit."

The complexity of living beings is contrasted with the simplicity of the inorganic world. The additional properties and powers peculiar to organized beings are traced, and that power peculiar to animal life, the muscular fibre, traced in its various characters and uses.

The phenomena of the Nervous System follow,

The phenomena of life are shown to result from the conjoined operation of several powers. One of the objects of physiology is to determine the order in which the phenomena stand related as causes and effects. This, the philosophical part of the science, has received less attention than its importance demands; and physiologists, in all ages, in attempting the reduction of all the phenomena to a single principle or law of life, have fallen into a great error.

The author has ably pointed out the delusion which has resulted from the proneness to substitute anal for physical causes. "In their eagerness to grasp at this kind of knowledge, physiologists have thus too often mistaken the shadow for the substance." A review of prevailing errors follows, and instances of erroneous reasoning are adduced. The true mode of study is pointed out to be that of induction. The author observes, "But it is the fundamental principle of the method of induction, that similar effects alone are to be ascribed to the agency of the same principle." The complex and conjoined phenomena of life obviously tend to the same object—the preservation and welfare of the beings to which they relate. "But the unity of design is an attribute of intellect alone, and does not necessarily imply the unity of the agents employed in their production. However natural it may be to conceive the existence of a simple principle of life, and however possible it is that this hypothesis may ultimately be established as the true one by future discoveries, we should recollect, that, in the present state of our knowledge, it is a mere fiction of the mind, not countenanced by the phenomena themselves, in which we see so much

diversity, and therefore not admissible as the result of a truly philosophical induction."

The importance of anatomy as a foundation is ably insisted upon, whilst the study of that science derives its chief interest from its connexion with physiology. "The great ends to which all the arrangements of the system and all the movements of its parts evidently point, are the welfare and preservation of the individual being which they compose, and of the race to which it belongs."

The mode which the author has adopted to convey such a general sketch of the system of the animal economy as may serve as a map of the country about to be explored, and by which the relations and bearings of each object may be distinctly perceived, is most felicitous.

Remarks on the Bank Restriction Act, and the Sinking Fund. 8vo.

This pamphlet is evidently the production of one who has some understanding of the matters on which he writes. It is divided into two chapters; the first "On the Bank Restriction Act," the second "On the Sinking Fund." The first chapter is decidedly in favour of the Bank, and shows that for the risk and difficulty that body has had to encounter, Government has by no means acted with generosity, nor even with the spirit which the obligations it was under to the Bank bound it to display. The second chapter supports the Sinking Fund on the score of usefulness to the country, and laments the annihilation of the old fund of seventeen millions, converted as it was by the blundering Mr. Vansittart to the current expenses of the war. Whether the Sinking Fund be a delusion or not, and useless as to the reduction of the debt in the existing circumstances of the country, we will not argue here; but it does appear from this writer, with whom we fully agree on the point, that its maintenance whole and entire, as it stood before Vansittart violated it, was a sort of moral obligation on the part of the Government. The loans had been raised on the faith of its being kept inviolate.

Picturesque Views of the English Cities, from Drawings by G. F. Robson. Edited by J. Britton, F.S.A. Small paper, 11. 1s. large, 21.

We have before had occasion to allude to this very beautiful work (in Vol. XVIII. page 604), under the head of "Copyright;" since which the result of a trial "The British Museum v. Payne and Foss" (see p. 64) has exhibited in a more glaring point of view the injustice of the existing law. These picturesque views are without letter-press descriptions, in consequence of the tax of eleven copies (with two or three exceptions only) levied by exclusive bodies of men, which is evaded thereby. In Nos. I. and II. of these Views there are eight engravings after Robson, by Vorrall, Tomblason, Smith, Barber, Bangerer, Woolnoth, and Janyons. It will consist, when complete, of thirty views, viz. of Bristol, Carlisle, Chichester, Chester, Coventry, Canterbury, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, Nor-

wich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Wells, Westminster, Worcester, Winchester, one engraving each; Bath, York, Lincoln, London, and Durham, each two engravings. The letter-press description will be published separately afterwards. The cathedrals are intended in these views to be the chief objects, so that the possession of them by those who are purchasers of the Editor's "Cathedral Antiquities" is almost *sine qua non*.

These engravings confer infinite credit on the respective artists. The distribution of light, the clearness of the sky and atmosphere, were never shown better by the graver; they are almost magical in effect. Chichester, with the rainbow and passing storm, the illuminated spire of the cathedral set off by the black clouds behind, is charming in result. Then there is Lichfield, with its three spires, shown to great advantage by the display of light and shade. Contrasting with these, in a tranquil atmosphere, pellucid as its own river above Upton, (below that town, even at Tewkesbury, where it marries the sweet Avon, we cannot say much for its clearness,) Worcester and its cathedral repose in a beauty so natural, that the engraver seems to have reached the *apex ultra* of art. The Severn, "guilty of maiden's death," sleeps in the foreground, and spire and tower blend sweetly with the distance, while there is a voluptuousness of light cast over the whole. Bristol—dingy, confused, antiquated, shopkeeping Bristol, is the least pleasing of the whole eight; not but that the engraver has done as much as he could with the scene before him, but the subject, to be faithful to reality, could be no more at its best. York is delicious. In short, these views are every way creditable to the state of art and to all concerned in them; and if they have not soon a very extensive demand, it must be from some cause foreign to their design and execution. We have seen nothing of the kind that equals them for a long time.

Vestigia Anglicana; or Illustrations of the more interesting and debateable Points in the History and Antiquities of England, from the earliest Ages to the Accession of the House of Tudor. In two volumes. By Stephen Reynolds Clarke.

This is doubtless a work of considerable industry and research, nor is it less creditable, we think, to the author's taste and judgment. For we were rather surprised as well as pleased, to find, as we proceeded, that so far from growing wearisome, "stale, flat, and unprofitable," he succeeds, for the most part, in rendering a dry, laborious, though important subject, both amusing and interesting. Here too, we are inclined to think, he has been somewhat indebted to the judicious form and method, as well as to the respectable style of composition and execution of his work. It is thrown into the form of conversations between an author, a friend, and a pupil, agreeably to a rule of the ancients, who fixed a local situation in which the disputants began their converse; and it is observed by the author, "he has been afforded an opportunity to trace the progress of architecture in England, by an examination of several of its most celebrated struc-

tures; which discussion, it is presumed, will justify the assumption of the term "Antiquities" in the title-page.

"The prejudices and misrepresentations of party theory the author disavows, as alike hostile to fairness and to truth. In every doubtful point, it has been his endeavour to inquire with diligence, and to judge with candour."—*Preface*, p. iv.

To this principle the author seems faithfully to have adhered; though little merit perhaps can be claimed, on the score of impartial discussion of any historical points of a date previous to the accession of the House of Tudor. It is on more important and interesting grounds that the writer of these volumes is entitled to notice, as having in some degree supplied a desideratum in all our previous histories of England,—that of treating such topics connected with our early annals, as both Hume and other historical writers may seem to have judged foreign to their subject. These consist of many important but almost forgotten particulars, on which the author has here enlarged, and happily combined with the stream of authentic narrative; so as to form a kind of supplementary history, affording a clearer insight into the peculiar character, customs, and social spirit of the people. On this plan the writer has embodied, in his own words, "discursive inquiries into the traditions, the manners, the literature, and the institutions of succeeding eras; and has endeavoured to divest his subject of tediousness without impairing its utility, and to render the progress of events more interesting than is usually found in the severe and unbending style of the professed historian."

Select Pieces for Reading and Recitation, by George Harris.

This is an elegant and tasteful compilation, comprehending pieces of every description, from grave to gay, from lively to severe; and specimens of the eloquence of the bar, the senate, and the pulpit, as well as of popular assemblies and publications.

Advice to Governesses. 12mo. 3s.

A sensible little work, calculated to do much good in the class to which it is more immediately addressed. Many of the most glaring deficiencies in instructors of youth are concealed by the partiality of friends; and the candidate for the office of teacher, even contrary to her own feeling, is often sent to follow her duties but ill accomplished for such an undertaking. This work will show her the necessity of self-examination, and the weight of the duties she undertakes, while it will act as a useful guide to her conduct.

Protestant Church Corruption, an insurmountable Bar to Catholic Emancipation. By N. Highmore, D.C.L.

The case of Dr. Highmore, the notorious injustice which he has sustained, and the insight which the proceedings respecting him have afforded him into the constitution of some of the law institutions of this country, have been long before the public, which seems to regard, with an apathy quite edifying, those relics of the sur-

passing wisdom of the "good old times." How much longer such crying injustice is to be allowed to pursue its way unchecked we know not; as it is, many parts and parcels of law and law practices seem effected with no view to public benefit, but simply to render society a source of lucre to greedy practitioners.

The Crystal Hunter. 8vo. 6½ cents.

This is a little periodical, very neatly got up at New York, consisting of selections, with original articles intermingled, and promises well. We do not know that we can do more than acknowledge the acceptance of the work, and make the public here acquainted with its existence. The name "Crystal Hunter," scarcely intelligible, perhaps, to an English reader, is not by any means unappropriate—the hunter of the gems and bijoux of literature.

The Greek Bubble: a Poem. By J. Thompson. 8vo.

Mr. Thompson, or Monsieur Tonson, one or the other, makes the usual excuse of those who are at a loss for one on coming before the public, as if he were conscious something of the sort were necessary, and accordingly laid hold of that which first suggested itself, or rather which was most common-place. The want of originality in the excuse for publishing will, perhaps, apply to the cause of writing—it was no doubt penned at the "request of friends!" and offers an excellent specimen of the maturity of their judgment, and the fond partiality of bosom acquaintance! The shameful delinquency in the conductors of the Greek affairs, however well it may merit the lash of satire, will meet no adequate correction from the pen of this Tyro-Juvenal, who, like a writer in the Quarterly Review on Greek affairs, never probably gave more than a sneer at the cause, or, in addition, an "I give thee sixpence! I'll see thee d—d first!" until Mr. Canning took up the affair; even then both confining their efforts to vituperating indiscriminately all who have ventured to do any thing for it substantially, and, like Lord Byron or Col. Stanhope, been uniform and consistent friends of that cause from the beginning. At that time it suited Aristocratical writers, and such scribblers as Monsieur Tonson of Kensington, to paint the Greeks as traitors and rebels to legitimate government! When Mr. Canning lends his aid to Greece, the tables turn—the Greeks are noble fellows; the traitors of yesterday are the heroes of to-day! Such is the consistency of party writers, and the pitiful shifts to which their masters (who do not condescend to let them into their views) often compel them. M. Tonson, is, however, no hired scribe. He is a *gratis* scribbler; his works are not worthy even of the wages of sin. Messrs. Bowring and Co. have nothing to fear from his pointless satire. Their bargaining, and steam-boat building, and loan business, be it good or bad, justifiable or not, will find the offspring of the present goosequill innocuous, except, indeed, among "the friends of the author." Mr. Gallo way may take seven years to build a steam-engine, and M. Tonson's satire will not quicken his hammers the thousandth part of a blow. Much pretence and bluster, much abuse, even of

female genius, is lugged into this "Greek bubble." A very small portion of this genius might have rendered M. Tanson an object of idolatry to those friends who have now only been complimentary to him, without his possessing any. Two lines, which he applies to himself, we must quote, because they exhibit a sensibility to his own deficiencies, and are an apostrophe which, for the reader's sake, we wish had not been without effect. How he would thunder, he says, if his verse were not weak—if his pen could manufacture a curse; for "if so!"—

"If so, then, Juvenal, thy fiery lay
I 'd die to borrow for a single day."

We wish M. Tanson could borrow it, that we might feel more borne out in giving a notice of his effusions, which their merits will scarcely justify.

The Musical Souvenir; or New Year's Gift for Children. By Evelina Hullmandel.

The exertions of a lady in the cause of tender age are peculiarly entitled to the indulgent attention of the critic; and when they are found to combine good ability with good intention, they are entitled furthermore to the open expression of his approval. This double claim we can conscientiously affirm to be fully admissible in the present instance.

It is abundantly well known that the first rudiments of music, as usually communicated, are above all things dry and repulsive to children. Duly impressed with this fact, Miss Hullmandel has made it her useful labour to devise its remedy, the which she has now produced in the shape of a gay and handsome box, under the attractive exterior of which she has ingeniously contrived that there shall lurk many insinuating propositions, and much useful knowledge, to the extent, indeed, of the whole elements of musical education, as far as available in the instruction of early childhood. By the help of a series of counters, variously coloured, and distributed in sorts into the several compartments of the box, the little pupil is pleasingly made acquainted with the nature of notes, clefs, bars, rests, keys, intervals, divisions of time, and, in short, all needful particularities. There is likewise the key-board, done in pasteboard, and contributing, with the counters, to the useful purpose of familiarising the learner, before admission to the piano, with all that which would otherwise distract the attention too much from the manual process. The accompanying Book of Explanation is put together with much good sense, and evinces that tact in the adaptation and levelling of knowledge for the convenience of the "younger strengths" of intellect, which belongs, we think, pre-eminently to females.

We have said enough to show that this little affair is the product of considerable thought and ingenuity, and is, therefore, by no means to be classed with those "inimoment toys" that amuse the eye of childhood while they give no help to its ignorance. On the contrary, we anticipate that this "box of knowledge" may become the cause of much improvement among our diminutive musicians, and we therefore conclude by

recommending it to their parents and directors, with whom its expense will doubtless weigh little against the weighty advantages it is calculated to bestow.

The Present State of Colombia; containing an Account of the principal Events of its Revolutionary War; the Expeditions fitted out in England to assist in its Emancipation, &c.; with a Map exhibiting its Mountains, Rivers, Departments, and Provinces. By an Officer, late in the Colombian Service.

In many points of view we consider this a work of considerable interest and importance, more particularly at the present moment; and it is one, moreover, that will not disappoint the expectations, we think, of any class of readers. In a moderate-sized volume it embraces great variety of information, and many useful details connected with the peculiar position and future prospects, both foreign and internal, of a very extensive, finely situated, and newly emancipated country—one that has long engaged the attention of European courts and of various classes of society. It seems now, more than ever, to have become an object of speculation, in a political, military, and mercantile view, with mingled confidence and distrust as to its ultimate destiny and resources. It is here that we conceive the present pages well calculated to throw light on the actual condition and stability of the government, on the various branches of its expenditure, the extent of its revenue, and public debt. The representations held forth in the work before us are, in many respects, encouraging, no less to future commercial enterprise than to the interests already embarked; though it be admitted that a considerable period must elapse before the resources of the country can be so matured as to meet its public engagements. The result of the author's inquiries into this most important national department, alike interesting to the foreign connexions and internal stability of the government, is briefly and satisfactorily stated. In regard to the vast speculations recently entered into with so much avidity, we can hardly be surprised to find in these pages a confirmation of the failure of many, and of the obstacles and delays attending others, attributed, however, more to the want of requisite knowledge of the country, its inhabitants, and of present circumstances, than to the nature of the undertakings. In his retrospect of the war, in which some English officers and other volunteers so highly distinguished themselves as in great measure to have insured the success of the patriots, the author presents us with many interesting details of their adventures, as well as some sketches of the more celebrated patriotic chiefs. In addition, likewise, to much general knowledge and amusing detail, the author describes the superior advantages possessed by Colombia, in a commercial view, from its local position and its extensive maritime coasts,—advantages which must ultimately give it a very preponderating influence over adjacent countries, in its connexion with European powers. It is doubtless for this reason, that, in portraying its present aspect and condition, the author has been induced to enter somewhat minutely into calcu-

lations and estimates, illustrated by tables and a comprehensive map, of its financial and commercial power, its federative laws, its agriculture, mines, and existing associations, as well as individual enterprises under the sanction of government;—information which must be found more or less useful to every denomination of adventurers and speculators.

Transalpine Memoirs; or Anecdotes and Observations, showing the actual State of Italy and the Italians. By an English Catholic. In 2 vols.

These little volumes are evidently the production of an acute and well-informed mind; of a man who travels to think and to observe, as well as to see a certain number of new places, or to perform the whole, or some sections of the whole grand tour through Europe, now become almost too trite and common-place to dwell upon. Thus we find, in the present instance, that the chief want of interest in these brief but spirited sketches, arises from our familiarity with similar descriptions in works of larger pretensions and extent. We are presented with many of the same objects both of art and nature,—scenery, ruins, antiquities, halls, churches, palaces, and picture-galleries,—that have been already described and criticised, in travels almost as numerous as the stories of the Arabian Nights. Still there is a degree of liveliness and cleverness in the remarks and anecdotes. We meet with nothing of an exclusive or bigoted character; nothing inconsistent with our preconceived idea of an enlightened English Roman Catholic—one who feels sensible that he is thinking and writing in the nineteenth century. His classical views and feelings, too, are in general correct; but we fear he is deficient in taste and enthusiasm for the fine arts, in his estimate of which, on many occasions, he is at once too cold and too dogmatical. His observations, for instance, upon Rome, and some of its most celebrated ornaments and antiquities, on the works of Michel Angelo and Raphael, and the various edifices and forms of architecture, are often ill judged, and pronounced in too light and positive a tone to obtain much credit, at least in the world of art. His criticism on the celebrated statue of Moses, and on the "Loggie" of Raphael, is certainly out of place, and seems too evidently influenced by his distaste for the mere appearance, the accommodations, the buildings, and the very streets of Rome. It is in this spirit of criticism he observes—"The inconvenient height of the ceiling—or perhaps my want of taste—disgusted me with the much-admired Loggie di Raffaele: I did not make the entire tour of them." (Vol. i. p. 101.) Doubtless, then, the author is no oracle on matters of taste, however agreeable on other subjects.

Narrative of the Burmese War, detailing the Operations of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell's Army from its landing at Rangoon, in May 1824, to the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace at Yandaboo, in February 1826. By Major Snodgrass, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Expedition, and Assistant Political Agent in Ava.

There is a large portion of the information
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contained in this moderate-sized volume, with which the English public has already been made familiar, through recent military despatches and all our daily and weekly prints. Aware of the notoriety of the leading events, and their consequences, we seek for sufficing reasons to recommend such a publication, following so closely in the rear of the war; and we are pleased to find them satisfactorily stated in the preface, and fully developed in the course of the Narrative—well condensed, ably and perspicuously drawn up. Had it embraced the whole military operations that have just shed fresh lustre on the British arms, and we are proud to add, on the British character, the work would have been more complete, and boasted higher claims to notice. Many details, including the storming of Bharrpore, and some previous as well as subsequent operations under General Cotton's army, remain still a desideratum—quite requisite to gratify our public view of the picture—a grand battle-piece, whose exploits have never been surpassed in the annals of English heroism, perseverance, lenity, and moderation in the hour of triumph.

We are here afforded a fair insight into the causes and particulars of the war, such as might vainly be looked for from other sources, either from military details or newspaper reports. The author's object is shortly stated thus:—"The misstatements and misrepresentations which had at different times appeared, relative to the situation and operations of the army lately serving in Ava under Major-general Sir Archibald Campbell, induced me, during a tedious voyage from Bengal, to draw up the following Narrative."

Were the merits of the present work confined solely to such a task, setting in a clear point of view the real position and progress of that army which created so many fears, rumours, and reflections upon the Indian Government at home, it would still be conferring no small benefit upon the history of our colonial wars. But it has farther claims to notice, in exhibiting a nearer insight into the particular character, customs, and resources of an extraordinary and powerful people; into the nature of their occupations, the aspect of their country, and their peculiar modes of dealing, both in war and peace, with the English. It shows their valour and fortitude, by no means despicable, though undisciplined, in a striking view, and their art and policy equal to their bravery. Many instances of both are related, as well of a serious as of a humorous character; with which they sought how best to overreach by fraud, or to overthrow their enemies by strength and numbers. They would even affect the same desire of peace, notions of honour, and appeals to justice, as their conquerors, even acquiring from them the more humane custom of sparing their prisoners. There is one rather humorous anecdote, which exhibits the degree of art, and even irony, which, on occasion, they could assume. On the capture of Melloone, the British found the treaty recently entered into not forwarded according to stipulation to the Burmese court. It was sent by the English commander to the Kee Wongee, to show that their peridy was discovered, as well as to give them the means of still performing their engagements, with a message to the Kee Wongee, "that, in the hurry of departure from Melloone, he had for-

gotten a document, which he might now find more useful to his government than they had a few days previously considered it. The Wengée and his colleagues politely returned their best thanks for the paper, but observed, that the same hurry which had caused the loss of the treaty had compelled them to leave behind a large sum of money, which they also much regretted, and which they were sure the British General only waited an opportunity of returning."

Definitions in Political Economy, preceded by an Inquiry into the Rules which ought to guide Political Economists in the definition and use of their Terms; with Remarks on the Deviation from these Rules in their Writings. By the Rev. T. R. Malthus, A.M. F.R.S. &c.

Ample and extensive as have been the inquiries of political economists, both French and English, into this very inviting but disputable science, during so many years past, it would seem to be as far as ever from being entitled to rank in the list of the more exact sciences. Subsequent, indeed, to the publication of the "*Wealth of Nations*," we think it has rather tended to retrograde than to advance, in point of clearness and uniform strictness of argument and definition, notwithstanding the multiplied efforts of a host of professors, students, and writers on the subject. Able and laborious, doubtless, as many of them have shown themselves, it cannot but be observed that their writings do not display that masterly genius and commanding power of invention, arrangement, and illustration, characteristic of our great authorities in other departments of science; in the works of a Bacon, a Locke, a Newton, and a Boyle. However difficult and intricate from their subject, the writings of such men are always clear and well defined, and, as compared with those of a secondary character, always easy and intelligible to persevering industry and common sense; simply because they rightly understood, and were inventors and perfect masters of that upon which they wrote. Yet their difficulties were assuredly as formidable, if not more so, than such as are encountered even in treating of political economy, from which the apparent resulting truths and practical inferences are so much more uncertain and questionable. Now, great as must be the respect of all writers on the subject for the ability and general accuracy and acuteness of investigation displayed by Adam Smith—the admitted authority on most points relating to the science—few, we think, will be inclined to award him an equal rank in point of originality of intellect with the more celebrated writers above mentioned on the mathematics, astronomy, metaphysics, and natural philosophy. In point of genius, depth of reasoning, logical arrangement and deductions, no one would wish to arrogate for him a celebrity like that of Locke, nor attempt to deny the far greater obstacles with which the latter had to contend in the science of metaphysics, entangled in much of the remaining jargon of the schools, and wanting alike in correct ideas and in correct definition and application of terms. Yet there is no confusion, no obscurity, and no room for disputable terms and opposite meanings to be drawn from

them; all appears clear, definite, and conclusive; no differences of opinion can exist as to his uniform and appropriate terms for simple as well as most complex ideas—to the want of which, in the outset of his *Essay*, he attributes much of the confusion and misconception that had long obscured the science. Of this truth Mr. Malthus is perfectly aware, and it would indeed appear to have given occasion to the very acute and useful little work before us; he is laudably ambitious of preserving the same advantage, so clearly exemplified by Locke in metaphysics, for inquiries into the several branches of political science, in which doubtless the genius of a Locke would have displayed the same lucid conception and undeviating accuracy of terms that lead to those perspicuous and satisfactory conclusions so evident in his whole writings. These, we regret to observe, are not near so obvious in the metaphysical writers who succeeded him. Like the successors of Adam Smith, they are liable, we fear, to much of the same animadversion; for want of adhering with precision and fidelity to defined and invariable terms applied to certain fixed ideas, as used conformably to their great prototype. Unless the utmost precaution be here observed,—unless some exact general rules and precise definitions, such as here laid down by Mr. Malthus in place of a received nomenclature, at once most agreeable to a correct and popular use of terms, be conscientiously admitted—there is indeed, as Mr. M. justly remarks, "an end to the science,"—assuredly an end to its farther progress and more popular acceptance, as applied to objects of practical utility. Much of its intricacies is the result of indefinite and loose terms, often arising, we suspect, from corresponding confusion of ideas, and hence the difficulty of establishing any fixed nomenclature; writers who conceive clearly, like all our leading authorities both in art and science, will define with precision; while those who do not so conceive ideas will hardly reap benefit from the most ample nomenclatures ever drawn out. Still, correct definitions must be kept in view, conformably to their use by the highest authorities, as nearly as possible; and Mr. M. succeeds in tracing prevailing differences of opinion, with certain intricacies and misconceptions relating to Political Economy, to an unnecessary departure from them, as they are laid down in the writings of Dr. Adam Smith, with tolerable consistency.

Outalissi; a Tale of Dutch Gniانا.

We consider this a very striking and interesting little production in many points of view. Independent of its intimate connexion with the subject of colonial slavery, on some circumstances of which it is profoundly founded, its own intrinsic merits as a story, the spirit in which it is written, its entire character and composition, lay strong claims to the reader's sympathy and regard. Both its moral and political tendency, likewise, is of the most unexceptionable and best kind; its tone is conciliatory, and the views, though liberal, at once moderate, sound, and practicable. For such reasons, though conveyed through the lighter and more popular medium of fiction, we conceive that this little work is calculated to do much good, by

reconciling opposite feelings and interests, and by holding up a just, natural, but not exaggerated picture of the real sufferings of a state of slavery.

The story itself is simply but beautifully told ; while it is adapted at the same time to illustrate the general subject. Its interest is by no means confined to the character of the avowed hero Outaliss, spirited and full of adventure as it is ; that of Matilda Cotton, the planter's daughter, being at once delicately and forcibly depicted, in the struggle between contending interests, and in all the trying and distressing circumstances in which she appears placed. Her filial affection in connexion with her conduct towards her lover, is admirably portrayed ; while some of the scenes between her and her lover are extremely happy and well drawn. The latter is a young officer in the Dutch service, stationed near Mr. Cotton's estate, where he becomes a frequent visitor, attracted by Matilda's charms, and a similarity of feelings and pursuits. Both possess a strong sense of duty ; and hence the trials and struggles in which they become involved. Edward Beatinck's principles will not permit him to connive at the importation of slaves into the colony ; and he feels himself bound to send information which implicates Matilda's father—(a hard triumph over his affection)—in consequence of which Mr. Cotton is arrested. Matilda's wretchedness on learning who is the author of their calamity is extreme, equalled indeed only by her lover's, who long seeks to become reconciled to her in vain.

The character and fate of Outaliss, a native prince, betrayed with his whole tribe by a white man, whose life he had saved, into the hands of a French slave captain, are both correctly and powerfully described. His princely bearing, his simple and heroic address at the tribunal of his tyrannical and revengeful judges ; with his heroic contempt and indifference at the contemplation of his approaching tortures and execution, are all equally natural, consistent, and characteristic.

The Gondola.

We are not at all displeased to have observed, of late, a sensible decrease in the number of the Muses' votaries, of all degrees of inferiority, in favour of the admirers of modern tales, novels, and romances. There has been a much shallower influx of bad poetry, well exchanged, we think, for a commensurate flow of humorous anecdote, especially from our *corps dramatique* ; of amusing memoir, and of historical romance of the very first order. Of the latter, too, it may be averred, that so far from betraying symptoms of modern degeneracy or bad taste, it has wonderfully improved, in almost every class. The Genius of English prose fiction seems to have plumed his wings afresh, and, emulating the high example afforded us from the North, to have ascended the scale of excellence, both in point of rank and merit of the authors, and the very interesting stories so well elaborated for the amusement of our fire-sides. To this very laudable undertaking we are farther pleased to see that 'lords and ladies bright' have, more recently, not refused to contribute a share, so as to fill up, perhaps, the only space that was wanting in a genu-

ine representation of the peculiar modes and feelings of high life. It is in novels, indeed, of this more elegant and fashionable class, and in a great variety of brief and touching stories, on a smaller scale, that our prose fiction has hitherto been so greatly enriched. The more excellent, doubtless, give birth to others much inferior, but still, we are sure, not half so intolerable as bad poetry, hated, as Horace has it, "alike by gods and men ;" and, moreover, we are surprised to see, upon the whole, so fair a majority of good stories as now grace the public lists. We wish it were in our power to add "The Gondola" to the number, "as trim a brig as ever was launched, having good accommodations, and the captain having no reason to complain of a want of passengers ;" but too many of their stories, we fear, are not of a character to excite much interest beyond the circle of a ship's crew. During the tediousness of a voyage, indeed, they might come with a better grace than under any other circumstances. This, however, will not redeem them from their want of positive excellence on shore. The idea is more happy than the execution, though even the framework for the stories is by no means a novel one, as the Italian, Spanish, and much more ancient writers can vouch for us.

The tone of the passengers' conversation, their anecdotes and stories, are of rather too trifling and common-place a cast to induce many readers to see them to the end of their voyage. We are treated to some very laconic epistles between an unfortunate gentleman on taking his passage to America and his afflicted lady ; which, it occurs to us, we have somewhere perused before ; viz.

" Dear wife,
" I am going to America.
" Yours truly."

" Dear husband,
" A pleasant voyage.
" Yours, &c."

Several stories appear to be of foreign growth, adopted from the German, most probably through the medium of the old German Doctor, less formidable with his lancet than with his knife and fork. The poet, too, serves to diversify the scene, though he unluckily concludes his voyage with a catastrophe in his own person instead of his poem, shooting himself instead of his hero, perhaps by mistake, or out of jealousy of the beautiful lines recited to him from the Indian's South American poetry :

" Fondly loves the Anaquaw the cool and silent shade ;
The lizard loves the sun ; and early and late
The blossoms love the dews, which leave their blue abodes ;
And dearly loves the forest bird his gentle forest mate :
But dearer than to Anaquaw the cool and silent shade,
Than sunshine to the lizard, or his mate to forest dove,
Is the feeling in the maiden's heart, when at the close of day
She wanders forth to greet with smiles her Indian hunter love."

Indeed it is but justice to add, that the poetical specimens with which the volume abounds

are among the most interesting materials, in point of cleverness and taste, which it affords. ~~Yet, we repeat, we would willingly have found some portion of good anecdote, or some excellent story, a little above the standard of the passengers, and more in place.~~

The Golden Violet, with its Tales of Chivalry; and other Poems. By L. E. L. Author of "The Improvisatrice," "The Troubadour," &c.

Provence is the scene, and the middle ages the era, of Miss Landon's new poem of the Golden Violet. An ornament in the hair of the Countess Clemenza is the prize offered by that noble lady, and patroness of song, to the minstrel (properly the Troubadour) who shall excel at a formal assembly of competitors, at the chateau of the Countess, on the classic soil of Languedoc. The idea, which is familiar to those who are read in the poetry, or in the poetical history, of the South of Europe, affords the author a very elegant, as well as very happy point of union for the present inspirations of her muse; for, under shelter of the romantic and agreeable fiction or tradition thus suggested to the reader's imagination, the author is enabled to vary, and also, as it were, to dramatise her poem, by the introduction of the songs and singers of all the several countries of civilised Europe.

The subjects, and the supposed poets, of the several tales, as also the more particular merits of the other poems which adorn the latter portion of the pages of this volume, we shall leave in the hands of the numerous periodical critics by whom they either have been or are to be reviewed, and in those of the still more numerous readers who will judge of the beauties and blemishes of each for themselves, and generally, we believe, find a much larger share of the former to admire, than of the latter to condemn. For, as the sentence to which, we are to attach the responsibility of our own judgment, we deliberately express this opinion, that those who may have been accused of bestowing upon the poetry of L. E. L. as a whole, exaggerated praise, are, after all, infinitely nearer the just limits of truth, and candour, and true poetic feeling, than those who have run into the opposite extreme of censure and disparagement.

In proof of the general poetic capabilities of Miss Landon, and of the pretensions of the Golden Violet at least to rank with any of that lady's former productions, the only difficulty (did our space permit of extracts) would consist in the choice which should be made, among hundreds of delightful passages, crowding through her lines from the first page to the last. To dwell

* Imitations, in jewellery, of flowers and other natural objects, were exceedingly the taste, and were also carried to great perfection, in Italy, in the middle ages. Both the taste and the art were derived to Italy from Asia; where the minute and complicate forms of the plants of the moss genus baffled the attempts of the copyist, till moss came to bear the characteristic title of "The Goldsmith's Sorrow."

upon the sparkling beauty, the tender elegance, and the pleasing and often original imagery, which "The Golden Violet" so continually displays, would be a task of the same ease, or only of the same difficulty; and to point out the faults of style, rhythm, and even, occasionally, of diction, might be as speedily and as conclusively accomplished. To others, however, as we have said, we leave the whole of these classes of observations, and suffer ourselves to criticise the really beautiful and estimable creations of Miss Landon's pen under no more than one single aspect; namely, the general tone of sentiment which pervades all her writings.

To the faults of composition (such as they are) which have been freely and no less justly objected to the poems of L. E. L., has been also added the fault, equally manifest, of a too frequent recurrence to one single subject of song; but this absence of variety of contemplation—this mental entertainment of but one solitary guest, is itself, perhaps, but a characteristic of that juvenility of genius which forms at the same time so much of the wonder, as it also confers so much of the charm, and perhaps, also, so much of what is naturally to be expected from a young and female poet. Love is at least one of the most ordinary inspirations of every youthful poet of either sex. Shakespeare, the painter of mankind, no sooner raises his general sample from infancy to the state of youth, than he describes him as

"——The lover,
Sighing like furnace o'er a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow."

Miss Landon, in the mean time, is guilty of another offence, far less pardonable, at least in our particular eyes, than her frequent recurrence to the single theme of love. She is addicted to that which, nevertheless, we are willing to soften the description of, by calling it another characteristic of youthful sensibility—that of surveying all things under a melancholy aspect! The sum of her whole writings—that is, the sum of the doctrine conveyed in her whole writings—might be safely stated in these words—that "man is made to mourn." Now, it is at least just as true, that man is made to smile; and we beseech Miss Landon to examine into the truth of this latter proposition, and to brighten up her future pages accordingly. We have ourselves given her credit above, for very numerous proofs of depth of thought; yet we must beg not to be understood as uniting with a contemporary in apologising for what he agrees with ourselves in speaking of as a "melancholy and morbid philosophy," by honouring such a philosophy with the name of "depth of thought." The train of thinking in question, whether it be found in young or in old, is shallow, and not deep; and let us add, that though, in Miss Landon, as in so many others, it may be highly excusable, it is in all instances to be at once resisted, censured, and deplored! It is the act of looking at but one side of a picture, and that side the worst; the worst in its materials, and the worst in its influence!

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THERE is no more curious example of the universal passion of man for being cheated than the immortality of pantomime. We do not mean that this entertainment is absurd, for absurdity may be delightful; but that it is generally dull and wearisome; that we know and feel it to be so; and yet that we anticipate the night of its production with eagerness, and would not lose it for the world. Our eye may be dazzled by a beautiful scene; our wonder may be half excited by an ingenious trick; or we may even be surprised into a solitary laugh at some piece of practical satire enforced by a cudgel; but the pantomime which can amuse for ten minutes is an excellent specimen of the motley manufacture: and during the rest of its splendid tediousness, we only long for the change which brings us one scene nearer to the finale. This has happened to us now more years than we like to think of; and still we go to the pantomime in a desperate hope to be pleased; remain to yawn; and having been fairly jaded, resolve the next night to try the same process at the rival theatre. There is a magic in a name we have so often heard pronounced in association with childhood's delights, which nothing can wear away. The spectators agree to be happy, and will not acknowledge the mistake to themselves. They keep each other in countenance; live upon some shred of pleasant remembrance; and endeavour to fancy they are recurring to their boyish days; and so sit out two hours of unimaginative, unmeaning, and serious foolery. In truth, unless to very young play-goers, who take an interest in the fortunes of Harlequin and Columbine, there are no performances so little calculated to supply agreeable recollections in future life as pantomimes: there is no more humanity in them than in paste-board figures; except in the introduction, there is no romance; no suggesting hints to the fancy or the sympathies; the intellectual is sunk in the mechanical; and life is represented as a thing of gauds and tinsel, of thumps, kicks, and ugly distortions. Still pantomime holds its sway; it comes with Christmas; it insures to children a visit to two theatres; it has a name of youth; and perhaps the very slenderness of these claims is a reason why we wish them to remain successful, as a proof how alight a thread of sentiment may sustain the habits and feelings of thousands.

Drury-Lane has been generally unfor-

tunate in this species of composition; its machinery, however well conceived, has, like some admirable paper constitutions, rarely "worked well" in practice; and its character was sunk so low by repeated failures, that of late years there has been a prepossession against its success—a great obstacle in a case where prepossession has so much to do with pleasure. Mr. Price has, notwithstanding this difficulty, triumphed; and his pantomime this year fairly rivals that of Covent Garden in attraction. Disdaining all sublimary objects, he has drawn down his motley heroes from the Moon, and has given us a nearer acquaintance with "the Man" whom we have so often seen looking out of it. In point of scenery this pantomime is superb; for it is enriched with some of the happiest specimens of Stansfield's art; and the tricks, though "far between," are contrived with ingenuity and executed with ease. A procession of dancing-dogs, who enact the musicians at a concert given by their most lunatic majesties, and who pace the stage with professional self-importance; a room at an inn turned inside out, while the Pantaloon is flirting with the chambermaid; and a general elopement of the pupils of Mrs. Starch's boarding-school, with all the sparks they can find on the instant, are really amusing; but there is a sad length of elaborate tediousness in the intervals. The best of the performers in the harlequinade is Blanchard, who makes a very ingenious Pantaloon, and whose services would have been lost to the public but for the zeal and ability of Mr. Platt, who rescued him from a verdict in the court of King's Bench, which would have "eclipsed the harmless gaiety" of the town. There is, besides, a tolerable Harlequin; a pretty, but not very ethereal Columbine; and a pair of Clowns, who together do not amount to half a Grimaldi. In addition to these, we have in the Vauxhall scene, a splendid exhibition of feats of activity by that miraculous rope-dancer, Il Diavolo Antonio; Ramo Samee, the most graceful of jugglers; and several youths, who carry to a fearful pitch their skill in the gymnastic art, which, moderately pursued, is likely to produce incalculable benefit to health and spirits, and is, therefore, consistently abused by those writers who detest every thing which tends to improve, in body or mind, the great mass of the people.

A melodrama of the true Old Bailey school, called "The Murdered Guest," was produced by way of Christmas en-

tainment, but was only acted twice, although considerable dramatic tact was exhibited in the conduct of the scenes. It was founded on a story of a murder done at an inn of Oxford, for which the landlord was tried and executed; having been discovered standing over the corpse with a bloody knife in his hand, but which was actually committed by the servant of the traveller, who had fled on the landlord's approaching to effect a similar purpose. This notable anecdote, which was among the trash recited by Thurtell to persuade his jury that no man ought to be convicted on circumstantial evidence, was closely followed in the drama of Mr. Ryan, which did not raise even the common issue of guilt or innocence, but sought to interest the audience by the questions, who of two ruffians was criminal in act, and who only in design; who should die of remorse, and who by the hangman; which being solved, the curtain fell, and all the persons (characters we cannot say) were left deservedly wretched. It is to the honour of the play-going public that they reject such coarse excitements, which gratify so many readers of newspapers, who prefer the elaborate details of crime and misery to the softening influences of the imagination shed on the speaking pictures of high passions and noble actions.

Mr. Kean has returned from America, and has not only been received with unmingled applause, but has drawn as great houses as in the very first blush of his fame. Even the public have at last become sensible of the absurdity of requiring that the representative of Shylock, Richard the Third, and Sir Giles Overreach, should be a person of unsullied life; and have felt the injustice of demanding greater purity from an actor than from other classes of men, who are not exposed to half his temptations. Mr. Kean appears to have suffered much in health; he is thinner and paler than when he left us, and his physical power is somewhat diminished; but his feeling is as vivid, and his expression as true as ever; his eye flashes with as indignant a fire, and his lip quivers with affection or rage, as at the first; and he uses his powers with more circumspection and care than he has done of late years. If the partial loss of strength should induce him to trust less to impulse, and more to art; to substitute for some terrific explosions of passion a more equable feeling; to abandon violent transitions, and seek for harmony and keeping in his representations of character; he may yet build up a reputation brighter than his indiscriminating admir-

ers could promise, and which his enemies must allow to be deserved.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

It is a matter of course that the pantomime at this house should succeed greatly—and the affair of this year's is not less ingenious or more tiresome than its predecessors. It has the benefit of a well-known name, "Mother Shipton," whose patronage of a laird called "Riquet with the Tuft" gives occasion to the trickery of the evening. This hero is not engaging in person; but "handsome is as handsome does," in the morality of modern pantomime; and, having delivered the worthy old lady from the country boors, who esteem her no better than she should be, he is rewarded by her with the opportunity of saving the fair Miss Macchistledown from a snake, with the means of carrying her off from the paternal mansion, where she is forced to play Cinderella, and with a mighty wedding dinner. This dinner (as often happens in plays, novels, and real life) is the pleasantest part of the entertainment; we see it roasting and ready for table; we see old Lady Macchistledown tumbled into the dripping-pan; we see cattle roasted whole—a pie containing four and twenty blackbirds who sing when it is cut open—and an enormous plum-pudding, which is always received with the loudest shouts. In the Harlequinade, the tricks, though not very numerous or new, are executed with wonderful precision; and though the scenery is inferior to that of Drury-lane, the Harlequin, Columbine, and Clown, are all better than those at the rival house. Young Grimaldi is by far the best of clowns; the only clown who has a spark of humour, and in this he is as yet far behind his father. It is said that old Grimaldi was as much inferior to his father as his son is to him—but this we take to be impossible.

After many delays and mishaps, the opera called "The White Maid," adapted from the French, has been produced at this theatre, with the whole of Boieldieu's music, which made so great a sensation in France and throughout the Continent. To the preservation of this extraordinary work entire, the plot and the words of the songs are awkwardly made subsidiary by the translator; and, therefore, we think they have been treated with great unfairness by an influential portion of the press. The language of what is courteously termed the poetry of operas is rarely of any value whatever; nor is coherency of plot much more important, if there be situations intelligible in themselves, and capable of suggesting the sen-

timent of the music. The main defect in the plot of this drama is, that "The White Maid" turns out to be a hoax—at least no spirit, but a mortal damsel, who assumes the disguise for beneficent purposes—and who puzzles us almost as much as she does the villagers. It borrows characters, or rather names, from Guy Mansering and the Monastery; and exhibits the restoration of the heir of the House of Avenel, whose story resembles that of Henry Beffram, to the domains of his ancestors, affording excellent occasions to the composer, but certainly perplexing those who are curious to follow out the web of such a tale. There is not much dialogue; what there is has point and ease; but the music, which is admirably arranged and executed, is every thing. To us, who do not profess skill in such matters, it seems very original and impressive; and, though the composer has, in the pride of his art, chosen difficulties which he might have avoided, he seems to us justified by his success. Of this the most signal example is the scene in which the estate of Avenel is put up and sold by auction—where Glossein, the false steward, is attempting to purchase it cheap; the farmers combine to defeat him; and the gay adventurer, who afterwards proves to be the rightful heir, incited by the lady who enacts "The White Maid," enters into the competition, and succeeds—and all this in most expressive music. This scene, which was performed with remarkable precision, was as effective as any thing of the kind we ever heard in an English theatre. Madame Vestris played right gallantly as the hero, and sang in excellent taste; Mr. Penson and Miss Goward, as a cowardly farmer and his coquetish wife, were piquant and sensible; and Miss Cawse, who took Miss Paton's part on its desertion by that aristocratic lady, established her reputation as a chaste and scientific singer. The lawyers, who now, as in old time, are among the best supporters of the theatre, say that Mr. Kemble's rule to show Cawse must be made absolute.

There are two things in the announcement of the new Comedy at this House, which have opposite tendencies—it is "by Mr. Morton," which is enough to attract all the town to the theatre, and it is entitled "A School for Grown Children," which might keep half the grown children away. Mr. Morton has always been fond of keeping school on the stage, and of directly advertising for pupils—a singular mistake to be made by a man of his fine observation and sense. He has given us "The School of Reform;" "Education;" and now "A School for Grown Children"

—and all the plays fulfil the threat of their titles. The interesting hero of the first is the son of a felon brought up in the Philanthropic School—and one main object of the play is to puff that excellent institution. In the second, a Charity Boy comes home and lectures his parents on virtue and vice, upon which they fall crying and become good. And in this last "School" we see regular scholars to be disciplined—a profligate man of fashion; a young farmer unable to resist the fascinations of Champagne and dice; a jealous wife who sports with her own happiness; and a pert village beauty—who are all wonderfully improved in the course of the play—the spendthrift goes to the multiplication table, the yeoman to the plough, the lady to her fireside, and the girl to her lover—and the whole is interspersed with directions for the conduct of all classes, and aphorisms on manners and the Corn Laws! It is strange that any man should fall into the error of thinking this direct lecturing the best mode of doing good or making happy; it is yet extraordinary that, in spite of such an error, he should succeed in doing both—that he should keep the only school under heaven to which pupils wish to come. As Mr. Holcroft could create a heart under the ribs of a sophism, so Mr. Morton can vary his lessons so dexterously, colour them so naturally, and infuse into them so much interest, that we attend his class for mere pastime, and forget the master in the wit. In this piece, his main process of reformation is taken from one of the Tales in the "Sayings and Doings," called "A Man with many Friends," where the Uncle of a spendthrift (here changed into a father) assumes the character of a rake, and pretends to be ruined, in order to give the young man a distaste for his vice—which, of course, succeeds in the novel and on the stage. This affords great scope for Farren, who, from a respectable and gouty Nabob, is transformed into a withered but vivacious dandy, affects the lover, wins a boat-race, and dances a hornpipe as a fresh-water sailor, almost as well as Cooke at the Adelphi. Then there is his hopeful son, Jones, whose part has some exquisite bits of humorous delineation, as where he pretends to recognize his father "by instinct," and where he is discovered casting up his accounts and reckoning the pence, to which full justice is done by the actor. In Lady Stanmore, the old gentleman who acts head master in the Author's establishment, has a fair but very silly pupil—charmingly represented by Miss Chester—who wearies her husband out of

his life by her regard for him, and is reformed by a pretended separation, which must be bitter as she has Charles Kemble for her husband, who does every thing with kindness and grace. The part of the Young Farmer is written with that force and pathos which always characterize the Author's pictures of strong feeling in rustic life—and is completely embodied by Mr. Serle, who not only gives the affecting passages with true feeling, but imparts a complete individuality to the character from the moment he appears to the fall of the curtain. Mrs. Glover acts sensibly as his mother, but her moral and political speeches are quite out of place, and, though they are applauded, lower the general effect by destroying the truth of the scene. There are in the play some fine traits of character, especially in the scenes between Sir Arthur Stanmore and his lady; much lively dialogue; some ingenious hits at prevalent follies; and all

interchanged with great skill. As a whole it is very amusing, in spite of the determination to instruct: and though we would rather that Mr. Morton played the host than the schoolmaster, yet if he will aspire to the honours of education, we hope the number of his pupils will not be "limited."

Every lover of the Drama must feel grateful, for the indulgence shown to the theatres on the occasion of the death of the Duke of York. The regulation by which the comforts of those who depend on the stage for support, and the amusements of the people, were affected so slightly, is in itself in unison with the spirit of the times, and could not be adopted more properly than on the death of a Prince who was a zealous patron of the drama, and whose good-nature would have rejected forms of respect paid to him at the expense of others.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

WITH the exception of two performances, the Italian Opera has been shut ever since our last reports, owing to the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. One of these representations was "*La Vestale*;" for the last time probably, the houses which it drew being by no means equal to the expectations which its repute in Paris had led the management to entertain. This result we anticipated, as our readers may have inferred from the account we gave last month. The opera, with all its indications of the skill of the composer, is too destitute of melodic subjects fully developed, too monotonous, even in a musical point of view, to delight an audience at the King's Theatre, which it is, perhaps, more difficult to please than that of any operatic theatre on the Continent. The frequenters of our Italian Opera consist mainly of the *élite* of the musical *dilettanti* of the immense population of London, persons that are familiar with the most classic works, and have been accustomed to hear the most celebrated singers and instrumental performers. Independently of this general superiority in point of musical judgment, the national taste is for good intelligible melody; and mere musical declamation, or artificial harmonic combinations are not likely to create any permanent interest here.

The substitution, therefore, of Pacini's opera, "*La Schiava in Bagdad*," in the room of "*La Vestale*," excited favourable expectations even before the merits or demerits of the work could be ascer-

tained; and notwithstanding it was recollected that the only opera of Pacini, "*Il Barone di Dolsheim*," which had been brought out upon our stage, four years ago, and which, moreover, had been strengthened by considerable additions from other sources, obtained at that time but middling success.

The circumstance of this opera having been as yet but once performed, must in some degree limit the confidence with which we would wish to state our opinion upon its merits. But we have every reason to think that it will meet with a fair degree of success, more particularly as the piece is, partly at least, of the comic kind. The story, in two words, represents a Saracen prince, Curioni, in search of his beloved Zora, Madame Caradori, who had been carried off by force. On arriving at Bagdad, he recognizes, in an old Cobler, De Begnis, a former faithful servant of his; and learns from him that the object of his affection had been sold to the Caliph, Zucchelli, who intended to make her his wife. Through the contrivance of the Cobler a rescue is planned, but the plot is discovered, and the parties are on the point of suffering for their temerity, when it is found that Zora is the daughter of the Caliph. She is restored to her lover, and all ends happily.

The music, whatever it be, is attractive, and well calculated to exhibit the talents of the singers to advantage. It not only imitates the style and manner of Rossini throughout, but exhibits many barefaced plagiarisms from several of his works.

But as it is lively and pleasant, and as Rossini has set the example of piffing plentifully from his own works, we must not be over-strict, and quarrel with Signor Pacini for doing the same. He has contrived to entertain us with a fare not wholly his own, and we partake of the repast with glee. It would hardly be fair, after the treat, to call him to a severe account.

It was of no small advantage to the "*Schiava in Bagdad*," that it followed the dreary "*La Vestale*." Besides the contrast of the music, we had two singers in the latter, whereas "*La Schiava*" just doubled the number, and re-introduced to our boards a former favourite in the person of Signor Zucchelli. A more melodious and finished *basso cantante* than this gentleman it would be difficult to select from all the operatic establishments in Europe. He unites to a sonorous and powerful intonation, in the prime of life, great taste, an extraordinary flexibility for voices of his description, and first-rate scientific attainments. Curioni also was infinitely more at home than in "*La Vestale*," which seemed to go vastly against him. As for Signor De Begnis, his reappearance at the King's Theatre, in the comic part of the Cobbler, greatly contributed to the favourable reception of the opera. He seemed to enjoy the humorous things he had to say and to do; and some of our native performers in Signor De Begnis's walk might take a profitable lesson from him, how to act comic parts most comically, without ever sinking into vulgarity or stupid buffoonery. In all his merriment and humorous by-play, Signor De Begnis preserves a gentlemanly decorousness, which shows his good taste, and will always render him a favourite with the well educated as well even as with the vulgar. In his feigned protestations of love to the old female attendant of Zora, he was inimitable; and in the disguise in women's clothes, his drolleries were most entertaining.

The part of Madame Caradori was arduous and difficult; but she carried it through with unabated rigour, and the almost enthusiastic approbation of the audience must have been infinitely gratifying to this deserving and skilful artist. The applause was nearly continual, and in no previous character has that lady appeared to so much advantage. Her strength and spirits seemed to augment in proportion with her exertions, and a very difficult bravura at the close of the piece was sung with unimpaired force and freshness.

These finale-bravuras form one of the preposterous innovations in modern opera compositions. It is cruel to entail such intense exertions on a performer who has during the whole evening called all his skill and powers into action to please the audience. What with such unfair demands, the overwhelming force of the accompaniments, the noise of the military bands on the stage, &c. is it to be wondered at when we hear every now and then of the destruction of good voices in the prime of life?

Another abuse which seems to gain ground on our Italian stage is the blending the Ballet-*Divertissement* with the plot of the Opera, as has been the case in "*La Vestale*," and again in "*La Schiava in Bagdad*." We can see no one reason in favour of the practice; but many objections are obvious. The singers, instead of gaining some repose, are obliged to remain on the stage, to look on, and to do, as if they enjoyed the sight. The orchestra, in like manner, is deprived of an interval of rest, particularly important to the wind-instruments: and, as for the audience, we should presume, that the short interval between the first act of the opera and the *divertissement* would to the greater portion prove more acceptable than a protracted demand upon their attention.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Day's Gallery.—This interesting exhibition of painting and sculpture has just received a valuable accession in the form of two very excellent specimens, one by Murillo and the other by Rubens. The last named is almost a duplicate of the celebrated Rape of the Sabine, now at the National Gallery in Pall Mall. There is little variation between them, except in the colouring of some of the draperies,—that fine one, in particular, of the woman who is struggling with the soldier on horseback, in front of the scene,

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is changed from a rich green into a black. This is one of the finest subjects Rubens almost ever chose, for the display of that singular power which he possessed, of communicating a seeming motion to his objects. The picture at the National Gallery, of which the present is a repetition, is thus described in the little work entitled "*British Galleries of Art*:"—"This is a splendid specimen of Rubens's colouring. It is one wide flush of various yet harmonious sweetness. Its effect on the eye is like that of a rich harmony on

the ear. That appearance of motion, too, in the production of which Rubens so much excelled, is very remarkable in this picture. The different actions seem, as it were, *going on*; we feel as if we were watching their progress, not merely observing their present state. The costume of the females, including the silks and satins of Rubens's own time, is sufficiently open to criticism; and no doubt it spoils the general effect of the picture, as a work of art appealing to the imagination as well as the senses. But if we would enjoy the operations of genius, we must submit to the freaks in which it will sometimes indulge itself. If Rubens had been compelled to deny himself the use of this anachronism, he would probably not have painted the picture at all: and should we have been better off then? Assuredly not. If we cannot accept it as a true and classical representation of the scene that it bears the name of, let us receive it as an appeal to the senses alone, and be content. The rich harmony of its colouring, and the spirit of motion that everywhere pervades it, make it as good a thing to look upon as a bed of garden-flowers blown about by the wind."

The other novelty at this Gallery is a very noble specimen of Murillo. The subject is that of a Priest beset by Assassins while at his devotions; and in the upper part of the picture a supernatural interposition is taking place, of an angel and some cherubs, calling him to that beatitude which awaits his devoted piety and resignation. The human portion of this picture is very admirable. The at-

titudes and expressions of the assassins are vigorous and spirited, and two or three of the particular parts—the hand of one of the assassins, for instance, and the leg of the other—are equal to any thing of the kind in art. But the supernatural portion of this work (as is always the case in the productions of Murillo) is its chief charm. The angel, without being removed from that *human* nature with which alone we can fully sympathise, is all made up of lightness, elegance, and grace; and the little attendant cherubs look like animated portions of the clouds in which they float. The colouring of all this part is also exquisite; particularly the purple scarf which floats (like an embodied cloud) about the person of the angel; and the whole is admirably contrasted, set off, and as it were lighted up, by the exquisite beauty and brilliance of the hands—which are also designed and executed with great care and skill. This picture, though far from being an agreeable one in its general effect, on account of the subject, is nevertheless a very fine specimen of the master.

There is also either a repetition, or a very old copy, of the celebrated Mona Lisa of Leonardo da Vinci, which we do not remember to have seen in this Gallery last year. It has suffered very greatly from time; but it has been well repaired, and we recommend it to the particular attention of those who are not familiar with the celebrated original in the Louvre, as affording a very excellent idea of that (in its particular way) most exquisite work now in existence.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

Those most gifted of all seers, the holiday-searchers after strange sights, have been somewhat "curtailed of their fair proportions" of novelty this Christmas. And even the New Year has not been much more favourable to them. There have still, however, been a few novelties to claim their notice; and what is not beneath their attention, must not be considered as unworthy *ours*. Perhaps the exhibition which is best adapted to the numerous but easily satisfied wants of the class of persons now in question, is one which has been supplied to them by that indefatigable lion provider, Mr. Bullock; since it includes nearly all the requisites for reaching perfection in such matters. In the first place, it has an interminable name—which will assuredly be "Greek" to its visitors, no less than to every body else—*Panstersomachia*. In the next place it relates to a subject of unflin-

interest among those who are still happy enough to remain at "years of indiscretion:" it is a bloody battle. Moreover, it blends the wonders of romance with the instruction of true history; being the ever famous fight of Poitiers: thus uniting the *utile* and the *dulce* in one. In short, it will be found to have but one defect, in the unfastidious eyes of those for whom it was, no doubt, chiefly designed: though full of spirit, it is without *fire*: it is not one of those battles, the sight of which will "teach the young idea how to shoot." This elaborate representation of the Battle of Poitiers consists (as its incomprehensible name is intended to indicate) of many figures formed in solid materials. It is, in short, a model of the battle at some one supposed point of time. And its effect is very pretty, and indeed striking in its way; the localities of the scene—the trees, the hills, the distant city of

Politiers, and in particular the various troops and chivalry of the two contending nations, and their royal leaders, Edward the Black Prince, and King John of France,—all are represented with great exactness and verisimilitude, and all “in their habit as they lived.” The various groupings, too, from the crowded foreground to the more open and distant parts of the scene of battle, are all managed in a very skilful manner, and produce a very striking and picturesque effect. Much also may be learned by the young antiquary (if the phrase do not involve a contradiction) from the various costumes of the knights, squires, &c. down to the common soldiers;—from the blazonry of the numerous banners, the caparisons of the steeds, and the many war instruments which are scattered about in all parts of the field. Finally, we will not say that this is an exhibition from which the really learned in English history will gain many new ideas, touching the memorable event which it seeks to depict. But to all others (and Mr. Bullock will probably consider these “others” a most satisfying majority, if he can but secure their visits) it will probably convey a better notion of the event in question than they ever had before; and one that will stay by them longer. The model occupies one end of a moderate-sized apartment, and is said to include fifteen hundred figures; and the material used for these latter is similar to that employed in the figures of popular actors, &c. of which we have seen many of late in the Curiosity shops.

Cosmorama.—Under the same roof with the above exhibition (No. 209, Regent-street) is the Cosmorama, most of the views of which have been changed since we last noticed this pleasing spectacle. We need not again describe the principle on which the exhibition is formed; but may state that the views at present shown are, Mont Blanc, the Hospital of Mount St. Bernard, three views of Versailles, Vesuvius during an eruption, Trinity Chapel (copied from that lately exhibited at the Diorama) the Arsenal at Lisbon, the Interior of St. Peter's at Rome, the lake of Constance, the city of Jerusalem, exterior and interior of the Pantheon, and the Piazza Navona at Rome; and we know of no better means, short of visiting the places themselves respectively, by which so vivid a general notion of them may be gained, as by these representations. Their only fault is, and it is a very great one, that too little care and expense have been bestowed on the paintings themselves. All the “appliances and means” by which they are brought before us are

unexceptionable; but the views themselves should have a day bestowed on them for every hour that they must actually have cost the artist.

New Panoramic Views.—A new Exhibition of views has just opened in Bond-street, which, though got up in a very rough manner so far as the mere external aids and appliances are concerned, is not without considerable merit and attraction in the only essential particular—of the views themselves. The principle on which they are painted and exhibited, is the same as that of the Cosmorama, the Pœclorama, and all the other *ramas* which we have previously been called upon to notice. So that we need merely refer to the views themselves. They are eight in number; several of which are, in point of mere effect, extremely well depicted, and produce a very vivid and interesting impression of the places they represent. The most striking and novel are those of Moscow, as it at present exists; St. Petersburg in winter; and a portion of Vienna. About the view of Moscow there is a gorgeous and romantic character, which gives us the impression of a city superior in point of show and splendour to any other in Europe. Its innumerable golden cupolas glittering in the sunshine—the interminable lines of snow-white masonry which skirt its river—its fantastically coloured roofs, rising above all nondescript orders of architecture—the costume of its people—all these produce an effect altogether novel and curious. This is the most extensive of all these views,—since, unlike the other exhibitions of this kind, it takes nearly the half of a circle, and is looked at by means of moveable magnifiers.

The next in point of interest is the view of St. Petersburg. This view is taken in the depth of winter, and is very pleasingly, and indeed skilfully diversified by innumerable figures, exhibiting all the different costumes of the people, and all their various modes of locomotion, by carriages, sledges, &c. This whole scene presents a most lively and picturesque appearance; and the portion of the city which it includes—viz. the Nefsky, and the principal church (of Kasan) at the end of a fine line of perspective—conveys a very admirable notion of the general style of what is, perhaps, the most beautiful city in the world. The figures, and indeed the whole of this view, are extremely well depicted.

The superb view of St. Stephen's church, Vienna, presents a fine and striking contrast to both the above: the two Russian views including all that is striking, the one from its strangeness, and the other from

its uniformity, and both from the *modern* air which pervades them; while this view in Vienna offers one of the most elaborate and gorgeous specimens that can be seen of the true Gothic. The principal tower of this extraordinary building is among the grandest objects of its kind in existence; and we have never seen a view of the kind better calculated to convey the true effect of the original. This picture also includes a religious procession, by means of which the various military costumes, and all those of the different classes of the people, are very aptly called into view. The procession is that in which the royal family themselves take part on the day of Corpus Christi—so that the whole of the population, and the military, are called forth by it. And in the view now under notice, this multitude is depicted with much distinctness and effect.

The fourth of these views, which we shall notice in particular, represents the Coronation of Charles the Tenth in the Cathedral of Rheims. This is by far the most brilliant and striking picture of the set, speaking of it as a single object of sight; and when the spectator examines it in detail, he finds the different parts of it correspond with the general impression it produces as a whole. The scene is one of the most gorgeous that can be contemplated in artificial life; and it is so managed in the present instance, as to combine its general character with a very interesting distinctness of detail, which enables you to recall the whole to mind after you have ceased to look upon it. The relative situations of all the various parties are very clearly made out; and the rich flood of light, in which the whole scene is bathed, is given with considerable skill and truth of effect.

Another of these views is the Field of Waterloo, taken from that point from which all the commemorative *monuments* may be seen. These make the view sufficiently interesting to have justified the choice of it. But as mere objects of sight, they are unpicturesque to a most singular degree. Being there, we are glad to see representations of them, and the view which includes them will therefore be looked at with interest and curiosity. But “how the Devil they got there,”—will be a subject of no little wonder to many.

The other pictures which make up this amusing exhibition are, a View of Hanover, taken from the Ihme Bridge; one of the Sound, with the Castle of Cronenburgh, Elsinore, and the Swedish coast, in the distance; and lastly, the famous Splügen, a mountainous pass in Switzerland; all of which views are well depict-

ed, and convey very lively notions of their originals. Upon the whole, this exhibition may be pointed out as the most amusing of its kind that we at present have; and its kind is unquestionably the most interesting as well as the most useful of any that can be imagined, to gratify the English appetite for seeing “foreign parts.”—The views are in fact extremely well chosen; and several of them are painted with considerable skill and knowledge of scenic effect.

Wonderful Canary Birds.—The fault of our English caterers for the public amusement is, that they confine their attention too much to objects connected with art—that they appeal too exclusively to the eye. Four out of five of our popular exhibitions consist of objects calculated merely to fix certain visible images on the memory. Now this can be considered as a fault, only in its excess; and it has reached that excess in this country. We are not often enough called upon to admire the exhibition of human ingenuity, employed on matters connected more or less with the operations of intellect in its various stages and degrees. On the contrary, all our standing exhibitions are pictorial ones; and it is seldom that those temporary ones which are more particularly the objects of these notices are of a different character. It is this which now induces us to notice one, the mere merits of which we might not otherwise have thought sufficient to claim a place for it in our record. In Leicester-square there are now exhibiting some Canary birds, which have been taught to perform a number of tricks, the effect of which on the spectator is not a little striking, until he comes to perceive the means by which the motions of the little creatures are directed. And even when he does perceive those means (as every observant spectator will presently do) his surprise, though it may be much lessened in degree, will not be destroyed, but only turned into a new direction: for, instead of wondering how it is that the creature has been taught to obey certain commands, he will wonder only how he has been taught to obey certain outward and visible *signs*, by following which it *seems* to obey the said commands. The bird is let out from its cage, and on any one of the persons present desiring it to spell a given word, it hops round a circle formed by the letters of the alphabet, and picks out, one by one, the letters forming the required word. In the same manner, it seems to calculate, by picking out the numbers forming the product of any short sum in multiplication, addition, &c. Another bird plays at dominos with the spectator, by matching

all the pieces as they are placed on the table. Now it is not to be supposed that the most innocent even of the holiday spectators who witness this display, fancies that the bird actually does form in his mind the calculations, observations, &c. necessary to do these things. The

puzzle is, how the little creature is taught to *seem* to do them. And even when you detect the mere visible sign which the exhibitor uses, as a direction to the bird what letter, number, &c. to pick out, the puzzle is still pretty much where it was before you made the notable discovery.

VARIETIES.

Geological Society.—A paper was lately read, entitled "Additional remarks on the nature and character of the limestone and slate, composing principally the rocks and hills round Plymouth," by the Rev. R. Hennah, F.G.S. The inference that the author deduces is, that the slate beyond the Plymouth limestone, as far southward as Whitesand Bay, is not primitive; and he has found no animal remains in the slate north of that limestone. Extracts were read from letters from Capt. Franklin, R. N., and Dr. Richardson, dated 5th Nov. 1825, at Fort Franklin, on the Great Bear Lake. Captain Franklin states, that he had reached the sea at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in lat. $69^{\circ} 29'$, long. $135^{\circ} 40'$, and gives a general account of the course of that river. Dr. Richardson had been employed in examining the northern shore of the Great Bear Lake, and describes the principal physical and geological features of that part of the country.

London Institution.—On the 2d ult. Mr. Partington commenced a course of lectures (his fifth annual one) on general science and the useful arts, at this institution: the meeting was well attended; Sir W. Blizard, Colonel Colby, and other gentlemen attached to scientific pursuits, being also present. In setting out, the lecturer professed his purpose to be to strip science as much as possible of its technicalities. He then adverted to the importance of chemistry to a commercial nation like Great Britain; and passing from the general view, noticed that a primary object of his experimental inquiry would be the detection of adulterations; namely, those poisonous admixtures of chemical bodies with necessary articles of life, alike disgraceful to the chemist and the trader. Another class of cases, of a similar character, would occupy his attention; such as the substitution of oxalic acid for sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts): of opium for bitter aloes, &c.; and for these he would explain the most accessible tests and antidotes. The last part of the address referred to caloric, or heat; and after alluding to its prodigious effects in nature, Mr. P.

ably concluded, "But if we descend to a microscopic consideration of its agency, we shall find results no less important, though certainly less obvious. Does a blade of grass vegetate, or a plant put forth its flower? Then is the solar beam in operation for the benefit of mankind."

Linnean Society, Nov. 7th.—A. B. Lambert, Esq. V.P. in the chair. A continuation of Dr. Hamilton's "Commentary on the Hortus Malabaricus" was read. Jos. Woods, Esq. was elected Member of the Council, in the place of the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

Nov. 21st.—Part of a paper was read, entitled "Remarks on the comparative anatomy, &c. of certain birds of Cuba," by W. S. Macleay, F.L.S.

Dec. 19—The Society held their last Meeting for the year at the Society's house in Hanover-square. A. B. Lambert, Esq. Vice-president, in the chair. Numerous donations were presented, including transactions of learned societies, and splendid engravings in ornithology. Mr. George Bennett and Mr. J. B. Solly, formerly elected, having signed the Charter, were introduced as members. Governor Beard was unanimously elected. Several distinguished gentlemen were proposed as members, among whom were, Dr. Goodenough, Head-master of Westminster-School; Sir William Betham, and Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte. This distinguished foreigner was present at the Sitting.

Highland Society of Scotland.—This patriotic institution lately held its anniversary meeting at Edinburgh, when the president, officers, &c. were re-elected, and other routine business transacted. In the proceedings, which are reported at length in the Scottish journals, we notice, as most worthy of remark, the successful manufacture of straw-plait bonnets, in imitation of Leghorn, from the straw of rye, sown thick on purpose on a gravelly or sandy soil, and cut soon after it comes into ear; and the adjudication of premiums to cottagers, in various northern districts, for the neatest-kept cottages. Sir H. Mackenzie stated, that the Gaelic Dictionary, preparing under the auspices

of the Society, was approaching towards completion; and obtained a limited vote of credit for that work.

Horticultural Society.—Tuesday, October 3, 1826. The most remarkable subject of exhibition was a fruit of the Mangotree, *Mangifera indica*, which had been produced for the first time in Europe in the conservatory of the Earl of Powis. Its figure was oval, its length about four inches and a half, its colour bright yellow, deeply stained with crimson, and its flavour quite as luscious as it is said to be in the climates under which it is produced spontaneously. It was stated that a considerable number of similar specimens had been borne by the same tree; and that the greatest difficulty which had been supposed to exist in the cultivation of plants in an artificial atmosphere had been thus overcome. The same nobleman exhibited fresh fruit of the Yellow Rose Apple, and the Purple Guava. It is a remarkable fact that this tropical dessert had been procured in a wooden hot-house of common construction, warmed by heated water conveyed through it in pipes, and subjected, during the whole period of maturation of the fruit, to a very unequal temperature, owing to repairs of the house at that time taking place. Plants were placed upon the table, in flower, of a new and very pretty species of *Gilia*; a hardy annual, the seeds of which had been collected in the vicinity of the river Columbia by Mr. David Douglas. This enterprising individual was engaged by the Society to proceed to the north-west coast of North America, for the purpose of making discoveries in Botany, and other branches of Natural History.—October 17. The president announced from the chair, that a vacancy existing among the honorary members of the Society, the council had determined upon proposing Robert Brown, Esq. to fill the vacancy. He was unanimously elected.—November 7. A paper was read upon the species of the *Genus Hoya*, by Mr. James Traill. Several new species were noticed, and descriptions given of those in cultivation. Mr. Wells of Redleaf exhibited some fine specimens of different varieties of Chestnuts, which had ripened in his garden near Tunbridge. These were so fully matured, as to give rise to hopes that we may, one day, become independent of the South of Europe for this important winter-fruit.—November 21. It was announced from the chair that Mr. John Turner, the assistant-secretary, having abused the confidence reposed in him by the Society, by not accounting for various monies which had been received by him, had been dismissed

from the service of the society. A paper was read by Mr. John Hay, suggesting improvements in the construction of flued walls for gardens. This kind of wall is not much used in the southern parts of the kingdom; but to the natives of our northern counties, many of the productions of the garden are almost unattainable without it. Mr. Hay remarked that the common mode of constructing these walls with four horizontal flues was objectionable for various reasons, with which cultivators are practically too well acquainted. Mr. Hay proposes to remedy such inconveniences by throwing heated air into the whole cavity of the wall, which is to be built hollow for the purpose; and to avoid the sudden chilling of the wall by a current of cold air, as in common cases, he fixes dampers at either extremity of the flues, by which the heated air is confined, instead of being suffered to escape rapidly. A splendid show of Chinese *Chrysanthemums*, in flower, from the Society's garden, was placed at the lower end of the room. The brilliant colours of these plants, and the facility with which they are cultivated, will soon make them so common, that our cottagers' gardens will become as gay in the months of November and December, as the Chinese rose has made them during all the spring and summer. Such objects as these, which add universally to the comforts and luxuries of the country, and which may, therefore, be justly termed of national importance, are those to which the power and attention of this and all similar public bodies cannot be too forcibly directed. There are now fifty-two varieties of the *Chrysanthemum* in this country, most of which have been introduced by the Society within the last few years.

Geological Society of Cornwall.—A beautiful specimen of native copper has been presented to the Geological Society of Cornwall, by E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq. It weighs upwards of 120 lbs., and has been recently taken out of Condurrow Mine. On an assay of a part of the specimen, it was found to contain ninety-nine parts in one hundred of pure copper.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—The last Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the present term was held last month, Professor Sedgwick in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Peacock, on the numerals of various South American languages, almost all of which, it was stated, proceed according to the vicenary scale, having in many cases the denary and quinary subordinate to it. After the meeting, Mr. Airy gave an account to the Society of the most remark-

able peculiarities in the construction of the steam-engines employed in the mines of Cornwall, and of the manner in which they are applied to the raising of water by means of forcing pumps. The account referred particularly to the mine of Dolcoath, near Redruth.

Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society, last month, was most numerously attended, and the proceedings afforded very gratifying proofs of an increasing interest in the literary and scientific objects of the Institution. The Earl of Kinnoull, who has for so many years presided there with honour to himself and the Society, took the chair at the meeting, in the Museum, soon after one o'clock. After the ballot for the admission of new Members, the meeting proceeded to elect Office-bearers, when the following were chosen. President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull; Vice-presidents, the Right Hon. Lord Gray, the Right Hon. Lord Rollo, Sir David Moncrieffe, Bart. Alexander Murray, Esq. of Ayton, James Hay, Esq. of Seggieden, Rev. James Esdaile. Mr. Morrison, jun. General Secretary; Rev. James Esdaile, Latin ditto; Rev. D. Macfarlane, Gaelic ditto; and Adam Anderson, Esq. A. M., superintendent of Natural History. Treasurer, William Gloag, Esq.

Strength of Bone.—Mr. Bevan finds that bone of horses, oxen, and sheep, has a cohesive strength per square inch, varying from 33,000 pounds to 42,500. One specimen of fresh mutton-bone supported a load in proportion to 40,000 lbs. per square inch for a considerable time, without any visible injury to the bone. The modulus of elasticity of beef-bone, of specific gravity 2.08, was 2,320,000 lbs.—*Phil. Mag.* lxxviii. 181.

Calisthenic Exercises.—It is an admitted physiological fact, that imperfections in the female form have their origin for the most part in defective or irregular muscular action. The muscular exercises recommended under the above title are such as are calculated to cure deformities of the figure, whilst they tend at the same time to invigorate the system, and conduce to elegant deportment; thus combining the valuable qualities of a remedy with an agreeable vocation. A series of exercises, called from their results "Calisthenic", has been introduced under the patronage of the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Noel Byron, by Miss Marian Blason, in George-street, Hanover-square. They

have met with the approbation of Sir Astley Cooper, Messrs. Brodie, Travers, and other leading members of the profession, who have been present during their performance. These exercises are carefully accommodated to the delicate organization of the female sex, and to the peculiar circumstances of the individual; and although they have been established only a few months, they have proved very beneficial to pupils.

Water Spout.—Last month, during divine service, about three o'clock in the day, the inhabitants of Bungay, in Suffolk, were alarmed by the appearance of a dark curling cloud, which remained for upwards of twenty minutes suspended over St. Mary's church, when on a sudden it burst, and the water fell in torrents from the cloud upon the church. The church-yard was presently filled with water, which rushed into the church, and it was soon upwards of a foot deep. A vault into which all the human bones that are dug up are put, was filled, and the force of the water broke through a skylight directly over the pulpit, in which the minister was.

Hogarth's Pictures.—Two original paintings by Hogarth, one of "Midnight Modern Conversations," and "The Hudson's Bay Ticket-Porters," have been lately removed from the walls of the Elephant public-house in Fechurch-street, and transferred to canvass. Hogarth, in 1723, lodged at this house, and having run up a score which he could not pay, painted the first picture to liquidate the debt. The design became popular, customers thronged to see the painting. Hogarth ran up another score, and was again called on to satisfy his landlord in a similar manner: he then executed the second picture; and here they both remained till a report that the house was about to be taken down attracted much attention, and the Marquis of Stafford sent an agent to ascertain whether it was possible to save the paintings. The agent abandoned the idea of attempting to restore them. Mr. Colnaghi, of Cooks-pur-street, offered a hundred guineas for each of the paintings, if they could be scooped out from the wall. No one, however, would make the experiment, until a Mr. Hall, a patron of the arts, stepped in; and, under the impression that a removal was quite practicable, purchased them, unconditionally, of the late landlady. Mr. Hall devoted himself to the task, and succeeded, to the astonishment of every body, in removing the paintings from the wall. The great artist, to obviate the difficulty which a rough surface presented, had laid on the paint with a most liberal hand, so

* A term derived from two Greek words, signifying beauty and strength.

that time and heat had cemented the ground into a degree of hardness almost equal to that of marble. A celebrated picture-liner was successful in separating the mortar from the paint, and after infinite labour succeeded in transferring them to canvass. They are now in the hands of a picture-cleaner.

Action on Copyright.—In a late number (Robson's Cities) we noticed the monstrous law of copyright, by which, under pretence of benefiting literature, eleven copies of all works printed are extorted from literary men or their booksellers, for the purpose of enriching certain exclusive bodies which have ample funds at their disposal for such purposes. This act, which is a mockery of protection, were it repealed, as well as all other acts with the same pretensions, would confer a far greater benefit upon literary men. Before the act of Queen Anne, copyright was a common-law right. An author left the profit of his works to his children, or sold them for ever to another, with whom they became property of a like kind. The act of Queen Anne related only to books entered at Stationers'-hall as a more ready way of securing penalties. The sending the copies there was merely optional—the common-law right still remaining. If this be deemed incorrect, then the act of Anne was a violation of an existing right, taking away an author's *fee simple*, and allowing him a *conditional leasehold right in its place*—an encouragement with a vengeance! Lord Ellenborough always asserted that an author had a right at common-law. Nine out of twelve judges in 1769 and 1774 were of this opinion. Large estates had been vested in copyrights and assigned from hand to hand, and as large sums, or larger, were given for copyright before the act of Anne as were given after it. In 1798 to enter a book at Stationers'-hall was considered optional, and the books given to corporate bodies were only those so entered, and so acknowledged by 41 Geo. III.; and in the case of Beckford and Hood, in the King's Bench, the foregoing doctrine was confirmed. The omission to enter at Stationers'-hall prevented a prosecution for the penalties inflicted by the statutes, but left a satisfaction for the violation of copyright at common-law still the same. In 1812, with the peculiar felicity of our lawyers in common sense and consistency, they reversed the foregoing opinions and precedents, and made every printed book liable to the demand of the corporate bodies before alluded to, and that in the teeth of private right and ancient usage. So that they made the act of Anne an act

restrictive of preceding and existing property, literally robbing an author of his property, when it is evident that it was passed as a conditional security to his existing rights. In 1814 this insidious decision, subversive of preceding rights, was rendered more clear by a new act, which gave the author an absolute right for twenty-eight years, and a renewable right for twenty-eight years more, if he were alive at the expiration of that period; else the copyright was lost, and his family, which before the decision of 1812 had a clear claim to copyright for ever if he had retained it, lost the property, which became any body's. Thus step by step the author has been robbed of his property; and for being so robbed, he is forced to give 11 copies of his works as the price, no matter how expensive to him. We are ready to concede that every author should give a copy to the British Museum—a public institution for the equal benefit of all. And if such an institution existed in Ireland, a copy there, and one to Edinburgh, might appear a gift coloured by public benefit. But 11 copies to *exclusive* bodies, some of them indeed having no claim to a public character from their exclusiveness, and this extortion under character of encouragement to authors, is a gross mockery! These remarks are elicited by a decision last month—*The Trustees of the British Museum v. Payne and Foss*, respecting a work called the *Flora Græca*, which luckily for the executors of a public-spirited individual, Dr. Sibthorpe of Oxford, was begun prior to the passing of the last barbarous act. This gentleman left property to carry on the work. Twenty-six subscribers only were procured. The work is not completed. It is to be 10 vols. folio, 100 plates in each. The expenditure was 925*l.* up to the year 1825, when only eight or nine numbers were published, and twenty-six copies only of each. The expense of one *fasciculus* was 640*l.* Now to have printed 11 copies according to the act for "the encouragement of literature!" would have increased the expense a third more; the work must have ceased—the estate left would not have defrayed its expenses. Oxford and Cambridge were among the subscribers, to their honour. By accident the work was begun before the last act was passed, and the plaintiffs were non-suited; otherwise the work must have been put down. Such is the state to which the lawyers of 1813, and next to them the interest of exclusive bodies in parliament, have reduced the fee simple of an author for his encouragement!

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—September 11. A note was read from M. Bouvard, containing the elements of the parabolic orbit, calculated by M. Gambart, of the comet discovered by him in August 1826. M. Segalas announced the results of his researches on a method of simplifying the operation for the stone, and of curing urinary fistula of the bladder. An Italian memoir by M. Hildenbrandt was presented, "experiments to discover a more efficacious method of preserving anatomical and pathological preparations, and the advantages thence resulting." M. de Candolle was elected a foreign member, in the place of M. Piazzzi. A human monster, received the preceding week from Chaillot, was presented by M. St. Hilaire. M. Ampere performed the experiments described at the last meeting.—September 18. An indelible ink, invented by M. Taray, was presented by the minister of justice; referred to the commission already sitting on the subject. M. Segalas communicated several experiments on the action of *nux vomica* and other poisonous substances on the nervous system. Dr. Pastré read a memoir on the cause of the protracted sleep of certain animals in winter.—September 25. A verbal report was made by M. Dumeril, on a memoir by M. Frederic Cuvier, entitled "observations on the structure and development of feathers." A very highly favourable report was made by M. Dupin, on the Marquis de Poterat's "theory of shipping." Dr. Teraube presented the first part of a work on the practices injurious to health. Messrs. Henschel, brothers of Berlin, wrote to say that they had discovered a paper from which writing could not be removed, without traces remaining of what had been effaced. A declaration of this being the case, was annexed by a member of the Berlin Academy; referred to a commission already sitting.—October 2. M. Plana, of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, is named correspondent in the section of geometry, and M. Brunel in that of mechanics. A favourable report by Messrs. Cuvier and Latreille was made on a memoir by Messrs. Quoy and Gaymard, on the molluscæ and loopflytes observed in the bay of Algiers. Messrs. Dumeril, Latreille, and De Blainville, made a highly commendatory report on the work of M. Robinot Desvois, on the insects which he calls *myodæire*, the genus fly of Linnæus. M. Chevreul informed the Academy, that M. Ch. S. Dumas has discovered a chlorate of

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iodine, possessing all the properties of *Brome*, described in a memoir presented to the Academy by M. Balard.—October 9. Mr. W. Bolles forwarded from New York a trigonometrical instrument; referred to Messrs. Mathieu and Damoiseau. The death of the celebrated Scarpa, foreign associate of the Institute, was announced. Messrs. Bouvard and Damoiseau, who had been appointed to examine the new method of determining the orbits of comets by M. Meüroff, of Russia, reported that he had failed in his object. M. Lenormand read a memoir on a cloth of a new sort made by caterpillars, and he exhibited a specimen which had been sent by M. Brebenstrecht, inventor of the process, which serves to direct the labours of these insects; referred to Messrs. Boac and Latreille. Mr. G. St. Hilaire read a memoir on the question whether the various cases of monstrosity are exactly confined within certain fixed limits, and if, in this case these monstrosities be susceptible of a regular classification as the beings which are the object of regular zoology. M. Dumas read a memoir on some points of the atomic theory.

Ancient Roman Foot.—From the inquiries of M. Cagnazzi, to whom the scientific examination of the monuments of antiquity found in Herculaneum and Pompeii was intrusted by the Neapolitan government, it appears that the ancient Roman foot was 0.29624 of a metre, or 131.325 lines French measure.

Universal Explanation of the Principles of Nature.—M. Azais, the author of several philosophical works, has just published at Paris two volumes under the above title. The following is a compendium of his system.—The universe is full of beings. These beings incessantly succeed one another, and are renewed, by the action of a first cause, which is God. This action operates by motion, which forms and decomposes every thing that exists; and motion must therefore be considered as the second universal cause. Matter is the subject of the action of this second cause. Every material being has an incessant tendency to develop or dilate itself, which constitutes expansion. But as in dilating without experiencing any external resistance, every body would soon end in being dissolved and destroyed, there must be to prevent that effect a force of compression, which emanates from other bodies and on the same principle. Thus, that which is expansive or destructive force on the part of one material being, is compressive or conservative force on the part of beings

opposed to it; and *vice versa*. All bodies thus act eternally the one upon the other, producing the equilibrium of worlds, and regulating the minutest details in any of them. According to M. Azais, this expansive and this compressive force are equally operative in morals.

M. Denon.—A medal of this distinguished man has been struck at Paris, which is said to unite perfect resemblance with considerable skill in execution.

French Railway.—An iron Railway is to be commenced next week, to proceed from the road near the Invalids, at Paris, to Versailles; it is intended only to convey travellers to the Royal Palace; the carriages are to be light, elegant, and to contain six persons; they will be drawn by a single horse. Upon an average six or eight hundred persons travel daily from Paris to Versailles.

Statistical Map.—M. Charles Dupin has had a Map of France engraved, showing the relative degrees of instruction in each department, and the relative number of crimes committed in each; by which it appears, that in those departments where education is encouraged, and the Lancasterian system introduced, the morality of the lower orders stands higher than in those where ignorance is proverbial.

Adoption.—There is a singular system in France relative to the adoption of children. A family who has none, adopts as their own a fine child belonging to a friend, or more generally to some poor person (for the laws of population in the poor differ from those in the rich); the adoption is regularly enregistered by the civil authorities, and the child becomes heir-at-law to the property of its new parents, and cannot be disinherited by any subsequent caprice of the parties; they are bound to support it suitably to their rank, and do every thing due to their offspring.

ITALY.

Population of Naples.—By accounts which have been published of the births, marriages, and deaths, that took place in the various provinces of the kingdom of Naples during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, the following appears to be the general result:—

	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Marriages.</i>
In 1822—	218,525	150,134	47,490.
In 1823—	221,998	185,815	48,432.
In 1824—	233,010	163,432	42,805.

The proportion, therefore, of the births, deaths, and marriages, to the whole population, during the three years already mentioned, seems to be as follows.—

	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Marriages.</i>
In 1822—	1-24	1-35	1-111.
In 1823—	1-24	1-33	1-110.
In 1824—	1-23	1-27	1-127.

Neapolitan Opera.—A new opera was

performed at the theatre of San Carlos, on the 19th of last month, called "Niobe;" the music by Passini. Madame Pasta greatly distinguished herself on the occasion, and the opera itself was completely successful.

POLAND.

Polish Periodical Literature.—Since the year 1819, various causes have occasioned the suppression in the single town of Warsaw, of no less than three scientific, two political, two satirical, seven literary, two ladies', one musical, one agricultural, and one Jewish, periodical publications. Those which remain are, the *Dziennik Praw*, or Bulletin of the Laws; the *Rocznik Krolewskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciol nauk Warszawskiego*, or Transactions of the Royal Philomathic Society of Warsaw; the *Pamiętnik Umieienosci Sztuk*, or Memoirs of Science and the Arts; the *Sylwan*, *Dziennik Lesny*, or Forest Journal; the *Dziennik Warszawski*, or Warsaw Journal; the *Izys Polska*, or Polish-Isis; the *Rosrywki dla Dzieci*, or Children's Magazine; the *Polnische Miscellen*, or Polish Miscellany; the *Biblioteka Polska*, or Polish Library; the *Rozmaitosci Warszawskie*, or Warsaw Miscellany; the *Dziennik Woiewodztwa Mazowieckiego*, or Masovian Journal; the *Warschauer Aberdblatt*, or Warsaw Evening Paper; the *Gazeta Korrespondenta*, or Corresponding Gazette; the *Gazeta Warszawska*, or Warsaw Gazette; the *Monitor Warszawski*, or Warsaw Monitor; the *Kuryer Warszawski*, or Warsaw Courier; the *Gazeta Polska*, or Polish Gazette; the *Lutnia*, or Lute; and the *Ceres*, *Dziennik Rolniezy*, or Ceres, Agricultural Journal.

BERLIN.

Litig Pictures.—The manager of one of the theatres at Berlin has carried into effect the singular idea of imitating various well-known pictures, by groups of living persons, and accompanying the representation by music analogous to the subject. "The Crowning of Apollo," after Schinkel, is accompanied by a duet of Weber's, from his opera of *Epimenides*; "Joseph before Pharaoh," after Raphael, by the celebrated romance of Joseph in Egypt, by Mehul; "The finding of Moses," after Raphael, by a chorus by Naumann; "A Sale of Cupids," after a *Herculaneum* bas-relief, by the grand trio in Rossini's *Armida*; "Mars, Victory, and Bacchantes," another remains of *Herculaneum*, by a chorus in Mehul's *Uthal*; "A Procession of the Muses," by one of Naumann's choruses; "The Prince of Geldern condemning his Father to prison," after Rembrandt, by one of Catel's choruses; "The Violin Player,"

after Jan Steen, by a chorus of peasants, by Weber, &c. &c.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—Adolphus Bouerle, the editor of the *Vienna Theaterzeitung*, a very popular journal, which has been published during nineteen years, has commenced a new publication, intended to form a gallery of interesting scenes from the principal pieces performed on the Vienna stage, engraved by able artists, after designs by Scholler. This work, the plates of which are coloured in the first style of excellence, will exhibit not only striking portraits of the most popular actors, but likewise every thing relating to costume and theatrical embellishment.

HOLLAND.

Botany.—The celebrated Dutch naturalist, Dr. C. C. Blume, has safely returned to Europe, after nine years' residence in the island of Java. Favoured by circumstances, and devoting himself with indefatigable zeal to the natural history of that remarkable island, he has brought home immense collections of natural productions of every kind: and when we recollect how little this branch of science, connected with the Dutch possessions in India, has been cultivated since the time of Rumpf and Rheede, and how unfortunate the more recent laudable endeavours of Messrs. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, as well as those of the English naturalists Arnold and Jack, proved, in consequence of the fatal influence of the climate, we may congratulate ourselves on the safe return of this able naturalist. It may be expected that he will publish an extensive work on the Botany of the Dutch East India Colonies. Dr. Blume, who is a pupil of Brugmann, has already published at Batavia, as a precursor of his great work, a *View of the Vegetable Kingdom in Java*, in fifteen Nos., which sufficiently prove the value of his discoveries, and authorise the highest hopes of his more elaborate work.

An immense Theatre has just been constructed at Moscow. The edifice, exclusive of the peristyle, is 428 feet long, and 232 feet broad. It is calculated to hold 3,000 persons, without crowding.

AMERICA.

United States' Newspapers.—There were but seven papers in the United States in 1720, and in 1810 there were 859, (including 25 published daily,) which circulated 22,200,000 copies in the year. In 1823 they had increased to 586, and at present they are about 640. The number of copies circulated in the year by these journals exceeds 30 millions. In the British isles, in 1821, with twenty millions of people, the number of newspapers was estimated to be 284, and the copies printed annually

23 millions. The whole of continental Europe, including England, containing 160 millions of inhabitants, where the press is chained down by royal and priestly jealousy, certainly does not support half the number of journals which exist in the United States, having but 12,000,000 of souls!

Speed of Steam-boats.—In an American paper we find an account of a trial voyage of the New Philadelphia, a steam-boat. She sailed from Philadelphia to Cape May, at the mouth of the Delaware (104 miles), and in the return voyage effected the astonishing velocity of thirteen miles an hour, "against a head wind and a heavy sea." The voyage out was a little slower. The paddle-wheels, which are said to be of an improved construction, are 18½ feet in diameter, and made twenty-one revolutions in a minute.

American Treaties.—A book has just been published at Washington, containing the various treaties which have been concluded between the United States and the various tribes of Indians on the borders. It appears, that since the year 1824, no fewer than 21,421,985 acres of land have been ceded by the Indians to the United States; without reckoning the immense tracts purchased from the natives in Georgia, Tennessee, and South and North Carolina.

Communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—Several contradictory statements have appeared in the public papers, relating to the contract which has been recently formed with the government of Central America by a company of citizens of the United States, for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by means of a canal to be opened across the Isthmus, through Lake Nicaragua. As an opportunity has been afforded to us, by the politeness of A. H. Palmer, Esq. the general agent of the "Central American and United States Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," of reading the contract itself, as well as some of the discussions concerning it, which took place in the legislature of that Republic, we have thought it would not be uninteresting to our readers, to lay before them a brief abstract of the terms and the conditions of the contract. We understand that it has been submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, and that they have both expressed their decided approbation of the great object of uniting the two oceans by means of a canal for ship navigation, and their great satisfaction that, if a work of such transcendent importance to the commerce of the world should be executed by any company, that company should be

composed of citizens of the United States. The following is an outline of the contract:—The canal to be opened by the company shall admit vessels of the largest burden possible. The Government of the Republic of Central America is bound to contribute to the most expeditious completion of the enterprise, by permitting the cutting of timber necessary for the works; by facilitating the surveys and other preliminary operations; by furnishing the plans, charts, and levellings already made, and by procuring workmen; and is farther bound to indemnify the owners of land, farms, and other property through which the canal may pass, for all damages incurred thereby. The accounts of the company for all disbursements made in execution of this enterprise, are to be audited at the Treasury Department of the said Republic, every six months, and interest shall then commence thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The company is entitled to receive two-thirds of the duties imposed on all vessels, goods, and produce passing through or entering the canal; the Republic is to receive the other third part. The company is also entitled to receive one half of the net proceeds of the canal for the term of seven years after the payment, by the Republic, of the capital invested therein by the company, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; with the exclusive privilege of the navigation of the canal by steam-boats for twenty years after the completion of the canal, free of duties; and is authorised to fix the amount to be paid for the freight of cargoes and passengers on board said steam-boats, and the rate of compensation for towing vessels. The navigation of the canal will be common to all friendly and neutral nations, without any exclusive privilege. The Government of the Republic is bound to keep in the Lake of Nicaragua and other points on the canal, the vessels of war which she may judge necessary for the defence and safety thereof. The proposals of the company are, to have a preference for the supply of the castles and fortifications to be erected on the canal, with arms, ammunition, and stores; and also in the contracts for building and equipping vessels of war for the protection of the canal, &c. The company are to reserve five per cent. of the capital stock, to be subscribed for by the natives of the Republic within one year after opening the books of subscription. It will be remembered that, in the year 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of Central America, declaring that

a canal should be opened to connect the two oceans, and an advertisement was accordingly issued, inviting the enterprising of all nations to offer proposals for executing the work. Those made by the company, of which Mr. Palmer is the agent, were accepted. In the Chamber of Representatives, we learn that the votes stood twenty to six in favour of ratifying the contract, and that in the Senate there was not a dissenting voice. With these sanctions, the contract received the signature of the President on the 17th of June last, and the great seal of the Republic being affixed to it on the same day, it is now a part of the law of the land. To the activity, intelligence, and persevering zeal of Colonel D. Beneski, a gentleman formerly attached to the Mexican army, and personally held in high respect by the members of the Central American Government, most of whom had been his associates and companions in arms—we learn that the company are chiefly indebted for the successful issue of this negotiation.—*American Paper.*

Religion in America.—Philadelphia had, we believe, the honour to be the first spot where religious liberty was fully and solemnly established. All men have here full permission to “search the scriptures,” and draw their principles from the fountain head, and no wealthy establishment stands by, with bribes in the one hand to ensnare the conscience, and penalties in the other to terrify human weakness. The Jesuits there may ply their intrigues, and Anti-Christ raise his horns in full day; truth and reason smile at such bugbears; no alarms are felt or affected; and no man glides into congress on the shoulders of shouting multitudes, by raising the cry of “Church in Danger,” or “No Popery.” It is delightful to see that this perfect freedom promotes both piety and peace—that there is less wrangling and more religion than in the British Isles, where Christianity is “part and parcel of the law of the land.” This is one of the invaluable truths which America, in her bright career, has shed upon the world. There are 77 congregations in Philadelphia (a city containing less than 130,000 inhabitants), viz.—Presbyterians, 15; Methodists, 12; Episcopalians, 10; Baptists, 6; Quakers, 6; German Lutherans, 4; Catholic, 4; Dutch Reformed, 3; of other sects, 17. For the sake of comparison, we may mention that Edinburgh and Glasgow, the one with 150,000, and the other with 160,000 inhabitants, have each 63 congregations, including sectaries great and small.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New Wheeled Carriage.—Mr. Law, of Kirkcudbright, the ingenious mechanist of our Dumfries clocks, has contrived a vehicle upon an extraordinary and entirely new principle. He made the first trial of it a few days ago, in presence of the magistrates and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Kirkcudbright, when it met with the decided approbation of every person present. The body of the carriage was similar to a gig, with a third wheel in front; and though propelled neither by horses, steam, air, nor water, it went, even in its imperfect and unfinished state, at the rate of upwards of six miles an hour. Mr. Law having full confidence in this principle of motion, intends, we understand, to take out a patent, and has entered a caveat against any surreptitious attempts at imitation, until he completes his improvements, and enters his specifications in the office of patents.—*Dumfries Journal.*

The Rev. W. Evans, of Llandefeilog, Carmarthenshire, has announced the following discovery for maintaining and keeping horses without the aid of hay and corn, viz. "Cut straw and potatoes, or straw, chaff, and pounded furze mixed, wetted with some salted water, prepared as follows: let a tub full of fresh water, with an egg in it, be impregnated with as much domestic salt as will cause the egg to rise and float on the surface, that being the criterion of its saltness equal to that of sea-water. The provender being put into a wicker basket, and placed on the tub, pour the salted water upon it, in quantity sufficient to wet the whole mass: and when it shall have done filtering through it, give it to the horses. The salted water will not only moisten and sweeten the food, but also operate as a most efficient alterative, to purify the blood, purge all gross humours, prevent the increase of worms, and all painful attacks from those troublesome vermin. Horses fed in this manner will work well, and will be fit for all sorts of work;

and if this method be but tried, it will not fail of recommending itself for general adoption. My man cuts with one knife machine, in four hours, enough of wheaten straw for nine horses for twenty-four hours."

Cheap and durable fish-oil Paint.—Pilchard oil, which possesses more greasy matter than any other fish-oil, has been used in Cornwall for the last fifty years, to the greatest advantage, in coarse painting. The preparation is made in the following manner: put the oil into a clean iron pot, and place it over a slow fire (wood is best); to prevent it from burning, when it begins to heat, skim it well; let it remain on the fire till it singes the feather put therein. For every gallon of oil, add a small table spoonful of red litharge. Stir them together well for about three minutes; then take the pot off the fire, and let the mixture cool in the open air, after which it is fit for use. It will quickly dry, and become a solid body, in any coloured paint, on wood or iron. It is durable, and has all the appearance of varnish.

Winter food for Cows.—M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school at Alfort, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publications on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter upon dry substances, give less milk than those which are kept upon a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following recipe, by the use of which his cows afforded an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer:—Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is thus left to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

USEFUL ARTS.

Self-acting Safety Valve.—A Mr. Hick has communicated to the *Leeds Mercury* a plan of a self-acting safety valve for the steam-engine. The principle was employed for a pump clack upwards of one hundred years ago. A box is fixed on the top of the boiler. An opening in the lower part of the box, or if more convenient, on any part of a pipe having a free communication with it, requires to

be of such a size as to allow a free discharge of all the steam the boiler is capable of generating. This opening is covered with a spherical valve (the outer part of which is brass filled with lead), of such a size, and consequently weight, as to press with as many pounds per square inch, as it is intended the strength of the steam at a maximum in the boiler should ever be raised to; the obvious effect of

which will be (owing to its being perfectly free from friction) that at the very instant the steam arrives at that degree of pressure, the ball will be raised, and a discharge instantly takes place.

Lamps without Wicks.—"Mr. Davis, a lecturer at Manchester, has exhibited a lamp, in which the wick was superseded by a capillary glass tube. The tube was placed in a small wooden basin, which floated upon the oil contained in a glass vessel. The flame, which was less than that of an ordinary candle, was uncommonly clear. This lamp consumes very little oil, and appears to be well adapted to the purposes of persons who keep a light in their chamber during the night." The above is from an English paper of last week; but in justice to our townsman, Mr. H. H. Blackadder, we think it right to state that the discovery of the principle, that oil passed through a capillary tube produces a flame without the aid of a wick, is entirely due to him. He described and developed the process in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, six months ago. The advantage of these lamps is, that they will burn for a whole night, or a series of nights, without the slightest change in the size or brightness

of the flame, and are thus admirably calculated for a chamber where a sick person sleeps.—*The Scotsman*.

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LITERARY REPORT.

The Members of the Royal Institution held their *entertainment*, or weekly meeting of the season, on Friday the 26th January. Judging from the increased attendance, these meetings have more attraction than the formal sessions and readings of other scientific and literary societies, and promise agreeably to supply the chasm created by the cessation of those pleasant assemblies of men of science and literature formerly held at the house of the truly worthy and urbane Sir Joseph Banks. The house of the Institution is well adapted to the

purpose. The library forms an elegant conversation room, and on its tables were displayed various objects of attraction connected with literature, science, and the arts: such as valuable books recently presented to the Institution; some curious specimens of herbs dried and compressed for preservation by that remarkable sect the shakers of North America; an ornamental revolving lamp by Mr. Bartholomew, a Capillary wick lamp invented by Mr. Blackadder, &c. In the theatre, an interesting familiar conversational lecture was given extem-

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LITERARY REPORT.

The Members of the Royal Institution held their first *conversazione*, or weekly meeting of the season, on Friday the 25th January. Judging from the increased attendance, these meetings have more attraction than the formal sessions and readings of other scientific and literary societies, and promise agreeably to supply the chasm created by the cessation of those pleasant assemblies of men of science and literature formerly held at the house of the truly worthy and urbane Sir Joseph Banks. The house of the Institution is well adapted to the

purpose. The library forms an elegant conversation room, and on its tables were displayed various objects of attraction connected with literature, science, and the arts: such as valuable books recently presented to the Institution; some curious specimens of herbs dried and compressed for preservation by that remarkable sect the shakers of North America; an ornamental revolving lamp by Mr. Bartholomew, a Capillary wick lamp invented by Mr. Blackadder, &c. In the theatre, an interesting familiar conversational lecture was given extem-

pore by Mr. Faraday, on the magnetic effects produced by metals when in motion.

It was agreeable to see that the very comfortable library of this Institution has undergone some judicious repairs, with a more convenient arrangement of the furniture, rendering it certainly now not only the most accessible but the most pleasant public library in the Metropolis. The liberal and active spirit of the present board of management has rendered it more useful and available to members, by opening it every evening till ten o'clock. It is not a matter of surprise, under these circumstances, that there should be a rapid accession of members; we observed that there were upwards of a dozen balloting papers suspended with the names of new candidates for admission.

The new Novel, by the Author of Tremaine, is to be entitled *De Vere*; or the *Man of Independence*. It will appear shortly.

A Fourth Edition of Tremaine is also nearly ready for publication.

A Novel, from the pen of a lady of high rank and fashion is in preparation, under the piquant title of "*Flirtation*."

The continuation of *Vivian Grey* may be expected in a few days.

Mr. Cooper's American novel, *The Prairie*, is also on the eve of appearance.

A revival of the old school of novel-writing, as practised by Le Sage, Fielding, and Smollet, will be attempted in a work to be called *George Godfrey*, in which, after the manner of *Gill Blas*, *Tom Jones*, and *Roderick Random*, the hero is made to relate his own adventures, humorous and otherwise, in very different gradations of society. The scenes, manners, and personages introduced, are those of the present day.

The *Confessions of an Old Maid* are in the press. We trust that the fair and venerable autobiographer will make the old bachelors ashamed of themselves. A Second Edition is nearly ready for publication of *The Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds*, the Dramatist.

Richmond, or Scenes in the Life of a Bow Street Officer, drawn up from his private memoranda, will soon be ready.

Napoleon in the other World, will be published early in February.

The *Military Sketch Book* is also nearly ready.

The Tales of an Antiquary, chiefly illustrative of the Traditions and Remarkable Localities of London, will be comprised in three volumes, post 8vo. They may soon be expected.

The Third Series of *Highways and By-ways* is in a forward state at the press. It will contain three Tales.

Mr. Thomas Hood, Author of *Whims and Oddities*, is preparing for publication a Series of Stories, to be entitled, *National Tales*.

Mr. Udr (late Steward to H. R. H. the Duke of York) has in the press, a new edition of his *French Cook*, to which he has added upwards of two hundred valuable receipts.

The *Comic Songs of the late Comedian*, Mr. Edward Knight, with music, chiefly composed and wholly arranged by his eldest son, will appear immediately. Persons in the habit of frequenting the theatres, will be enabled, by this publication, to recall to their imagination, the light-hearted expression of joy, and the ludicrous exhibition of rustic woe, with which Mr. Knight's performances enriched these compositions. The work will be preceded by an authentic biographical memoir of the author.

In the press, *Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster*, historical and biographical, by Emma Roberts. Two Volumes, post octavo, with a portrait of Elizabeth of York.

We are happy to announce that the Author of that delightful work for youth, *Keeper's Travels* in search of his Master, is preparing for publication a companion volume, to be called *Keeper at Home*.

A new quarterly publication to be entitled the *Naval and Military Magazine*, will shortly appear.

In the course of January will be published, *Vagaries in Quest of the Wild and the Whimsical*.

The Miner's Assistant; containing Instructions for Surveying Mines and Works connected therewith, with Tables for facilitating their various calculations, by R. Thomas, Civil Engineer, is announced.

Wales is, at length, destined to become the scene of fictitious narrative. Among the new works now in the press, is a series of tales, entitled *Tales of Welsh Society and Scenery*; comprising descriptions of several characteristic customs, with delineations of the scenery and manners of the natives, in the upland and more secluded districts of the Principality.

Colonel Trench intends to publish a collection of papers, illustrated by explanatory plates, relating to the Thames Quay, with hints for some further improvements in the Metropolis.

Mr. Strutt is about to publish the first number of a work, entitled *Delicæ Sylvarum*, being a Series of Grand Romantic Forest Views, with descriptions; printed uniformly with, and intended as a companion to his *Sylvæ Britannica*.

On the first of March will be published, in 1 vol. royal folio, the *Georgics of Virgil*, edited by William Sotheby, Esq.; with Metrical Translations in the Italian, Spanish, French, German, and English languages.

A new work, by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. on the Geology of Central France, and particularly the Volcanic Formations of Auvergne, the Velay, and Vivaray. In 4to. accompanied by an Atlas, containing numerous Coloured Plates, and two large Maps, will be published in a few days.

A Volume of Poems, called *Moods and Temes*: by One of Us, is nearly ready for publication.

A new translation of the *Orlando Furioso* is in preparation by Christopher Johnson.

In the press, and will be published in the course of the present month, a volume of *American Sketches by a Native of that Country*. The Sketches will consist of brief Notices of National Characteristics of Life, Literature, and Manners.

A novel called "*The Paris Barber*," translated from the French, is in the press.

A new Poem from the pen of Bernard Barton, to be entitled "*The Widow's Tale*," founded on the melancholy loss of the Five Wesleyan Missionaries in the Mail Boat off the Island of Antigua, will shortly be published.

In the press, *Travels from India to England*, by way of the Burman Empire, Persia, Asia Minor, Turkey, &c. in the Years 1825-6. By J. E. Alexander, Esq. H. P.

Also by the same Author, *Shieurf Namah-I-Valet*, or excellent intelligence concerning Europe, being the Travels of Shakh Itesa Moodeen, Mooshee, in Great Britain and France. Translated from the original Persian Manuscript into Hindoostanee. With an English Version and Notes.

Speedily will be published, in two volumes, 8vo. *The Principles of Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Religious Education*. By W. Newnham.

The Author of London in the Olden Time is engaged on a second volume, consisting of Tales illustrative of the Manners, Habits, and Superstitions of its Inhabitants, from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century; in which the State of Minstrelsy, and the Superstitions relating to Talismans, &c., will be exhibited: the work is expected early in the spring.

Part I. of the History and Description of the ancient and highly-interesting Parish of Clerkenwell, to be completed in two small-sized volumes, and illustrated with about sixty copper-plate Engravings, is announced.

The History of Rome, now first translated from the German of G. B. Niebuhr. By F. A. Walter, Esq. F.R.S.E. In 2 vols. 8vo.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ. F.S.A.

At his house in Highbury Place, John Nichols, Esq. an eminent exemplar of personal probity, whose long life was spent in the promotion of useful knowledge. He was born at Islington Feb. 2, 1744-5, and educated at an academy kept by Mr. John Shield, a man of considerable learning, who appears to have taken great pains in cultivating the talents of such as, like the subject of this notice, recommended themselves by attention and docility. At this period it was proposed by his friends to educate him for the naval service, and to place him at a proper time under the protection of his maternal uncle, Lient. T. Wilmot, a rising officer, who had been serving in 1747 under Captain, afterwards Admiral Barington. But Mr. Wilmot's death in 1751 defeated this scheme; and the goodness of Providence ultimately guided him to a different profession, and to a patron who could justly appreciate his rising abilities—Mr. William Bowyer, one of the most learned printers of his time. It was in 1757, before he was quite thirteen, that he was placed under Mr. Bowyer, who appears to have quickly discovered in his pupil that amiable and honourable disposition which distinguished him all his life. He had a tenacious memory, and was very early a lover of books, but his reading was desultory, and for some years his choice depended on the works which were submitted to Mr. Bowyer's press. He had not been long in this advantageous situation, when his master gladly admitted him into his confidence, and intrusted him with cares which, in the case of many young men, would have been considered as unsuitable to their age, and requiring a more lengthened trial. But, besides the indispensable qualities of industry and integrity, Mr. Bowyer found another merit in his young apprentice; for he had brought with him no small portion of classical knowledge and taste, acquired at school, and cultivated at his leisure hours. Mr. Bowyer appears to have been to him not only the instructive master, but the kind and indulgent friend. In 1760, when he was only in his sixteenth year, Mr. Bowyer enjoined him, as an evening's task, to translate a Latin poem of his own, published in 1733, and entitled "*Bellus homo et Academicus* : this was executed with considerable spirit and humour. In the following year (1761) Mr. Bowyer associated him with himself in translating the Westminster Verses on the previous

Coronation of George the Second. The applause bestowed on these efforts led Mr. Nichols to become a more constant votary of the Muses; and from 1761 to 1766, many of his productions appeared in the periodical journals. In 1763 he published two poetical pamphlets in 4to, viz. "*Islington, a Poem*," and "*The Buds of Parnassus*," which was republished in 1764, with additional poems. In 1765 he contributed several poems to a miscellaneous collection by Dr. Perfect of Town-Malling, entitled "*The Laurel Wreath*," 2 vols. 8vo. During his minority he also produced some prose essays on the manners of the age, which were published in a periodical paper, written chiefly by Kelly, entitled "*The Babbler*," and in a newspaper called "*The Westminster Journal*." So amply had he fulfilled Mr. Bowyer's expectations as to prudence and judgment, that before his apprenticeship expired he sent him to Cambridge to treat with that University for a lease of their exclusive privilege of printing Bibles; a negotiation which required great delicacy and presence of mind. His endeavours proved unsuccessful only because the University determined, on due consideration, to keep the property in their own hands. It was, perhaps, during this journey, and among the venerable foundations of Cambridge, that he first imbibed a portion of that taste for topographical history which in more advanced life became so prominent a feature in his literary pursuits.—Mr. Bowyer had been long sensible of the essential importance of Mr. Nichols's services in his printing establishment; and in 1766 took him into partnership. This union, one of the most cordial that ever was formed, lasted until the death of Mr. Bowyer, in 1777. As the latter continued to be not only the printer, but the intimate friend and assistant in the learned labours of some of the first scholars of the age, Mr. Nichols had frequent opportunities, which he never neglected, of acquiring their notice and esteem. He had not, indeed, been long associated with Mr. Bowyer as a partner, before he began to be considered as his legitimate successor, and acquired the esteem and patronage of his friends in no common degree.

The first work in which he was concerned as an author was "*The Origin of Printing, in two Essays*," 1774, "the original idea of which was Mr. Bowyer's, the completion of it his partner's." The foreign journals spoke of this work with respect, as well as those at home; and Mr. Nichols

derived considerable fame from it. He was now enabled to add to the number of his literary friends the names of Sir James Burrough and Sir John Pringle, as he had before acquired the esteem and acquaintance of Dr. Birch, Dr. Parsons, Dr. Warton, Dr. Farmer, and the Earl of Marchmont. Sir John Pringle was accustomed to submit his prize-medal speeches, which he intended for the Royal Society, to Mr. Nichols's perusal, before delivery, an honour of which so young a man may be forgiven if he was somewhat proud.—Mr. Nichols very early in life conceived a high opinion of the merits of Dean Swift, in consequence of Mr. Bowyer's printing the 13th and 14th volumes of his Works in 1762. From this time he appears to have applied himself closely in search of the then uncollected writings of the Dean, and produced, in 1775, a supplemental volume to Dr. Hawkesworth's edition. This was afterwards incorporated, with many additions and valuable biographical notes, in what may be now considered the standard edition, first printed in 19 vols. 8vo. in 1800, reprinted in 1808; and to Mr. Nichols incontestably the public is indebted for the very complete state in which Dean Swift's Works are now found. His next publication, "The Original Works, in Prose and Verse, of William King, LL.D. with Historical Notes," 3 vols. 8vo. 1776, afforded another decisive proof of that taste for literary history and illustration, to which we owe the more important obligations conferred by his recent voluminous contributions to the biography of men of learning. In both the above-mentioned works, he acknowledges having been assisted by his amiable friend Isaac Reed of Staples Inn, who never was consulted on points of literary history without advantage.—In 1778, Mr. Nichols obtained a share in the Gentleman's Magazine, of which he became the editor; and from that period to the time of his death, not only actively superintended that publication, but was a constant contributor to its pages.—Many of the additional articles in the Biographical Dictionary which he edited, in conjunction with Dr. Heathcote, in 1784, came from Mr. Nichols's pen: and to the much improved edition of that work in 1817, in 32 volumes, by A. Chalmers, F.S.A. Mr. Nichols was happy in contributing much valuable assistance.

Although Mr. Bowyer's press had not issued many works interesting to English Antiquaries, Mr. Nichols appears, before the period to which we are now arrived, to have formed such connexions as gradually encouraged his early partiality for

the study of the antiquities of his own country. Among these preceptors were Dr. S. Pegge, Borlase, Hutchins, Denne, and Dr. Ducarel. With the latter he was long linked in friendship; and in conjunction with him published in 1779 the "History of the Royal Abbey of Bec, near Rouen," and "Some Account of the Alien Priorities, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales," 2 vols. But he had another coadjutor in these two works, of incalculable value, Richard Gough, Esq. one of the most eminent antiquaries of the last century. Mr. Gough was his senior by ten years, and a higher proficient in his favourite studies. Their acquaintance commenced about the year 1770, when the first volume of the *Archæologia* was printed by Mr. Nichols; and their intimacy probably was perfected whilst Mr. Gough was superintending his friend Mr. Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire" through the press, in 1774. Their connexion, at whatever time begun, ended in a strict intimacy and cordial friendship, which terminated only in the death of Mr. Gough in 1809. Mr. Nichols lost no opportunity of honouring the memory of his departed friend; and his last office of duty was to select and transfer to the Bodleian Library, the valuable collection of Topography, which Mr. Gough bequeathed to that noble repository.

In 1780, Mr. Nichols published a very curious "Collection of Royal and Noble Wills," 4to. originally suggested by Dr. Ducarel, probably in consequence of the publication of the Will of Henry VII. by Mr. Aistle some years before.—Amidst these more serious employments, Mr. Nichols diverted his leisure hours by compiling a work, which seems to have been entirely of his own projection, and the consequence of early predilection. This appeared in 1780, with the title of "A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical and Biographical Notes," 4 vols. small 8vo. To these were added, in 1782, four other volumes. In this work, he has not only revived many pieces of unquestionable merit, which had long been forgotten, but produced some originals from the pens of men of acknowledged genius.—In the same year (1780), on the suggestion and with the assistance of Mr. Gough, he began to publish the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," a work intended to collect such articles of British Topography, MS. or printed, as were in danger of being lost, or were become so scarce as to be out of the reach of most collectors. He had ready assistance in this undertaking from many eminent

Antiquaries of that day; and in 1790 the whole was concluded in fifty-two numbers, making eight large quarto volumes, illustrated by more than three hundred plates. A complete copy of this work is rarely to be found. In a pecuniary point of view Mr. Nichols was a considerable loser by this work: he was rewarded, however, in the pleasure of the employment, and the consciousness that he was contributing much valuable information for the use of the public. He thought as little of expense as of fatigue, and to the fear of either he seems to have been an entire stranger. The publication of the *Bibliotheca Topographica* occupied ten years; but such was his unwearied industry, that within the same period no less than eighteen other productions appeared, of all which he was either editor or author. In 1781 he published in 8vo. "*Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth*." This was republished in 1783, again in 1785; and a fourth and more complete edition 1810—1817, in 3 vols. 4to. with reduced plates. In this work he originally received some important aid from the able pen of George Steevens, Esq. In 1822, when in his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Nichols superintended an edition of Hogarth's Works from the original plates restored by James Heath, Esq. and furnished the Explanations of the subjects of the Plates. In 1781 he was also the author of "*Biographical Memoirs of William God*, including a particular account of his progress in the art of Block-printing." But what in the course of years, and by slow gradations; almost imperceptibly became the most important of Mr. Nichols's biographical labours, was his "*Anecdotes of Bowyer*, and of many of his literary Friends," 4to, 1782. He had before printed (in 1778) twenty copies of "*Brief Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer*," 8vo. for distribution, "as a tribute of respect, amongst a few select friends."

His "*History of Leicestershire*," of which it has been justly said that it might have been the work of a whole life; was not the accomplishment of a complete design, distinctly laid down in plan, and regularly executed: it grew from lesser efforts, among which were, "*The History and Antiquities of Hinckley*," which he published in 1782, 4to. "*The History and Antiquities of Aston Flamvile and Burbach; Leicestershire*," 1787, 4to. "*Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester*," 1790, 2 vols. 4to. About 1792 he was enabled to begin to print his great work of "*The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Lei-*

cester," of which Parts I. and II. were published in 1795; a third in 1798, a fourth in 1800, a fifth in 1804, a sixth in 1807, the concluding part in 1811, and an Appendix in 1815, in which he was assisted by his son; the whole making four large volumes in folio, illustrated by views, portraits, maps, &c. If any proof were wanting of Mr. Nichols's power of literary labour, and, what is equally necessary, the frequent revision of that labour, the *History of Leicestershire* might be allowed to be completely decisive. During the years in which he was preparing this work, travelling into various parts of the county, and corresponding with, or visiting every person likely to afford information, he appeared as editor or author of no less than forty-seven articles. Among these were a second edition of "*Bowyer's Greek Testament*," "*Bishop Atterbury's Correspondence*," 5 vols. 8vo. illustrated, as usual, with topographical and historical notes. "*A Collection of Miscellaneous Tracts by Mr. Bowyer*," "*The History and Antiquities of Lambeth Parish*," "*The Progresses and Royal Processions of Queen Elizabeth*," 2 vols. 4to. and a third in 1804. "*The History and Antiquities of Canonbury*, with some Account of the Parish of Islington," 4to. "*Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times in England*," 4to. During the same period Mr. Nichols also published an edition of "*The Tatler*," 6 vols. 8vo. with notes respecting biography, but particularly illustrative of manners. From the sources that had supplied many of these, he edited afterwards, "*Sir Richard Steele's Epistolary Correspondence*," 2 vols. 8vo. "*The Lover and Reader*," "*The Town Talk*, &c." "*The Theatre and Anti-Theatre*," by the same author, 3 vols. all illustrated with notes, furnished from many forgotten records and family communications. Mr. Nichols first turned his attention to the *British Essayists* in consequence of his connexion with Bishop Percy, Dr. Calder, and others, who intended to publish editions of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, with the same species of annotation.

The extent of Mr. Nichols's literary productions will appear yet more extraordinary, when we add that, during the period we have hastily gone over, he became engaged in some of those duties of public life which necessarily demanded a considerable portion of time and attention. In December 1784, the respect he had acquired in the City, induced his friends to propose him as a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without. He was accordingly elected,

and, with the interval of only one year, held this situation till 1811, when he resigned all civic honours. During ten years of this period, he had been selected by Alderman Wilkes to act as his Deputy; and on the death of that eminent individual, was solicited by his fellow-citizens of the Ward to become their Alderman, which honour he declined. The prevalence of party-spirit among those with whom he had been accustomed to act, had its effect in precipitating his retirement. Mr. Nichols was not qualified for the turbulence of political life: he could not indulge asperity of thought or of language; he had nothing of the malevolence of party-spirit, and never thought worse of any man for differing from him in opinion. In 1804, his views were directed to a distinction more in unison with his literary pursuits. He had for some time been a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, and in the above year attained what he called "the summit of his ambition," in being elected Master of the Company. The rooms of the Company are decorated by some valuable portraits presented by Mr. Nichols, among which are those of the elder and younger Bowyer; he also presented to the Company a bust of his predecessor,—and his portrait on copperplate, in order that an impression from it might be given to every annuitant under Mr. Bowyer's will.

On the 8th of January 1807, Mr. Nichols had one of his thighs fractured by a fall; and on the 8th of February, 1808, experienced a far greater calamity, in the destruction, by fire, of his printing-office and warehouses, with the whole of their valuable contents. It would be difficult, perhaps, to find many instances of a stronger mind than Mr. Nichols displayed while suffering under both these calamities. He was now in his sixty-third year, and could not be far from the age when "the grasshopper is a burthen." For fifty years he had led a life of indefatigable application, and had produced from his own efforts, works enough to establish character and content ambition. He was not desirous of accumulating wealth, and the reward of his industry had been tardy; but it seemed now approaching, and he had reason to expect a gradual advantage from his various productions, and a liberal encouragement in his future efforts. It was therefore a bitter disappointment, when, at the close of a cheerful day, and reposing in the society of his family, he heard that his whole property in business was consumed in a few short hours. Under this heavy trial he was consoled by the tender

affection of his family, and by the sympathy of a large circle of friends, some of whom made offers of unlimited pecuniary assistance—offers, of which, though he was happily under no necessity of availing himself, he was not the less gratefully sensible. Supported by these testimonies of feeling and esteem, he resumed his labours with an energy equal to that which he had displayed when in the prime of life. Besides completing his "History of the County of Leicester," already mentioned, he returned to his "Life of Bowyer," of which one volume had been printed, but not published, just before his fire, under the title of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," &c. This he lived to extend to nine large volumes, 8vo.; to which he afterwards, finding materials increase from all quarters, added four volumes, under the title of "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century; intended as a sequel to the Literary Anecdotes." A fifth volume was nearly printed, and a sixth in preparation, at the time of his death: of these it is hoped the public will not be long deprived, as Mr. Nichols had the happiness to leave a son, fully acquainted with his designs, and amply qualified to perpetuate the reputation attached to his name. The fourth volume of the "Illustrations" appeared in 1822; before which he had published, among other works, "Hardinge's Latin, Greek and English Poems," 8vo, 1818; "Miscellaneous Works of George Hardinge, Esq. 1819," 3 vols. 8vo; a new edition of his "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," with considerable additions, 3 vols. 4to; which after a short interval was followed by the "Progresses of King James the First," 3 vols.

Mr. Nichols's principal publications have now been cursorily mentioned: the public are however indebted to his talents and industry for many others, which the length of this article precludes us from noticing. Before we conclude, it may be proper to add that in 1800 he associated with himself in partnership John Bowyer Nichols, his son; and, in 1812, Samuel Bentley, his nephew. The partnership with his nephew was dissolved in 1818, when the latter entered into business in conjunction with his brother.

Mr. Nichols's death took place on Sunday Nov. 26. He had passed some cheerful hours with his family, and as he was retiring to rest, gently sank down on his knees, and expired without any symptom of suffering. Sudden as his death was, it could not fail, even upon a slight reflection, to administer consolation. When the first impression was over, it was felt as a great bless-

ing that Mr. Nichols had outlived the common age of man with entire exemption from the pains and infirmities he had witnessed in the case of some of his dearest friends. His old age imposed no necessity of leaving off his accustomed employments, or discontinuing his intercourse with society. His constitution to the last exhibited the remains of great strength and activity. His natural faculties continued unimpaired during the whole course of his life, with the exception of his sight, which for several years past had become by degrees less and less distinct. It may, however, be allowed to be an extraordinary instance of the kindness of Providence, and he felt it as such, that a degree of sight was still left which enabled him to peruse and select from the literary correspondence before him, such articles as were proper for his "Illustrations." As to printed books, he had the assistance of his amiable daughters, who were his amanuenses and librarians. Those who knew the ardour of his parental affection could easily perceive that, amidst a privation which would have sunk the spirits of most men, he had now a new source of domestic happiness and thankful reflection.

Mr. Nichols's character was remarkable for those qualities which procure universal esteem. The sweetness of his temper, and his disposition to be kind and useful, were the delight of his friends, and strangers went from him with an impression that they had been with an amiable and benevolent man. During his being a member of the corporation, he employed his interest, as he did elsewhere his pen, in promoting charitable institutions, and in contributing to the support of those persons who had sunk from prosperity, and whose wants he relieved in a more private manner. For very many years he filled the office of Registrar, or Honorary Secretary of the Literary Fund, which gratified his kind feelings by enabling him to assist many a brother author in distress. Nor was his assistance less liberally afforded to those of his own profession, either in their outset in life, or when in difficulties.

It may afford a useful lesson, that Mr. Nichols preserved by exercise, and the vicissitudes of constant employment, a constitution naturally good. His mind was always employed on what was useful; and such a mind is made to last. Both mind and body, there is every reason to think, were preserved in vigour by the uncommon felicity of his temper. There was much in the division of his time which enabled him to perform the arduous tasks which he imposed on himself. He began his work early, and des-

patched the business of the day before it became necessary to attend to public concerns, or to join the social parties of his friends. From his youth, he did every thing quickly. He read with rapidity, and soon caught what was important to his purpose. He spoke quickly, and that whether in the reciprocity of conversation, or when, which was frequently the case, he had to address a company in a set speech. He had also accustomed himself to write with great rapidity; but this, he used jocularly to allow, although a saving of time, did not tend to improve his hand.—Upon the whole, if usefulness be a test of merit, no man in our days has conferred more important favours on the republic of letters.

Mr. Nichols was twice married: first, in 1766, to Anne, daughter of Mr. William Cradock, who died in 1776, leaving two daughters, one of whom only survives; and secondly, in 1778, to Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, who died in 1788, leaving one son, John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. and four daughters, three of whom are still living. His only sister also survives him, the wife of Edward Bentley, Esq. of the Accountant's Office in the Bank of England.—Mr. Nichols, at the time of his death, was probably the oldest native of Islington. His remains are deposited in the family vault in Islington Church-yard, only a very few yards from the house in which he was born.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

On the 5th ult. at twenty minutes past nine in the evening, died of *Ascites*, the Duke of York, after a lingering illness. His Royal Highness was second son of George III. and brother to George IV.; he was in his 64th year, being born on the 16th of August 1763. He was elected Bishop of Osnaburgh, February 27, 1764. At a Chapter of the Bath, held on the 13th of December 1767, he was invested with the ensigns of that Order, and installed as first and principal Companion, June 15, 1772. He was elected a Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter on the 19th June 1771, and installed the 25th of the same month. On the 27th of November 1784, his Royal Highness was created Duke of York and Albany in Great Britain, and Earl of Ulster in Ireland. In 1789, he was engaged in a duel with Colonel Lennox, who asked an explanation of a personal charge made against him by the Duke, which the latter refused to give. Waiving his superior rank, they met at Wimbledon, the word was given to fire together, but the Duke reserved his fire, and Colonel Lennox's ball grazed his Royal

Highness's curl—the parties then left the ground. September 1791, the Duke of York married the eldest daughter of the King of Prussia. The state bargain on this marriage was not a little curious as to the pecuniary part. The royal couple did not cohabit together as man and wife. The Duke always treated the Duchess with the most marked respect and kindness, and they lived in as much harmony as could exist under such circumstances; which was no doubt promoted by the generous temper of the Duke himself. If what we have heard assigned as the reason for their separation be correct, there was a degree of palliation for the Duke's conduct in certain respects with which the world is not generally acquainted. On the occasion of his marriage, the amount of the Duke's income was raised to 37,000*l.* The revenue of the Bishopric of Osnaburgh was calculated to bring in 30,000*l.* per annum, besides his Royal Highness's appointments. The Duke had been sent to Hanover in 1780, and into Prussia to study arms under Frederick the Great. Nov. 1, in that year, he had entered the army as Colonel, and was appointed soon after to the colonelcy of the Horse Grenadier Guards, and in 1784, to that of the Coldstream. In 1793, he went to Flanders with a British force, destitute of combination, and officered, with few exceptions, with men of no experience. Indeed, the defects of the army were one great cause of the extent of the disasters which attended it, and which the Duke, so much to his own honour, was afterwards destined to remedy and reform. Unshaken courage the Duke always possessed, but he had none of the genius required to command in presence of an enemy excited by the enthusiasm of revolution, and officered by men of talent and genius; such as had rarely if ever been seen before, called forth by the extraordinary circumstances of the times. At first the allied forces obtained some successes; and Valenciennes surrendered to the Duke of York on the 26th of July, after being reduced to ashes. The plan of the campaign, however, was bad. On the 22d of August, the Duke laid siege to Dunkirk, from which he was driven by the enemy, and jealousy and distrust broke out between the allied forces. In 1794, the Allies with the Duke besieged Landrecy, and on the 17th of April, an engagement took place, in which the French were repulsed. On the 18th, they attacked again, and were again driven back. The Duke of York attacked them on the 24th, and they were obliged to retreat to Cambray. On the 10th of May, General Pichegru attacked the Duke without success near Tournay.

On the 14th, the attack was renewed, and the allies defeated by the French. On the 18th, the Duke of York was engaged, his division beaten, and he himself near falling into the enemy's hands. Generals Abercrombie and Fox, two among the few officers of experience who had commands in the British army, by unparalleled efforts restored sufficient order among the troops to save them from total destruction, and effect a retreat. The late lamented Marquis of Hastings reinforced the Duke with 10,000 men by Ostend: a most masterly operation in the enemy's face. In September, Pichegru again attacked the Duke's corps on the Dommel, and drove him across the Meuse, which they passed October 19th, and after suffering severely, compelled him to retreat over the Waal. On the 27th, they pursued him yet farther, and after a series of sufferings and losses, they finally drove the British and Germans into Westphalia. On the 14th of April, 1795, the remnant of the British embarked on the Weser for England: the French having conquered all Flanders and Holland. In 1799, the Duke was again sent to Holland in command of an expedition, ill advised, and proceeding upon notions of Dutch attachment to the Stadtholder, which had no foundation in truth: The Duke did not land until September 13th, the troops having previously disembarked in safety (a little before the setting in of winter—such was the genius of our then cabinet in martial operations!)—his forces amounted, including Russian Allies, to 35,000 men. On the 19th, the Allied army was engaged and beaten. On the 2d of October, another action took place, when the French were defeated: the lamented Abercrombie and General Dundas commanding the right and centre divisions. A second engagement gave the Duke the advantage, and the army marched towards Harlem, but the enemy were not inactive. The Duke was obliged to halt. General Daendels attacked the right wing of the British under Prince William of Gloucester, and drove it back. On the 17th, a truce was signed, by which the English and Russians were allowed to re-embark, upon giving up 8000 seamen, French or Dutch, at that time prisoners in England. Thus ended another ill-planned campaign, and with it the active services of the Duke of York in the field. It must be confessed that the French revolution swept away all advantages in military command, but those of superior intellect and genius. Rank and title, with or without talent, had previously to that event been opposed to rank and title, and the contest was on more equal terms; but

when the military command of an enemy was reposed in men of talent whom nature had gifted with genius and enthusiasm, the match was overwhelming. The Austrians felt this when they complained that Bonaparte, in his first battles with them, did not "fight according to rules." The Duke of York, therefore, had this obstacle to contend with—one of no mean magnitude; and though in 1799 he had a better organized army than in 1793-4-5, it was very far from reaching the perfection it has since attained.

Among the Duke's attentions to the fair sex, he formed in 1809 a connection with the notorious and infamous Mary Anne Clarke. The business was brought before the House of Commons, in consequence of its having been charged upon him that he suffered her to interfere with the patronage of the army. An investigation was ordered. The result certainly showed that she had asked favours for two or three persons. This it was very likely a woman in her circumstances would do when importuned by officers, clergymen, and courtiers, to interest herself in their behalf, pocketing, no doubt, handsome *dowries* from them for using her influence with the Duke to help them. This woman's conduct was so base and venal, that she would not have been credited but for the evidence of the Duke's own letters in the cases of General Clavering and Dr. O'Meara. It must here be stated in justice to the Duke, that there is not an iota of proof he ever knew of the corrupt profits made on the part of Clarke. It was perfectly natural that an open-hearted, candid, good-natured man, confiding in a very fascinating woman—a Dalilah—should have listened too readily to her requests in behalf of persons she might style her friends. He might have done this without an idea of making it a corrupt source of income to her; and there is little doubt but he was ignorant of it: his imprudence, however, was great. The shallow-minded Mr. Perceval endeavoured to extricate the Duke by a motion involving penitence and lamentation, and clearing him of all personal corruption, in exactly the style of a man accustomed to oblique; and thus made the matter worse. A bolder and more honest course would have done the Duke fuller justice. The House divided, 278 for, and 196 against the motion. The Duke of York, however, resigned, feeling it the best course. His Royal Highness was reinstated by the Prince Regent, as commander-in-chief, about two years subsequently. It is probable that the redoubled attention to his duties, the rigid impartiality he exercised towards the army,

his respect for the humblest petitioner, and zeal for the public service, were quickened by this touch of adversity; for he became more active and unremitting than ever in his office, and kind and condescending in his private intercourse as he grew older. However imprudent his conduct had been, if he were ignorant of Clarke making her market of him, and every one now believes he was, he did no more than many peers and public men have done and will continue to do for their mistresses, without being able to plead a like purity from corruption, however unjustifiable even then the thing would be. He was next placed by ministers in an awkward situation with the public, by their voting him 10,000*l.* a year for visiting his father. The grant openly given in consequence of his pecuniary embarrassments would have been less censured, and have agreed better with his own manly and generous spirit. The last public act of the Duke's life, his speech in opposition to the Catholics, must be put down to the influence of a miserable party that used him for its own purposes. It was a characteristic of the Duke that he never dreamed of evil in another—he was too bold and candid for his own interests. When the bigots were fearful of the Catholic bill passing the Commons, just before the last reading, an obscure petition was put into his Royal Highness's hands to present to the Lords against it, and in the very nick of time to influence the Commons' division; and for this object was the petition got up. Now barring the imprudence of the Duke's declaring his sentiments at all, as *leit-presumptive*, on such a question, and thereby dividing the feeling of the country about an individual whom all should equally respect, or conceding the right of the Duke to declare his sentiments in the House of Lords when the question came before it, it did appear a gratuitous and unseemly thing in him so to present a petition got up at such a moment and for such a purpose, in order to deliver a speech prematurely on the question. We fully believe that the unseemliness of the thing in him, or the peculiarity of the time and the apparent endeavour to influence, never struck his mind; it was too artful, too complicated, for his character; he took it from dignitaries of the law and church, whose tool he unconsciously was, and acted without thought, relying that those who advised him to it were as artless and candid and honourable as himself.

As commander-in-chief of the army, his conduct was most exemplary and honourable. He found it, with majors in their

cradles and colonels in the nurses' arms, ill-combined and ill-organized. The Duke of Wellington observed when he was Sir A. Wellesley, "the army scarcely deserved the name of an army when the Duke became commander-in-chief, and it was now found by experience to be, in proportion to its numbers, the best army that ever existed." Without genius for active military service, he was peculiarly adapted for the office which he filled so well. He suffered no grievance to be unexamined and unredressed, no petition to be unanswered, no complaint even of the humblest to be silenced without justice. Party politics never influenced him in promotions, and the condition of the soldiers was constantly ameliorating. Doubtless abuses still remain, but all he could reform he effected; and if in some cases a particular branch of the army be too expensive, it must be recollected that he destroyed all its old jobbing and corruption, and took away the possibility of plundering the public money, and the soldier, which officers of different grades once possessed. In short, the country is deeply in his debt for the perfection of one great branch of her power, and the army has lost its best friend, for never was a commander-in-chief more regretted by it.

As an individual, the Duke was above the middle size, and corpulent, of a fair complexion, with a kind, open, but not intellectual countenance. His voice was thick and guttural. Uninfluenced by his rank and birth, he possessed more personal friends and fewer enemies than perhaps any other man in the nation. This is proof of his kind-heartedness and goodness of disposition. In talent he did not perhaps rise beyond the usual middle level of mankind, but in amenity, friendship, sincerity, and the social virtues, few in the present day have gone beyond him. Never suspicious of any, single-hearted, and reposing good faith in all, almost a philosopher in his conduct as a prince, his rank, except on any public occasion, was sunk in the social friend and private gentleman: never placing himself beyond an equality with his friends, or offended at the social joke that told against himself. He passed through life determined to live as a man and die like one, and fling his rank into the scale as a mere ornament, instead of making the man the superfluity, and the rank the man—here he acted with true greatness. He had nothing mean, no tincture of a vindictive nature about him, kind, anxious to do justice, and we fully believe never intending a wrong.

His great failing was a love of play, by

which, and his own negligence of his affairs, he passed his latter years in embarrassments, that it is to be feared embittered them. His income was noble, but hardly any income will bear dilapidations from two such causes.

He bore his illness with great fortitude, and was not sensible of his danger until the day before he expired, when he observed that he felt himself dying. His remains lay in state at St. James's Palace on the 18th and 19th ult. and were interred in the cemetery formed by George III. at Windsor, on the 20th ult. The mere empty parade of undertakers and heralds over the noble remains, and the order of procession, it would be a waste of space to give, but the general and spontaneous cessation of business on the day of his funeral, every shop being closed, proves the estimation in which his Royal Highness was held by his fellow citizens, in a country where there is no police to insist upon arbitrary expressions of sorrow, and the will of all is free—this tells much.

MISS ELIZABETH BENDER.

Died January 9th, Elizabeth O. Benger. This excellent woman was born at the city of Wells, in 1778. Her father, late in life, was impelled by an adventurous disposition to enter the navy, and became a purser. The vicissitudes of his fortune occasioned, during many years, a distressing fluctuation in the plans and prospects of his wife and daughter; and his death abroad, in 1796, left them finally with a slender provision. For some years after this event, Miss Benger resided with her mother in Wiltshire. An ardour for knowledge disclosed itself in her early childhood, and never left her. Her connexions were not literary; and her sex, no less than her situation, debarred her from the means of mental cultivation. She has been heard to relate, that in the want of books which she at one time suffered, it was her common practice to plant herself at the window of the only bookseller's shop in the little town where she then lived, to read the open pages of the new publications, and to return again, day after day, to examine whether, by good fortune, a leaf of any of them might be turned over. But the bent of her mind was so decided, that a judicious friend prevailed upon her mother at length to indulge it; and about the age of twelve, she was sent to a boy's school to be instructed in Latin. About 1802, she prevailed upon her mother to remove to London, where, principally through the zealous friendship of Miss Sarah Wesley, she almost immediately found herself ushered into society where her merit was

appreciated. The late Dr. George Gregory and his wife were amongst the firmest of her friends. By them she was introduced to Mrs. E. Hamilton, of whom she has given so interesting a memoir; soon after, to Mrs. Barbauld, and to the late Dr. Aikin. She was intimate also in the family of Mr. Smirke the architect, in whose daughter she found a friend through life. Mrs. Joanna Baillie, and Mr. T. Campbell, must not be forgotten in the list of those who took an interest in her society. Early in her literary career, Miss Benger was induced to fix her hopes of fame upon the drama, but after ample experience of the anxieties, delays, and disappointments, which in this age sicken the heart of every candidate for celebrity in that department of literature, she tried her powers in other attempts, and produced first her poem on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and afterwards two novels, published anonymously. Her success, however, was not decided till she embarked in biography,

and produced in succession her *Memoirs of Mrs. E. Hamilton*, of John Tobin, and *Notices of Klopstock and his Friends*, prefixed to a translation of their Letters from the German; and finally her *Life of Anne Boleyn*, and *Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots*, and of the *Queen of Bohemia*; and she would probably have added to her reputation by the *Memoirs of Henry IV. of France*, had longer life been lent her for their completion. Lamented as she must long and painfully be by all who truly knew her excellencies, they cannot but admit that their regrets are selfish. To her the pains of sensibility were dealt in even larger measure than its joys:—she was tried by cares, privations, and disappointments, and not seldom by unfeeling slights and thankless neglect. The infirmity of her constitution rendered life to her a long disease. Old age would have found her solitary and unprovided: now she has taken the wings of the dove, to flee away and be at rest.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE Court of Aldermen of the City of London have directed an application to be made to Parliament, for an Act for opening the communication between the rivers Thames and Medway through Yantlet Creek.

At the Annual Meeting of the London Mechanics' Institution, it was lately stated, that it is the intention of the committee, among whom are Lord John Russell, Dr. Lushington, Messrs. Abercromby, Brongham, John Smith, and W. Allen, to adopt immediate measures for publishing elementary treatises on the various branches of science, and of the arts connected with them, at a cheap rate, and on a plan suited to the capacity of students.

[Ecclesiastical promotions in our next number.]

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Stafford—T. W. Beaumont, Esq. in the room of R. Ironmonger, Esq. deceased.

Cork—J. H. Hutchinson, Esq. in the room of the Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, deceased.

Bandon Bridge—Lord John Russell, in the room of Viscount Dunannon, returned for Kilkenny.

Downton—The Hon. B. Bouverie, in the room of T. O. B. Estcourt, Esq. chosen for Oxford; and A. Powell, Esq. in the room of Robert Southey, Esq. not qualified.

Saltash—Major General Macauley.

Lostwithiel—The Hon. E. Cust.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Duke of Wellington to be Constable of the Tower, *vice* the Marquis of Hastings; also, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, *vice* the Duke of York.

Earl Harcourt to be Governor of Plymouth, *vice* Wellington.

General Sir W. Keppel to be Governor of Portsmouth, *vice* Earl Harcourt.

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The Hon. F. C. Ponsonby to be Lieutenant Governor of Malta.

P. Campbell, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Columbia, R. Pakenham, Esq. at Mexico, C. Hall, Esq. in Switzerland.

Married.] At Bristol, S. J. Skinner, Esq. to Charlotte Sophia, eldest dau. of Jacob Elton, Esq.

The Rev. F. Demainbray, to Mary, only daughter of the late Francis Findon, Esq. of Shipston-on-Stour.

At St. Paul's, Deptford, Henry Ewbank, Esq. of Forest Hill, to Lydia, daughter of J. Lucas, Esq.

At Hillington, Thomas Beasley, LL.D. of Uxbridge, to Anne, only daughter of Mr. G. Wright.

At Marylebone, the Rev. G. M. Musgrave, to Charlotte Emily, youngest dau. of T. Oakes, Esq.

At Dover, Captain Eaton, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Lowndes, Esq.

At Caerwent, Mr. J. Cox, of Croydon, to Ann, eldest daughter of S. Brookes, Esq. of Penheim.

In Paris, J. Walsh, M.D. of Paris, to J. K. Kate, of Brighton.

At Topcroft, the Rev. T. Morell, Resident and Divinity Tutor of Wymondley College, to Sophia Newton, widow of the late Rev. S. Newton.

Died.] W. Green, Esq. of Forty-hill, Enfield.

In Great Coram-street, Dr. J. Jones, author of the "Greek Lexicon," and other learned works.

At Epsom, Mrs. Newdick, relict of W. Newdick, Esq. of Chesham.

At Colchester, Mrs. Chinery.

At the house of his daughter, at Shepperton, Dr. J. Mason Good, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.L.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, H. Cline, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.

Mrs. Drake, relict of the late Mr. John Drake, sen. Maldon.

H. Woods, Esq. of Purcroft, Chertsey.

At the house of O. S. Onley, Esq. at Pitsford, C. Bouverie, Esq.

At Brighton, Anne, widow of the late C. D. Garrard, of Lamer.

At Quite, in Colombia, H. Wood, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Guayaquil.

At Colchester, J. King, Esq.

Mrs. Blackstone, of Maldon.

At Harpenden, William Humphries, Esq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, Dec. 15.—The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following notice:—

I. His Royal Highness the Chancellor being pleased to give annually a third gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry, to such resident Undergraduates as shall compose the best Ode, or the best poem in heroic verse: the Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the subject for the present year is
"The Druids."

N. B. These exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 21, 1827; and are not to exceed 200 lines in length.

II. The Representatives in Parliament for this University being pleased to give annually—

(1) Two prizes of fifteen guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, to be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of Master of Arts: and

(2) Two other prizes of fifteen guineas each, to be open to all Undergraduates, who shall have resided not less than seven terms, at the time when the exercises are to be sent in:—the subjects for the present year are,

(1) For the Bachelors,
"Homerus."

(2) For the Undergraduates,
"Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio."

N. B. These exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1827.

III. Sir Wm. Browne having bequeathed three gold medals, valued five guineas each, to such resident Undergraduates as shall compose

(1) The best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho;

(2) The best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace;

(3) The best Greek Epigram after the model of the Anthologia, and the best Latin Epigram after the model of Martial:

The subjects for the present year are,

(1) For the Greek Ode,
"Sanctius his animal....."

Deerat adhuc, et quod dominari in cætera
posset:—

Natus Homo est."

(2) For the Latin Ode,
"Iphigenia in Aulide."

(3) For the Epigrams,

Παθήματα, μαθήματα.

N. B. These exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1827. The Greek ode is not to exceed twenty, and the Latin ode twenty-five stanzas.

IV. The Porson prize is the interest of 400*l.* stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident Undergraduate as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The subject for the present year is

As You Like It, Act II. Scene 8.

Beginning.... But do not so: I have, &c.

And ending..... with truth and loyalty.

N. B. The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum. These exercises are to be accustomed, and accompanied by a literal Latin

prose version, and are to be sent in on or before the 30th of April, 1827.

Jan. 5.—The Hulsean prize for the last year has been adjudged to William Michael Mayers, of Catherine Hall, for his dissertation on the following subject:—"A critical Examination of our Saviour's Discourses with regard to the Evidence which they afford of His Divine Nature."

The following is the subject of the Hulsean prize essay for the present year:—"The Constantine between Paul and Barnabas."

Two Theological Scholarships, to be called "Bishop Heber's Church Missionary Scholarships," are to be founded in Bishop's College, Calcutta, at the request of the committee of the Church Missionary Society. The expense of such foundation to be defrayed by the society.

CHESHIRE.

The work of excavation is commenced on the line of the Macclesfield Canal, from Lawton to the Peak Forest Canal at Marple. Charles Cholmondeley, Esq. of Knutsford, commemorated the event by turning over the first turf last month.

CORNWALL.

A memorial is about to be presented to Government for the removal of the dangerous banks of sand, the cause of so many melancholy disasters, from the entrance of Padstow Harbour, the signatures to which are numerous and respectable. A petition will be presented to the House of Commons for the erection of a breakwater, to protect the entrance of the harbour. It is a work of necessity and humanity, in which the Hon. House will no doubt willingly concur; and too much praise or encouragement cannot be given to those who have brought the matter forward. A late distressing shipwreck has added another catastrophe to the long list of melancholy events produced by the situation of that fatal sand, and is an unanswerable argument for its removal.

CUMBERLAND.

A Florist and Horticultural Society is in contemplation at Whitehaven—for most useful as well as delightful pursuits.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting was held in the Town-Hall of Southmolton, for the purpose of forming a Literary Institution. W. H. Tanner, Esq. was called to the Chair, and a code of rules having been read, resolutions were passed for their adoption, and for admitting the following newspapers and periodical publications into the reading-room:—"Morning Chronicle, Sunday Times, Woolmer's Reader and Plymouth Gazette, Western Laminery, Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, New Monthly, Mechanics', Gardeners', and Sportsman's Magazines. The Rev. M. Monday, Rev. W. Melhuish, Rev. D. R. Thomason, W. H. Thomason, Esq. and W. Binford, Esq. were appointed a Committee; and the Rev. J. P. Benson, Treasurer and Secretary.

A meeting of persons connected with Agriculture, was held lately in Exeter. The object of this meeting was the adoption of petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for full, fair, and

adequate protection in their interests and properties as cultivators of the soil, should any revision of, or change in, the Corn Laws, be carried into effect in the ensuing Session.

DORSETSHIRE.

A County Meeting for the purpose of establishing the Dorset Friendly Society was lately held at the Town-Hall, Blandford, Sir John Wyldbore Smith, Bart. in the chair. There was a numerous and respectable attendance of the principal gentry in the county, all of whom appeared to take a decided interest in its support and success.

DURHAM.

It is a remarkable fact that the Darlington and Stockton Railway now derives its principal revenue from a source that was not taken into account at all in the estimate, namely, the sum that is paid by the proprietors of the coaches which travel daily between Darlington and Stockton for liberty to pass along the railroad. Before it was opened there was only one coach running between those towns three times a week; now there are seven run every day. From the cheapness of the fares, ninepence outside and a shilling inside, for twelve miles, a great number of passengers travel by them. They have accommodation to carry more than double the ordinary number taken by coaches, and one horse draws each vehicle with ease along the railway, at the rate of from eight to nine miles an hour.

ESSEX.

Amongst the variety of organic remains which are daily brought to light, and which lead a contemplative mind to the vast changes which this planet has sustained, none are more highly interesting than the discovery of those animals whose species since the primordial state of things have ceased to exist in this quarter of the globe. Two beautiful specimens, strongly illustrative of this remarkable change, have recently been found in blue alluvial clay, on the coast of Essex. They consist of the fossil horns of the buffalo, of gigantic size, with part of the os frontis; the other is a fossil turtle, embedded in a mass of septaria. Both specimens are in a most perfect state of preservation. These valuable and interesting relics of a former world are in possession of Mr. Deck, chemist, of Cambridge.

GLoucestershire.

Doctor Prichard read lately before the Members of the Philosophical and Literary Society, Bristol, a paper, entitled "An Essay on the Native Races of America, with General Observations on the Varieties of the Human Skull." The Essay was rendered exceedingly interesting from being illustrated by a variety of specimens. The room was crowded to excess, upwards of three hundred persons being present.

Lectures are regularly delivered here at the Museum every Monday and Friday evenings on the sciences of chemistry, anatomy, and physiology, and a respectable class of medical students is already formed. We certainly feel a pride in giving publicity to these facts, since no town in England of the same population can boast of such an opportunity afforded to the medical student. From the frequent contributions of the medical men and other individuals, the Museum is really assuming an interesting and respectable form, and in a very short time will become an object well deserving the attention of the inquisitive and curious.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

HAMPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the trustees and directors of the Hampshire General Benefit Society, held at the Grand Jury Chamber, Winchester, John Fleming Esq. M.P. (president) in the chair, fifty-eight proposals were presented from the different districts within the county, the whole of which were accepted, and the members ordered to be enrolled forthwith. They all proposed for the full benefits of the institution, in its several classes, and some of them paid down large sums, the savings of honest industry, in perpetual redemption of the whole or a part of their monthly contributions. This is an advantage peculiar to the County Society, and one which the members can avail themselves of, either wholly or in part, at any time.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

In consequence of memorials presented to the Lords of the Treasury and Postmaster General, most numerously and respectably signed by the inhabitants of Hereford, Ledbury, Tewkesbury, and their respective neighbourhoods, backed by the exertions of Earl Somers, and the representatives in Parliament for Tewkesbury, there is every prospect of the mail to Hereford from London being shortly sent through Cheltenham; the road from the latter place to Ledbury passes through a most beautiful country, which hitherto has been almost inaccessible, and the distance by a judicious alteration which is in contemplation, between Cheltenham and Tewkesbury, will be shortened two miles.

KENT.

The plans and specifications of the Tunbridge Wells New Church are now ready, and are about to be submitted to the public. It is to be preceded on forthwith. A beautiful model of the new church has been made by a boy in that place, who has taught himself, being in the humble situation of pot boy; and would do credit to an artist.

LANCASHIRE.

The number of vessels reported at the Custom House, Liverpool, for the last six months, is four thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, exclusive of two hundred and thirty-six that have passed up the river to the port of Runcorn, viz.—of these 1717 were from foreign parts; 1317 from Ireland; 1737 coastwise; tonnage, 623,181; besides 236 to Runcorn; tonnage, 13,906;—making in all, 642,093 tons.—In comparing the present with the last year, there appears a decrease of 313 vessels and 60,947 tons. This decrease is not great when the state of trade during the year, and the falling off in the importation of cotton, are considered.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Annual December Meeting of the Forest of Dean and Chepstow District Agricultural Society, was held on Saturday, the 16th Dec. at Chepstow, for the show of fat and other stock, &c. The premiums were awarded as follows, viz. a cup, given by Colonel Lewis, for the greatest number of acres of turnips, best crop, and best cultivated in proportion to the quantity of arable land of the farm, to Mr. Christopher Blunt, Slough, Monmouthshire. A premium for the best crop of turnips, not less than five acres, to Mr. Smith, New Passage; best crop of Swedes, Mr. Rogers, Ifon Hill. Mr. Blunt, of Diphim, was the successful candidate for the best bull; Mr. Smith, New Passage, the best bear; the best fed ox, Mr. John Wade, Plaster-wine; the best 10 year-old sheep, Mr. Rogers,

Ifon Hill; and the best yearling ditto, Mr. Blunt, Slough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, of which the Duke of Northumberland is patron, held lately their 14th anniversary meeting, when the following officers were elected for the year—President, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. F.R.S. F.S.A.: Vice-Presidents, Sir C. Monck, Bart., C. W. Bigge, and J. Losh, Esqrs.; Secretaries, Rev. J. Hodgson, and J. Adamson, Esq. F.S.A. F.L.S.; Treasurer, Mr. Adamson; Council, C. Cookson, Esq. Mr. T. Bell, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. J. T. Brockett, F.S.A., Rev. W. Turner, Mr. C. J. Bigge, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. T. Hodgson, Mr. J. Stanton, Mr. E. Charley, Rev. A. Hedley, and Mr. R. Thompson. The treasurer's accounts were audited, and a report from the council for the last year read, wherein it was represented that various circumstances had hitherto prevented the appearance of the first part of the second volume of the society's transactions, but that a portion was printed, and proper arrangements made to expedite its publication, as well as that of the catalogue of the books, manuscripts, coins, and antiquities. The council having recommended that the society should head a subscription for the purpose of raising a fund towards completing the arcade for the reception of the Roman altars, and other antiquities, the sum of forty pounds was voted from the society's funds, and the new council was directed to confer with the committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society, as to the completion of this desirable object, hoping that individuals would come forward to aid the subscription. An account of the several donations received during the year was laid before the society. A resolution was entered into, that in future the monthly meetings be held at seven o'clock, instead of six o'clock in the evening. Several donations and papers from Mr. Smart, of Trewitt, Mr. A. B. Seton, now in Sweden, Mr. W. C. Trevelyan, of Wallington, Mr. J. Bell, of the Windmill-hills, near Gateshead, were received; as also a communication from the Earl of Carlisle, of his lordship's intention, on his arrival in Cumberland, to look over the Roman coins discovered some time ago near Brampton, and transmit such of them to the society as might be worthy of acceptance. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (who had signified his intention to present the society with the privately printed Histories of Ireland, from his Grace's collection of MSS. at Stow), was elected an honorary member, and George Hartley, Esq. of Middleton Lodge, and John Hodgson, Esq. of Elswick, ordinary members of the society.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Newark was lately held in the vestry for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of authorizing the surveyors of the highways to lower Beacon hill. A plan was produced for wheeling away a considerable quantity of soil from the upper part of it, into the plaster pits adjoining, and leaving a more regular ascent, so as to take away the two most difficult parts of the hill. After some discussion, it was resolved, "that the surveyors of the highways be authorized to lower Beacon hill according to the plan now produced, with the distinct understanding that the clay lane from the back of the Friar's Wall to the Beacon hill toll-bar shall be repaired by the surveyors of the highways, in preference to any other of the public roads, except the said lowering of Beacon hill, and that the said clay lane be completed in the course of the next summer.

NORFOLK.

In favour of the Norwich Bill for making the city a free port, it is justly observed, by making an opening into Lake Lothing a port will be supplied at a place where it is much wanted. It is said to be "a fact worthy of observation, that between the Humber in Yorkshire, and Harwich Harbour in Essex, a distance of 130 miles, along the most dangerous part of the eastern coast of England, no inlet of security is afforded to the storm-driven mariner, although many ports intervene between those places; viz. Lynn and Boston Deepes, Wells and Blakeney Harbours. The two former are inaccessible, (except to a few ship-masters,) from the intricacy of their channels: the latter from their constantly shifting bars. In the summer of 1825, I visited Blakeney, and again in this present year; the bar had shifted, in less than twelve months, more than half a mile.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Governors of the Peterborough Public Dispensary and Infirmary was held in the Committee-room the 3rd of January; the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam, as usual, presided. The physician's report showed the increased extent to which relief had been afforded by this charity during the late unhealthy season. The number of patients on the books during the past year was reported to be 1511—a number exceeding the average by about 400. This increase the Physician wholly attributed to the prevalence of remittent fevers, agues, and their consequences. The proportion of deaths was, however, unusually small, being only 27, or about 1 in 55. The establishment of a provision fund, from which the patients in the infirmary are now in a great measure supported, (each patient being required to pay only two shillings weekly,) has proved highly serviceable.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Manson has just ordered a handsome marble monument to be erected, at his own expense, in Hodnet Church, to the memory of his nephew, the late lamented Dr. Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, by one of the first sculptors (Flaxman), when Death almost as suddenly hurried him away.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The opening of the Taunton and Bridgewater Canal took place last month: the works having been so far completed as to bring the terminating point within a few hundred yards of Taunton, at a place called Fire-pool Weir. At this point the line of the canal, after running some distance nearly parallel to the Tone, approximates so closely to that river as to be separated only from it by an embankment which a couple of hours' labour might subvert, and the canal would then form a complete junction with the Tone. This, indeed, the proprietors of the canal affirm they have the authority of their act of parliament for effecting, and make no secret of their intentions to avail themselves of such their alleged power, in case no amicable adjustment of their interests, with those of the conservators, can be accomplished. The proceedings of the canal company, it is well known, have been contemplated with jealousy, and opposed with firmness, by the conservators of the river Tone, from their imputed tendency to injure the vested interests dependant on the navigation of the river; and have also been viewed with hostile feelings by some of the inhabitants of the town, not only from the aforementioned consideration, but from the ulterior mischiefs which threaten it, should the canal company, by diverting the navigating trade of the town from its present course, secure to itself

a monopoly which might be oppressively exercised upon its inhabitants.

SUFFOLK.

A most curious discovery was made a few days ago at Fornham St. Genevieve, near Bury. Men had been for some days employed in felling a pollard ash near the church, which had the appearance of great antiquity, being not less than eighteen feet in girth, and very much decayed, and standing upon a small hillock, which seemed to have been left at a very distant period, when the rest of the soil around it had been lowered. On the fall of the tree, the roots of which were of an unusual size and length, it tore up the ground to a considerable extent, when immediately under the trunks were discovered a large quantity of skeletons, or rather fragments of skeletons, all lying in a circle, with the heads inwards, and piled tier above tier from the depth of about four feet, being probably the remains of several hundred bodies. The most perfect of the bones was a lower jaw, of large dimensions, containing the whole of the teeth; all the rest were very much decayed. It is well known, both from history and the tradition of names, that in the reign of Henry the Second, A.D. 1173, this village was the scene of a sanguinary and decisive battle.

SURREY.

The suspension bridge thrown over the Thames at Hammersmith is daily visited by the admirers of mechanism. A chain-bridge so near the metropolis is a novelty, and during the fine dry weather the works are attractive. The bridge in its present state forms a remarkable object, displaying the great superiority acquired by British artisans in the manufacture of ironwork. The piers of stone rising from the bed of the river are finished, and the buttresses on the banks carried up almost to the intended elevation. Two massive iron chains, fixed upon the heads of the piers, and attached to the buttresses, form the supporting chains. From these the platform will be suspended after the manner of the Chain Pier at Brighton. A temporary bridge of wood is now fastened to the chains. A passage over the river is made for the workmen and others by this trajectory, which, from its extraordinary appearance, is seen with surprise and astonishment.

SUSSEX.

The Steyning, Arundel, and Chichester shows of stock were well attended last month, and some beautiful animals exhibited for the prizes. At the latter was a very fine ox belonging to the Duke of Richmond, expected to weigh 250 stone. At Arundel the Duke of Norfolk showed some fine cattle as extra stock, refusing to enter the list for the prizes.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At an adjourned meeting of the trustees of Rugby School, the Earl of Denbigh in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, that Dr. Woolf be enjoined to circulate the following declaration, with the several accounts at the Christmas vacation:—

Resolved,—“That the Trustees of Rugby School, lamenting the apathy and prejudice of the country gentlemen of Warwickshire, many of whom, without reasonable ground of complaint, have removed their sons from the school, and educated them elsewhere, in consequence of which a great declension has taken place in the number of boys, have thought it incumbent upon them to investigate the cause. They find no reason to complain of the want of ability in the Head Master, and are convinced that no relaxation has taken place in his zeal and exertion. Nothing can exceed the tender-

ness and affectionate treatment which have been always shown to the boys in sickness and in health; the general expenses of the establishment appear to be kept within proper and moderate bounds; and they cannot but hope that the prevailing unpopularity of the school, unjust as it is unfounded, will shortly subside.

(Signed) Denbigh, Chairman; Aylesford, Howe, G. Skipwith, D. S. Dugdale, A. Grimes, F. Lawley, W. Holbech, H. Wise.”

WESTMORLAND.

The trustees of the Yorkshire district of the Keighley and Kendal road have made very great improvements on that line, and have entered into a subscription, amounting already to the sum of 2000*l.*, with a prospect of some farther additions, for the purpose of effecting a deviation to avoid those formidable hills between Skipton and Holme bridge, on the road to Gargrave. In this object, they are promised the aid of the London Committee for the relief of the unemployed poor, to the extent of one-third of any sum of money which the trustees may see occasion to expend in manual labour.

WILTSHIRE.

A document is preserved among the archives of Salisbury Cathedral, professing to be the sentence passed upon a heretic named Augustin Stere; part of which was, that bare-headed, bare-legged, and bare-footed, in his shirt, cloak, and linen drawers, he was ordained to do penance, with a fagot on his shoulder, and a firebrand in his hand, at Windsor, Reading, Newbury, Salisbury, and all the principal towns of the diocese, on market-days and Sundays, when there was the greatest concourse of people; before whom he was to read his abjuration, after having been marched in procession as a public spectacle in this plight. Every day of his life he was to repeat the Paternoster and Ave Maria five times, and the Creed once, before the crucifix, kneeling; and he was never to go to Newbury (the place of his former residence), nor any place within seven miles of it, without the bishop's consent.

YORKSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of landowners and farmers was held lately in the Town Hall, at Doncaster, “to take into consideration the alarming state of the agricultural interests.” Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart. was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting; he represented political economists, in the language of the Earl Stanhope's pamphlet, as worse than all the plagues of Egypt, and said that the proposal for a free trade in corn would ruin the farmers, and, through them, the manufacturing interest, whose best market was at home, and not abroad. He contended, that the two interests were closely connected; the one could not suffer without the other; and the only way of preserving our foreign trade was by the adoption of all the great improvements in machinery. The landlords could not be oppressed, without the tenants suffering yet more severely. He did not like the present Corn Laws, which did not prevent the country from being inundated with foreign corn, and which permitted fluctuations from 3*s.* to 9*s.* per quarter; yet he would not abandon them till something better could be obtained. The Hon. E. Petre, in moving the resolutions, took a similar view of the question, and also contended that every country ought to be dependant only on itself for its supply of food. If British agriculturists were to compete with foreigners, they must have the taxes reduced, which he calculated at 2*s.* per acre; but this was impossible if the public creditor

was to be paid. Poor lands had been extensively cultivated of late years, and it would be cruelly unjust to ruin the cultivator by admitting the competition of foreign corn. He exhorted the meeting to use their utmost exertions to influence the opinion of parliament before the question came to be discussed.

WALES.

A numerous meeting of the merchants, ship-owners, ship-masters, and others interested in shipping, was lately held at the Red Lion, on the Quay, in the town of Swansea, when a petition, previously prepared, praying for the interference of parliament to devise and adopt some means to protect sailing vessels against the further increase of steam vessels for the conveyance of goods! was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be presented to the House of Commons through the medium of Sir C. Cole, K. C. B., member for the county.

A new paper will appear in South Wales early in the year, under the patronage of some of the principal persons in Cardiganshire, among whom is Job Shelton, Esq., the mayor of Aberysth. It will be called 'The Welsh Iris,' and will be edited by Mr. Shelton Mackenzie, a gentleman of high talent.

SCOTLAND.

The hinds and herds, dairy and kitchen women of Scotland, are not mere "oafs and Joans." In the large crowd we saw the other day, perhaps there was not a single individual who has not been at a parish school; who cannot read, write, and cypher; who is not well versed in the Bible, and various other volumes besides. As these acquirements are common to all, no one can or ought to be vain of them; but at the same time they tend to give a tone to the habits and feelings, the almost total absence of which has long formed the bane and curse of Ireland. In summer, a farm-servant, who is fully employed, has scarcely a single moment to himself; but the long pleasant "forenights" of winter present many opportunities for improvement—opportunities which are generally so eagerly seized, that we have sometimes doubted whether certain specialists be correct in stating the average intelligence of the manufacturing districts as greatly above that of the country. For one thing, the increase and increasing circulation of country and London newspapers has diffused information far and wide; and from

the Land's-end to John-o-Groat's, there is scarcely a district, however remote, or a circle, however humble or small, that is not illuminated by the public journals. When the sun sets at four or five o'clock, a farm-servant has a deal of time to spare betwixt the unyoking of the plough and the suppering of his team; and, to take only one example, our own ledger affords ample evidence of the avidity with which newspapers are devoured in the country during the winter months. From the time of reaping till the time of sowing, we have regularly from sixty to seventy quarterly or half-yearly subscribers which we miss during the succeeding part of the year; and as these subscribers belong to classes who make newspapers a kind of joint-stock concern, an idea may be formed, from the above data, of the number of persons over the whole country, who study politics during the meeting of parliament, when public affairs are of the most importance.—*Dumfries Courier.*

There is a plan in agitation at Edinburgh for establishing an Academy to promote the Fine Arts in Scotland, similar to the Royal Academy in London.

The monument which has been erecting for some time in the city of Glasgow, to the memory of the celebrated John Knox, is now completed. The inscription on the west side is dedicated to the great object of the monument, John Knox, the chief instrument of the Reformation in Scotland; that on the north side to the first martyrs for the principles of the Reformation; that on the east side to the earliest and most distinguished men who were engaged with Knox in his arduous undertaking; that on the south side to the blessings of the Reformation, its progress, and consummation.

IRELAND.

In the southern districts of Ireland a very alarming extent of distress at present exists. The public may guess at it from the representation of the Rev. M. O'Callagan, in his report made to a charitable meeting at Cork:—"Such wretchedness and misery were never before witnessed—besides those who exhibit their poverty in the streets, there are others still worse off housed in lanes and garrets, without even a particle of straw or covering, much less of food, and in this state they remain until they expire of absolute famine. I have known instances of what I state to occur within this week."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from December 1 to December 31, 1826.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1826.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1826.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Dec. 1	30	43	29.44	29.10	Dec. 17	40	46	29.70	29.77
2	35	44	29.10	29.06	18	39	49	29.88	29.90
3	35	41	29.30	29.29	19	37	47	29.98	29.90
4	30	42	29.30	29.45	20	32	41	29.88	29.46
5	35	42	29.66	29.53	21	34	41	29.55	29.90
6	31	46	29.51	29.62	22	28	41	30.10	30.06
7	49	54	29.86	29.35	23	40	48	30.08	30.13
8	46	51	29.30	29.50	24	43	49	30.15	30.19
9	35	46	29.81	29.76	25	42	47	30.30	30.28
10	40	56	29.77	29.80	26	37	43	30.23	30.86
11	47	53	29.70	29.76	27	37	41	30.36	30.40
12	43	53	29.76	29.51	28	30	39	30.30	30.37
13	41	52	29.51	29.46	29	29	43	30.27	30.18
14	35	52	29.50	29.54	30	37	50	30.09	30.06
15	39	49	29.54	Stat.	31	39	49	30.06	30.03
16	43	50	29.50	29.54					

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR 1826.

Month.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.	WINDS.							
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Hi.	Low.	Mean.		N.	S.	E.	W.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.
JAN.	30.40	29.58	29.989	47	10	31.22	.2	3	4	3	6	9	4	5	3
FEB.	30.34	29.30	29.8776	56	25	42.92	1.725	0	15	0	1	1	2	0	9
MAR.	30.26	29.54	29.9066	65	54.5	42.53	2.075	6	2	1	0	7	4	5	6
APRIL	30.26	29.17	29.6426	69	26	49.21	.975	4	2	1	6	0	2	8	7
MAY	30.20	29.65	29.9737	73	30	51.98	2.275	11	2	3	0	12	0	3	0
JUNE	30.37	29.80	30.1419	89	41	64.69	.8	10	0	1	2	9	2	3	3
JULY	30.20	29.65	29.9838	96	39	65.73	2.45	2	1	0	1	5	2	4	16
AUG.	30.30	29.60	29.9823	83	37	63.63	1.575	1	1	0	1	6	3	3	16
SEPT.	30.15	29.00	29.7935	72	32	56.03	2.925	0	2	0	2	5	6	3	12
OCT.	30.08	29.30	29.7949	68	27	52.28	2.35	3	4	1	0	2	7	1	17
NOV.	30.25	29.96	29.6968	55	19	40.46	3.025	4	0	0	2	5	1	6	17
DEC.	30.40	29.65	29.7729	56	28	42.52	1.75	4	3	1	4	4	3	4	8
Year	30.40	29.96	29.8576	89	10	50.35	22.125	48	86	11	19	65	86	46	105

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The extraordinary mildness of the season affords the husbandman, it is true, a favourable opportunity for tilling his winter fallows: but the absence of frost is not always a subject of congratulation to the farmer; there are other avocations, the performance of which is facilitated by its all-subduing influence, to say nothing of the beneficial effects which are produced thereby in the pulverisation of tenacious soils, the destruction of grubs and other insects, and in restricting the vegetation of obnoxious weeds. The commencement of the new year, indeed, was marked by a few days of such weather as is commensurate with the season, and we observed that the farmer lost no time in making it available to the purposes of leading out manure, and of giving his fallows a dressing of marl and clay. We are happy to perceive that the spirit of improvement is still in full vigour. We congratulate the community, that distress has not yet overtaken the agriculturist, and we have reason to believe, that if the past year has not been profitable to him, at least it has not left him under peculiar embar-

rasement; the Christmas rents have been paid without undue exertion to procure the means, and the meeting of the landlord and tenant at the late audits has for the most part been productive of mutual satisfaction to both parties. The apprehension that some projected legislative enactments may disarrange the present order of agricultural affairs, and expose the British corn-grower to unequal competition, is productive perhaps of gloomy forebodings, otherwise we should say that the prospects of the farmer at the commencement of the present year are such as to afford him at least an earnest of moderate remuneration: the wheats are so universally well planted, that they may be considered proof against casualties of an ordinary tendency; sets of artificial grasses are unusually promising, and the land in good preparation for the reception of pulses and other summer corn; add to which, that the prospect of an early spring serves to dissipate the fears that might have been entertained for the adequacy of the supply of cattle food.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Dec. 15th, 56s 4d—22d, 55s 6d—29th, 54s 4d—Jan. 5th, 54s 0d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and London-hall Market.			NEW POTATOES.—Spitalfields			Clover, 110s to 130s—Inf. 90s to 105s.—Straw, 30s to 35s.		
Beef	-	2s 6d to 4s 4d	Yorkshire Kidneys 5l per ton.			St. James's.—Hay, 80s to 115s—		
Mutton	-	2 8 to 3 6	Scotch Reds 4l 10s			Clover, 125s 0d to 135s—Straw,		
Veal	-	4 0 to 5 4	Oxnobles 3l 5s to 3l 10s			30s to 35s 0d.		
Pork	-	3 4 to 4 8	Marsh Champions 4l to 4l 10s			Whitechapel.—Clover, 84s to 126s		
Lamb	-	0 0 to 0 0	HAY AND STRAW, per Load.			—Hay, 70s to 105s—Straw, 32s to 35s.		
			Smithfield.—Old Hay, 100s to 110s—Infer. 80s to 95s 0d—					

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th January 200 three-quarters 202—Three per Cent. Reduced 79 one-eighth, five-eighths—Three per Cent. Consols 78 three-eighths 79—Three and a half per Cent. 1818, 87 three-quarters—Three and a half per Cent. Re-

duced 85 three-quarters, 86 three-eighths—New Four per Cent. 1822, 93 three-quarters, 94 half—Four per Cent. 1826, 95 five-eighths—Long Annuities 15 thirties-sixteenths 19—India Stock 234—India Bonds 45 pm.—Exchequer Bills 25. 47 pm.

FROM DECEMBER, 19, 1826, TO JANUARY 20, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

H. HANNAY, Prt-street, Dorset-square, wine-merchant.
H. R. ALLWRIGHT, Coleman-street, packer. MS.
FOLKS, Well's-ward, Gower's-walk, Goodman's-fields,
and Folke's-buildings, Cleveland-street, Mile-end, smith.
F. NIXON, Milverton, Warwickshire, cotton-aparner.
R. POWIS, Grosvenor-mews, New Bond-street, farrier.
J. GODDARD, Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, new-
dealer. R. ODGE, Tottenham, Tottenham, small new-
dealers. T. C. CRIDLAND, Pigott-Wharf, King's
stairs, Rotherhithe, coal-merchant. E. FOWLER,
Nighting-street and Albion-street, Rotherhithe, oilman.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament, House of Lords.—On the 8th ult. the House met pursuant to adjournment. Petitions were presented by the Duke of Richmond against the importation of wool, and in favour of the Corn Laws. The Earl of Liverpool gave notice of an Address of Condolence to his Majesty on the death of the Duke of York. On the 9th Lord Lauderdale moved for returns of the prices of wheat from January 1, 1824, to the present time, and various petitions were presented against any alteration in the Corn Laws. On the 12th Lord Liverpool gave notice of an intended motion respecting the Corn Laws, for the 26th. The Marquis of Lansdown presented petitions praying an alteration in the Corn Laws. The Earl of Liverpool moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty to assure his Majesty that their Lordships fully participated in the deep regret so generally manifested by his Majesty's subjects on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. To convey to his Majesty the expression of their sincere condolence on the loss which his Majesty had sustained. To take that opportunity of recording their sense of the eminent services rendered to the country by his Royal Highness, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces. To state that they had been witnesses of the continuance, to the latest period of his life, of the unremitting attention paid by his Royal Highness to the duties of his office. To present their grateful acknowledgments for his public services, and the strict impartiality and justice displayed by him in the exercise of all his functions, which so highly exalted the character of the British army. And to the expression of these sentiments to add that of their sincere sympathy in the feelings of his Majesty, and the dutiful assurance of their loyalty and firm attachment to his Majesty's sacred person."—The Address having been read by the Lord Chancellor was agreed to. On the 13th Lord Torrington presented a petition from East Peckham against Catholic Emancipation. On the 14th several petitions were presented from different places in Kent against altering the Corn Laws. Lord Lansdown presented petitions from the Catholic Bishops and the Catholics in general of Ireland, praying an admission to constitutional rights. On the 15th various

petitions against the Corn Laws were presented, and the royal reply to the Address of the House on the death of the Duke of York, was read. On the 16th several petitions in favour of the Catholic Claims were presented. Lord Liverpool moved an Address to his Majesty, implying the necessity of an increase of 9,000*l.* a year to the income of the Duke of Clarence. The Address was agreed to. On the 19th several petitions against alterations in the Corn Laws were presented from agricultural districts, but no debate worthy of record took place. On the 20th various petitions were presented in favour of the Catholic Claims, by the Lords Kingston and Mountcashel, and against them by the Lord Chancellor.

House of Commons.—The Speaker said, before they entered on the private business of the day, he had to inform the House, that, pursuant to its direction, he had drawn up a fresh list of Members to serve on Private Committees. The principle on which the list was prepared, was that of equalizing the number of Members on Private Committees, which were before excessively unequal with respect to different counties. The number was now brought down to about 120 for each county. The formation of that 120 was effected by taking all the Members of the county interested in any Private Bill; next, by taking, from the adjacent counties, the numbers necessary, with those Members, to make up 60; and, finally, by taking the remaining 60 from the more distant parts of the empire. By this course the Committees would be made more general. Under these circumstances he had given into the hands of the Clerk the list so drawn out; and every Bill, referred to a Private Committee, would be examined before a Committee formed from that list.—Several election petitions were considered. Mr. S. Rice presented two petitions in favour of the Catholic Claims, and Sir F. Burdett presented the general petition of the Catholics of Ireland, which Lord Nugent seconded. Petitions were presented in favour of the Corn Laws. On the 9th petitions were presented in favour of Catholic Emancipation from Limerick and Tyrone, from Colchester for a modification of the Corn Laws, and from Ashton-under-Lyne to the same effect; also in favour of the existing laws, from Pontefract, Brother-

ton, Dundee, and Nairne. On the 12th, petitions both for and against the Corn Laws were presented. Various other petitions were presented, one from the Debtors of Horsham Gaol, complaining of their being subjected to the same treatment as smugglers and felons, for a civil offence, or perhaps a misfortune! Mr. Peel moved an Address of Condolence to the King on the death of the Duke of York; Mr. Brougham seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.* The House then went into the Navy Estimates; but, previously to the Speaker leaving the chair, Mr. Hume wished to know of the Right Hon. Gent. opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), what would be the aggregate expenditure of the country, and what was the revenue anticipated to meet that expenditure.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not prepared to enter into a discussion not at present called for, to gratify the wishes of the Hon. Member; but when time and opportunity offered, he should be ready to lay the full detail before the House—till then, he trusted he should be excused for remaining silent; at the same time expressing his opinion that the House would not withhold a supply which was essential to the maintenance of an important branch of the public service. Col. Davies said, he had very strong objections to the voting away of any sum of money for any branch of the public service, without being in possession of proper information on the subject of the finances; and he had himself given notice of a motion relative to the departments of the Ordnance and army, which it was his intention to have made the object of discussion, before any such votes were passed. So noble, however, so manly and so honourable had been the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, upon a late occasion, with regard to Portugal, that he felt he should ill discharge his duty, if he did not declare his determination not to hamper their proceedings by any opposition upon that ground, and his desire to reserve any discussion upon the subject till a future opportunity, by not pressing the motion of which he had given notice.—Sir G. Cockburn then proposed the several Resolutions for the service of the navy, which, after repeated observations from Mr. Hume, Sir Joseph Yorke, and other Members, were agreed to. [One new item of expense occurs in these Resolutions, viz. the erection of mills at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Deptford, to furnish a supply of flour for the navy. The importance of this arrangement will be understood from the fact, stated by Sir G. Clerk, that adulteration of flour contracted for had been carried on to such an extent, that in the last year no fewer than six

thousand sacks had been thrown back on the contractors' hands!] On the 13th, twenty-eight petitions were presented from Yorkshire, against any alteration in the Corn Laws, and several papers were moved for with various objects. Mr. Calcraft moved for the convictions under the Game Laws, for seven years past. On the 14th, Mr. Hume, after adverting to the various petitions and applications of Colonel Bradley to that House, said, he rose to move for certain additional papers connected with the case of that gentleman. He was anxious to have the doubts and difficulties cleared away, in which the case was at present involved. He anticipated no objection to his motion, having given the Noble Secretary at War eight days' notice of his intention to move for the production of those papers, and received no intimation that it would be opposed. The documents in question were all official letters, and almost all had been alluded to in the printed documents already on the table of the House. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for several official papers.—Lord Palmerston objected to the motion *in toto*; several of the letters alluded to by the Hon. Member were not in existence; and the subject had already twice undergone discussion in that House; and the motion of the Hon. Gent. went to do away with the prerogative of the crown. After a few words from Mr. Peel, Mr. Bernal, and Sir H. Hardinge, the resolutions were severally put, and negatived without a division. Mr. Shadwell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to limit the period within which writs of right for the recovery of real property might be brought, and also to amend the law respecting Dower. He proposed that thirty years should limit the period within which a legal title to land might be disputed. On the 15th Mr. Wilmot Horton moved for the appointment of a fresh Emigration Committee. In 1823, an emigration of a few individuals took place from the South of Ireland to Upper Canada: it was of so trifling a nature as to make no sensible diminution of the population there; the chief object of it was to make an experiment how far such a measure might be practicable and beneficial. He would inform the House of the manner in which the emigrants who were removed from Ireland to Upper Canada, under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson, had been disposed of. Of 180 families who went out, 120 had located, and planted themselves. The others earned their subsistence from being employed as labourers, for which purpose they proceeded during the summer to the United States; but, as he had before said, 120 families had rooted themselves in the soil

a which they were placed, and were at this moment living there, prosperous and happy. By calculations which had been made, and which would be submitted to the Committee about to be appointed, it was estimated that the property belonging to the families thus planted amounted in 1826 to 7000*l.*; and it was further estimated that at the end of seven years from their first establishment, that property would be augmented to 30,000*l.* Here, then, was the gratifying spectacle of a pauper population removed from a state of utter destitution to a soil incalculably fruitful, where, if it were but scratched, so productive was it, the result would be a harvest as abundant as any that could be raised in this country, notwithstanding all the advantages which we derived from a long-continued course of cultivation. The Right. Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to show the expediency of re-appointing a Committee to inquire into the subject of emigration from the United Kingdom by the unemployed portion of the labouring classes; and after a luminous explanation of the intended purposes, and a most affecting description of the present wants among an almost countless number of the working population, the Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded:—If the means of supplying the unemployed with work could be found without having recourse to emigration, God forbid that they should be removed from their native country! Emigration, or more properly speaking, colonization, feasible as it evidently was, would be of the greatest advantage to the country, if it could be effected at 20*l.* a-head—a sum which, he begged it to be remembered, would not be lost to the country, independently of the good which he anticipated from its being so applied. He should conclude by moving that the Committee to consider of the expediency of emigration should be re-appointed. Sir James Grattan objected to the motion, as calculated to mislead the public.—The hon. member concluded by moving, as an amendment, “That the state of distress existing in this country at present, and the still greater distress which has existed for so many years in Ireland, require some more immediate and permanent remedy than that which could be expected to result from the re-appointment of a Committee on Emigration.”—Mr. Lamb seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Bright and Mr. Hume.—The original motion was powerfully supported by Mr. Brownlow, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Secretary Peel, and was finally carried without a division.—Mr. Littleton said, that the machinery of the resolutions which he had formerly introduced, rela-

tive to appeals on private bills, would be incomplete if the House did not sanction an additional resolution, subjecting the party appealing to the payment of all costs and expenses, in case the Committee of Appeal declared the petition to be frivolous and vexatious. He moved, “That no proceeding be had upon a petition of appeal against the decision of a Committee on a private bill, unless the party presenting such petition entered into a bond with the agent of the opposite party, himself in 500*l.*, and two sufficient sureties in 250*l.* each, to pay the costs of such appeal, provided the Committee report it to have been frivolous or vexatious.”—Mr. Banks jun. moved an adjournment of the question; but after a short debate, the original motion was carried by a majority of 22; the numbers being—for it, 32; against it, 10. On the 16th, numerous petitions were presented, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, in answer to a royal message, that 3000*l.* per annum additional be granted to the income of 29,500*l.* held by the Duke of Clarence, and 6000*l.* per annum to the Duchess. The House divided on the motion—Ayes 167; Noes 75. Majority 92. The House then went into a Committee on Ordnance Estimates, to which Mr. Hume moved an amendment expressive of the necessity of having the estimate of the expenditure of the current year first laid before the House. His amendment was negatived, and the Ordnance Estimates ultimately voted. On the 19th, the Marquis of Tavistock moved that the resolution of the increased allowance of 9000*l.* a year to the Duke of Clarence should be read that day six months; the House divided, 173 for the original resolution, and 70 against it. Mr. Hume also moved that 29,500*l.* exclusive of his professional income, was sufficient for the Duke in the present distressed state of the country. This motion was negatived without a division. Lord Palmerston then moved, that 86,803 men be granted as his Majesty's land forces for the year. After much debate on the expense, the grant was voted. On the 20th, after the presentation of numerous petitions, a debate took place on a motion of Mr. Horton, for enabling the King to authorize the alienation of some of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada. Mr. Hume moved for returns relative to lands in the hands of the Canada Company. The report of the Committee of Supply respecting the army estimates was brought up. Mr. Rickford moved, that the salary attached to the governorship of Dartmouth should be erased. The House divided—15 for, and 45 against the motion.

Mr. Plunket, the Irish Attorney-Gener-

ral, has filed an information against Mr. Shiel, for a recent speech to the Catholic Association. The language of Mr. Shiel, whatever may be thought of it, was not as violent as Mr. Plunket's own has been when out of office—a most important distinction, it is true, in such matters. With the flaming zeal of a genuine holder of an office, in which an English Judge has remarked that what little virtue a man may possess, it is shipwrecked on his accepting it. Mr. Plunket has levied war

upon the press at the same time, selecting newspapers obnoxious to himself, from all the rest, which were equally sinners in printing the speech. This is a proof, whatever other talents Mr. Plunket may share, that the censure we have passed on his judgment heretofore on the Orange affair was substantially correct, when he wanted to try rioters for high treason. (See vol. xiii. p. 182.) Mr. Plunket may be a giant among lawyers, but he is not above the common stature among men.

THE COLONIES.

It is so very rarely that the members of the legal profession in England, in possession of power or place, make common cause with any thing on the side of public liberty—with any thing liberal or enlarged in principle, that we hail with no common pleasure the following intelligence from India. The Supreme Court of Bombay has disallowed a regulation for the suppression of the freedom of printing, which was passed by the Governor in council of that presidency. The regulation was similar to that registered in Calcutta by Sir F. Macnaghten (at the time the only Judge of the Supreme Court there), and confirmed on appeal before the Privy Council. Of the three Judges of the Supreme Court, Sir E. West (the chief) and Mr. Justice Chambers concurred in disallowing the regulation. Mr. Justice Rice would have allowed it. The language of this Judge, however, it will be seen, is not less remarkable than that of his colleagues; for he does not hesitate to say, that, as far as his own opinion went, the regulation, even at Calcutta, was inexpedient, as well as repugnant to the laws of England, though, on the question of expediency, he thought fit to defer to the Government; and on that of the repugnancy, to the appellate authority. He says—"I have read the case of the press of India before the King in Council; but still I think the clause as to the change in the proposed rule is repugnant to the law of England—and that policy *did not*, and does not, require it. It is ar-

gued, I think, too much, as if the Natives had been at all affected by the licentiousness of the press; the mischief in Calcutta was wholly, I think, confined to the English, and would, I am persuaded, have remedied itself. — Considering, as I do, that the liberties of England are part of the law of the land, and that they depend on the freedom of the press, I cannot conceive how a licence, which is to stop its mouth and stifle its voice, can be consistent with, and not repugnant to, the law of England." Mr. Justice Chambers expresses in a strong manner his opinion on the question, whether to subvert the liberty of the press by regulations be or be not repugnant to the laws of England.

The government at the Cape of Good Hope has levied a tax on newspapers, which, in such a settlement, must operate to prevent, or at all events limit, their circulation. A duty of one penny in the way of stamp is laid upon every sheet. Sixpence on every almanack, and the same on every colonial directory. This might not be thought more than a financial measure may demand; but a duty of one penny postage is also laid upon each paper in addition. Thus, the poor colonists in remote parts of the settlement see placed beyond their means, the gratification of knowing how matters proceed at home, or in the colony; and the jealousy of the colonial understrappers towards the press is as usual shown, though less covertly than common, not less decidedly.

FOREIGN STATES.

The law of the press in the French chambers has been so modified by the Peers that its nature is entirely changed.

The Portuguese rebels, having been driven out of Portugal, have again traversed, unmolested, the Spanish territory, and re-entering it at another point, have marched upon Oporto, in attempting to reach which they were foiled by the activity of Count Villa Flor.

A communication from Constantinople of the 13th of January announces several actions between the troops of Redschid

Pacha and detached Greek corps, in one of which 150 Greek heads were cut off, and sent to the capital, where they had been exposed with a triumphant inscription. At the same time it is admitted that Karaiskaki had obtained a victory over a division of 4000 Albanians, who had been sent to reduce some revolted villages. According to the Greek Commander, 1300 of the enemy had fallen on the occasion, but the Turks do not acknowledge a greater loss than 100 men.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Archdeacon Butler's Charges, 1825 and 1826. 8vo.

Dr. Butler of Shrewsbury, in his Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Derby, in the year 1826, states, that "the average income of each church" in that Archdeaconry is "very near 36*l*." and we are informed that this is "a sum which may be considered as not much differing from the average value of the churches throughout the kingdom." We wish it were equally apportioned. Possibly, however, this estimate may prove to be below the mark. Be the reverse of the church more or less, none will doubt that a primary object of our predecessors in appropriating it, was the religious and moral instruction of the community. No strangers were they to the fact stated by the Archdeacon in his second Charge, delivered last year, that there is a kind of knowledge, of which, even the least degree "is better than none, and more is better than less; and the utmost we can arrive at is continually better than what we have already attained." Distinctly contemplating the end, they provided, according to the best views which they were able to form, the means for its attainment; and it is to the high honour of this nation, that the great object of public instruction has been, with a liberality commensurate with their sense of its importance, promoted by the distributors of wealth.

The Charge proceeds:—"As there are various degrees of this knowledge, so are there some steps necessary to be taken before we arrive at any;" and this immediately introduces the leading topic for discussion—"Schools."

After remarking that the first step to prepare the minds of the ignorant "for the reception of divine truths," must be to teach them the means whereby they may learn them, Dr. Butler comes, without circumlocution, to the point. "We may consider reading," he very justly observes, "as an essential part in the education of all whom we wish to teach. It is the machine by which we are to work, and without which, in fact, we can do nothing."

We will not waste words in unavailing regrets that this step, though so essential and so obvious a one, was not seen with equal distinctness in much earlier periods. Sufficient is it to excite the most exultating anticipations, if we compare, with the inattention of our ancestors to reading, as a mean for promoting religious knowledge among the lower classes, that attention to it for this purpose in the present period, which is such, that in the Archdeaconry of Derby alone, in which the number of churches, it appears, is to be taken at not more than 150, there were educated at the time the survey was completed, 11,759 children. We see no reason to consider this number as materially differing from that of the children, who thus receive national education throughout the kingdom; and if such be the fact, and "we compare the state of the lower orders at the present time, with what we may recollect it some forty years ago," we shall indeed "be sensible of a vast improvement among them in this respect."

This is upon such right ground, that we are not disposed to scrutinize over-nicely the propriety of restricting with the Archdeacon the word *national* exclusively to schools connected with the established church; though, in our humble apprehensions, to speak of *national teaching* to read and *national teaching* to write—two of the three things recommended by the Charge to be taught in the schools,—while the difference between such *national* and *non-national* teaching is simply that the one is in a school connected with the parish church, and the other in a school connected with the next conventicle, is, to say the least, not to be the most fastidious in our epithet. One-half the population of England and Wales, nearly all that of Scotland, and six millions and a half out of seven in Ireland, or fourteen millions out of twenty-one, are, according to orthodox reasoning, *non-national*.

But there is a sentiment in this Charge, to which we cannot be equally indifferent; namely, that which appears, when the Archdeacon asks—"To what really useful purpose can the general education of the poor, beyond the acquirements of reading, writing, and plain religious instruction, be applied?" Nor in attention to this sentiment do we overlook the circumstance, that the Charge was published at the request of the clergy to whom it was delivered.

Admitting freely, that there is a sense in which plain religious instruction is not only the best religious instruction which can be given to men, but the whole of it, it is, I apprehend, not this, nevertheless, but common instruction in religion, that we are to understand by the word in this connection. But be the meaning whatever it may—what possible purpose of sense or benevolence can it answer to restrict the use of that machine *without which the clergy, in fact, can do nothing*, to this instruction only, while there are so many other, and such important objects of instruction, to which it may with equal facility be applied?

This question is, in its way, answered for us. "Even supposing," says the Archdeacon, "that a certain degree of knowledge could be more generally, and, for argument's sake, let us even say universally diffused, we may still doubt what advantage would result hence to mankind. If all were equally instructed, up to a certain point, it is difficult to conceive that the *relative* degree of ignorance would not be much the same as it now is; for beyond that point, those who knew nothing, would still be held as ignorant; and those who knew more, as more, and those who knew most, as most informed. So that the equalization of learning is as great, and, considering the various degrees of talent and capacity which God has given to mankind, a greater chimera, than that of property."

To state such an argument against the general education of the poor, "beyond the acquirements of reading, writing, and plain religious instruction," is to refute it. What alone surprises us is, that a man of the reputation of Dr. Butler could bring himself to write, or writing to preach, or preaching, to print it. To the chimera, moreover, which it conjures up, is added: "But

the question with which we have more concern is, Would it add to virtue and happiness?"

Dr. Butler has cited with an approbation, which does him honour, the example of our northern fellow-subjects, as a proof of the advantages of diffused education. He is so far from undervaluing or depreciating their merits, that with especial reference to the general attention which is paid in Scotland to religious education, he says: "If education is to be diffused as widely as possible, let it be thus directed," that is, be directed as it is in Scotland, "and it cannot fail to produce good effects." There cannot be a doubt that from the paramount importance of religion, and of good morals as connected with it, this is, in all classes, the first object of education. But who that knows the value of education, so far from confining it to religion, would not wish it to be extended as widely as possible to all other useful subjects? The *quoddam* vulgatum, which there is between the sciences, and which is so well known to every man of the standing of Dr. B. renders it impossible that religion itself should be taught to any comparable advantage in communities unacquainted with other sciences; in proof of which I have only to appeal to the state of religion in all countries, without exception, which are grossly ignorant of them.

In Ireland, where nothing is taught the mass of the people, but religion, what is the consequence?

The real truth is, that the wish to teach the lower classes as little as may be, beyond reading, writing, and plain religious instruction, proceeds, and can proceed only, from that weakest of all apprehensions—fear of their being "taught too much." There is no ground for this, nor can there be any; the occupations of the poor being an everlasting bar to it. The inevitable narrowness of the limits, in the mean time, renders it the more important that what can be taught them should be taught them well, by selecting the most useful subjects, and by conveying to them on such subjects those clear ideas, without which, to expect, in any classes, habits or character founded upon right ideas, is to expect impossibilities. The best instruction that can be given to the successive generations of men, is that which trains them to correctness of conduct by training them, religiously and morally, to distinctness of thought; a habit of mind, which when once acquired by a good beginning on the most important of subjects, will naturally extend itself in due progress, and according to the various capacities and aptitudes of men, to all subjects, attention to which is found to be beneficial to individuals and to society. How right a principle this is, witness that sure index to the respectability of the higher classes—the advance of intellect, in the lower, in every free state.

It is with pain that we read in the Charge of Dr. Butler, the reproach, and I confidently add, the unfounded reproach, upon the time in which we live, which is conveyed in the assertion that it is one "unexampled for morbid sensibility." No discriminative characteristic has there been the last twenty years, not of morbid sensibility, but of benevolence guided by the best dictates of the understanding, superior to that of the abo-

lition by this country, of the African Slave Trade. Nor will the author, we hope, deny that no efforts are more creditable to it than those which are now making in favour of Free Labour and the abolition of slavery in general.

In the same spirit, very obviously, has originated the wish to improve the condition—happily not of the slaves—but of the lower orders, at home, by imparting to them, to the utmost extent of which circumstances admit, the incalculable benefits of education. The advantage of a learned and intelligent clergy to any community of men, is to render them intelligent; intelligent with respect to religion, first, but afterward—at least by means of the training at length seen to be essential to this—as generally intelligent as practicable. Learning, in a professional point of view, they want not. That of the religious instructor would be as useless to artisans, as their peculiar skill would be to him. Far otherwise with respect to intelligence; the promotion of which, to the extent in which it is necessary for it to exist, in order to communicate religious instruction with due effect, is the object of that essential machine—reading: and when this acquisition is once possessed, who shall say to it, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther"? The machine exists; it is at work; and it will bring into action the whole intellectual ability, and moral power, of man. With equal alacrity and assiduity, too, the good will encourage, and the wise will direct it. We recommend to our readers, on this head, the language of that friend to the poor, and to the education of the poor, Dr. Parr, (Discourse on Education, and on the Plans pursued in Charity Schools,) and take our leave of Dr. Butler.

Essay on the Use of Chlorurets of Oxide of Sodium and of Lime, as Disinfecting Agents: and of the former as a remedy of considerable efficacy in the Treatment of Disease, &c. &c. By Thomas Alcock, Surgeon.

Amongst the most important medical discoveries of the present day, both as regards its nature and utility, is that of the disinfecting properties of the chlorurets of soda and lime, which we owe to the philanthropy and ingenuity of M. Labarraque, a French apothecary. His attention was directed to the subject by a reward offered by the Society for the encouragement of National Industry for the best means of destroying the infectious smell, and preventing the putrefaction of the materials used in manufacturing catgut and other articles made from the intestines of animals.

In our own country Mr. Alcock, a surgeon of eminence, has been the first to bring this subject fairly before the eye of the scientific public, although a translation of one of M. Labarraque's treatises had been previously published by Mr. Scott, also a surgeon practising in the metropolis. The work before us contains an elaborate statement of the various capacities of the chlorurets of soda and of lime, not only in preventing the dangers incurred by exposure to mephitic vapours, and in arresting the progress of putrefaction, but likewise as applicable to several surgical

purposes. In the introduction is traced the history of the discovery; and most curious it is: yet if its curiosity were the only valuable quality, there would be comparatively small reason for felicitating ourselves on the issue.

Now, in order to comprehend the subject clearly, it is extremely desirable that its nomenclature should be distinct and not liable to misconstruction. The term chloruret has been adopted by Mr. Alcock as equivalent to the French *chlorure*; and though it is true that the word *chloride* is synonymous, and had been in previous use, it will be obvious that it is more liable to be confounded with the term *chlorate*, which appertains to a class of salts different in chemical composition, and not possessing either the bleaching, disinfecting or medicinal qualities belonging to the chlorurets. This error, it must strike the commonest observer, it was highly desirable to avoid.

It is not contended for these agents, that they produce an effect which has never before been attainable; but that this effect is produced with less inconvenience, in a manner simple and quite free from danger; that their cost is trifling, and likely to become even more so, from their extended manufacture; that the form in which they are efficacious is portable and calculated for immediate use, and, (what is more important than either of these considerations,) that the beneficial result is instantaneous.

This beneficial result is extended over a very large surface. It is perhaps most interesting in the security which it affords to the visitor of the sick, and the individuals summoned upon coroners' inquests;—how highly valuable the means of preventing infection must be, both in giving confidence to ordinary attendants, and also to those whose duties require them to administer medical relief or religious consolation!

But among the striking instances of the efficacy of the chlorurets, we may notice the utter freedom from offensive odour which attended the exhibition of the body of the late French king, which was suffered to lie in state without concealment. The exhumation of Bourcier (*vide p. 8*) is another highly interesting example; and, if farther illustration were necessary on this head, it might be found in the notorious fact that they are in constant use at the Morgue. In tropical climates, these results do not vary:—“At St. Domingo, under a devouring sky, where putrefaction advances with prodigious rapidity, simple aspersions of the chlorurets have sufficed to purify the wards of an hospital, of which the bad smell was disagreeably felt even in the neighbouring houses; and to disinfect a corpse which had been in full putrefaction for three days, and exhaled at forty paces around it the most fetid odour.” The immense value of such an agent in anatomical studies requires no comment.

By a process of simple and rational deduction, it soon became obvious to medical men, that an agent calculated to produce the effects already pointed out must also be applicable to various forms of external disease. On this head, Mr. Alcock is very full and satisfactory; and we would particularly direct the reader's attention to his remarks on the use of the chloruret of oxide of sodium in hospital gangrene, in chronic and ill-conditioned ulcers, and in compound fracture.

Its employment has, indeed, been extended to many other surgical maladies; cancer, for instance, “which has been disinfected;” and Mr. Alcock farther suggests to his professional brethren the propriety of experimentalising upon its applicability in certain cases of internal disease—inquiries which have already been commenced by the hospital physicians and surgeons of Paris.

In veterinary surgery, also, the chlorurets have been found of the most conspicuous advantage; which, when we consider the immense utility of the horse shoe, (the principal object of that branch of the healing art) must necessarily give it additional claims to particular notice.

A number of curious experiments are detailed in the course of the volume relating to the common sewers of Paris, in which these compounds are prominent agents. Mr. John Roberts (inventor of the Fire-escape, or Miner's Hood,) under the inspection of the Parisian Board of Health, succeeded in entering the sewer surrounding the Bastille, which, from its noxious vapours, had been for many years impenetrable, by the united employment of his hood and the chloruret of lime.

There are peculiar branches of trade, the pursuit of which is unavoidably attended with much noxious effluvia—need we name the tallow-chandler, the catgut-maker, the bone-boiler, &c.? If the chlorurets are ever manufactured on a large scale and vended at a low price, their employment in premises where these trades are carried on, will ensure at once the health of the workmen, and the comfort, indeed safety, in one point of view, of the neighbourhood.

With regard to the correct preparation of the chlorurets (a point not to be overlooked) the reader of Mr. Alcock's volume will find an entire section devoted to the subject, in which the process of Labarraque and others is fully detailed; and an incidental notice is taken of Mr. Tennant's manufacture at Glasgow;—the mode also of testing the quality and strength of the chlorurets is taught; and that of M. Gay Lussac recommended as preferable; a representation of his apparatus for the purpose being given by way of frontispiece to the book.

To sum up—this is a subject by no means limited to the members of a single profession, but calculated, from its various bearings, to come home, at some period or other of his life, to every man's practical experience. We, therefore, urgently call the attention of the public towards it. Let it be thoroughly investigated, sifted, and pronounced upon by those who possess the requisite acquirements. To facilitate such enlarged inquiry, we cannot conceive a work better adapted than that before us; and we earnestly invite the scientific classes of society in particular, and the public in general, to its study and perusal.

Vagaries in quest of the Wild and the Whimsical, by Pierce Shafton, Gent. 1 vol. 12mo.

If we were to begin our notice of this little volume by pointing out faults in syntax and prosody, and by expressing our doubts as to the correctness with which certain Swiss and Italian localities are described, we should perform a thankless office, and meet repulsively the warm-

hearted advances of an author who has evinced considerable talent and a fertile imagination in the work before us; suffice it then, that there are discrepancies which we hope to see corrected in a second edition.

The "Vagaries" consist of tales and essays in prose, and poetic sketches, some of which are very beautiful, and we regret extremely that our limits prevent us from giving our readers the "Song for May Morning," than which we do not remember many things, from our contemporary poets, that have given us more pleasure.

To begin with the beginning:—our author introduces himself "Character Hunting," and we cannot do better than let him give a sketch of his own, which may be easily made out from the following extract:—

"Although my vagaries may not always be in keeping, I will promise as much cheerfulness as the natural caprice of my temper will allow. Unluckily a bundle of horrors appears, at the present day, as necessary an item in the stock in trade of a writer, as a bundle of pens. Judging from the lugubrious strain of our modern novelists and poets, no man ought to commence writing without being exceedingly miserable, or previously crucised in love. I have, to confess the truth, very little sympathy for those sorrows which are made known to all the world; and unfortunately cannot estimate that grief which is to break the heart in a stanza or madrigal. Give me the being who loves, like myself, to court Nature when her smiles are the brightest—the hand which would not intentionally touch a string of the heart that never responded with a joyous note. I hate the selfish being who merely throws the load off his own shoulders to encumber those of his neighbours; or who, when his heart is illumined with joy, shuts it up, lest it should be evaporated in another's."

A coach company at a village inn, detained there by accident, agree, to while away the time "after the most approved fashion of fellow-travellers in misfortune," that each should "entertain the rest with a story, an anecdote, or a song." Of all the tales that result from this arrangement, we like best "My first Appearance on the Stage," though we think that some will give the preference to the "Adventure on the Apennines," and others, perhaps, to "The Young Lady's Tale." Of the sketches that follow these, we hardly know which to select; and, as we cannot give extracts from any, must refer our readers to the volume itself. Perhaps we should have mentioned before, that the author has been particularly happy in the choice of the mottoes he has used;—they are characteristic and beautiful.

A General View of the present System of Public Education in France, &c. Preceded by a short History of the University of Paris before the Revolution. By David Johnston, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

From the introduction to this very comprehensive, ably arranged, and as ably detailed account of public education in France, it is gratifying to learn that we are indebted for its publication to the recent appointment to inquire into the

state of the Scottish Universities, no less than to the rapidly growing interest attaching to the discussion of the general subject; for we are convinced that it is only to such unanimity of public opinion, seconded by the combined efforts of public men of acknowledged influence and talent, that we can confidently look for those improvements, essential, in modern systems of education, to keep pace with the progressive character and wants of modern society. On this ground we consider every historical exposition of the kind before us a valuable addition to the stock of information so important for the remodelling of former systems of education, and in the formation of those to come. The best results to the cause of general science and education may thus be anticipated; enlightened inquiry aided by ample materials for observation, and comparison between respective systems already reduced to practice, affording the likeliest means for attaining the highest degree of excellence in all human institutions. If the object, therefore, be the most perfect intellectual discipline adapted to youth, we ought to examine into the operation and results of the laws, regulations, and courses of study in the different faculties, colleges, and inferior schools, composing the long established universities in different countries, embracing as many of the tried advantages, and avoiding as many of the errors, as is compatible with human prudence. The institutions of France, as here developed, offer much, we think, deserving of consideration, if not of adoption, in the projected improvements of the old, and in the formation of our new systems of public education. That of the University of France must be allowed, in many respects, to be very complete.

"The progression followed," observes Dr. J. "in the distribution of the several branches of literature; the excellent arrangement of the inferior schools, which leaves little to desire on the head of elementary education; and the absolute necessity of completing a thorough preliminary course of philosophical and general study before entering the faculties, merit great and deserved admiration."

Briefly to convey some farther idea of the most characteristic features and claims to public notice of this elaborate and well-digested treatise—conferring a degree of public benefit at the present moment,—it may be observed that, full of information and judicious remarks, as it appears, nothing has been advanced that is not founded upon official documents and personal observation, during a residence, as we are informed, of considerable length in France. What will go far, we are sure, to invite farther investigation of the merits of those successive modes of discipline adopted so early in the University of Paris down to the period of the present Royal University of France, is, their points of resemblance with, and the influence which they formerly exercised over similar institutions in this country. The old Parisian professors, with their pupils of different nations, very early spread themselves over various parts of Italy and Germany; and at the invitation of the English monarchs a number were induced to settle either at Cambridge or at Oxford. It would farther appear that much of the original frame-work and spirit of the parent institution

was introduced by these professors into the new universities in other states whither choice or accident impelled them. The colleges attached to the University of Paris consisted at first only of dwellings for the pupils; but subsequently they assumed a different character, as was the case also in other cities. But the celebrated ecclesiastical one of the Sorbonne was founded in 1250; that of Navarre in 1304, which was far better conducted than most of the other colleges—often in danger of total subversion, owing to the extent of their abuses, and even threatening the very existence of the University itself. It experienced various shocks, both in its credit and its privileges, from the frequent and fatal collision of its students with the citizens, many characteristic anecdotes of which are related, uniformly terminating in the loss of more or less valuable privileges, previously enjoyed by the University.

"The year 1229," observes Dr. J. "must thus be considered as an epoch of great interest. . . . At this time, also, King Henry II. of England, anxious to benefit as far as he could his own subjects, held forth such inducements as caused many of the most celebrated teachers to repair to that country. By an express edict, he granted to all who should settle in an English university, privileges of the highest order; and there is no doubt that the first dawn of the celebrity since enjoyed by the schools of Oxford and Cambridge had its rise in this partial degradation and dispersion of the University of Paris."

We much regret that our limits will not permit us to enter upon an exposition of the more important particulars, which most challenge attention at the present period, and confer most importance as connected with existing institutions, described in this general view, and so well calculated to direct us in similar plans. These descriptions consist of the regular courses of scientific and classical education in France at different periods, elucidated by tables and explanations which bring the whole subject more perspicuously and palpably under review. Finally, a large portion, of its interest is derived from the wide field of comparison it opens with existing institutions, and the chances for improvement it affords.

Practical Hints on Light and Shade in Painting, illustrated by Examples from the Italian, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, by John Burnet. 4to.

Before the publication of his "*Hints on Composition in Painting*," Mr. Burnet was well known to the public as an artist of great talent and originality—that useful and excellent work evinced his powers as an author, and added materially to his already established reputation in the former capacity. The work now before us is the second part of his design, and we are glad to find that the encouragement it has met with has induced him to announce the third part, "*On the general Management of Colour in a Picture*."

The "*Hints on Light and Shade in Painting*" illustrate, and are illustrated by, a series of engravings, which exemplify the magical effects that may be produced by a proper management of mere white and black, and clearly prove how nugatory all attempts at excellence in the pictorial

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art must be without a thorough knowledge of the principles of this peculiar branch of it. Independently of their merit as illustrations of the subject, the engravings are really "*gems of art*," selected from the works of many of the great masters, who appear to have arrived at the same results in this particular, whether they sought them on the shores of the German Ocean or on those of the Mediterranean Sea.

Mr. Burnet has conferred a lasting obligation on the fine arts: from his "*Hints*" the professor may learn, and the incipient artist may be instructed;—amateurs may become connoisseurs, and every one who would know rightly to admire, and justly to condemn, may acquire the power by a careful perusal of them.

A Memoir, addressed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, on the Planting and Rearing of Forest Trees, &c.

We have been much pleased with this valuable little treatise, short as it is inasmuch as it perfectly coincides with the view we have long entertained on the same subject. To us, indeed, it discovers nothing new; but it is quite satisfactory, from the various proofs and experiments it contains, in removing, we should hope, any previous scepticism on the part of our country gentlemen and landowners of every denomination, as to the most economical and speedy method of cultivating their plantations and forests, so as to insure the shortest returns for the expense laid out upon them. It is a well established fact, though hitherto not sufficiently disseminated and acted upon, that such objects can only be attained by a liberal and judicious display in the first instance, which will at once insure a handsome profit, and obviate all necessity, in future cultivation, of farther expense.

Poetry and Poets: being a Collection of the choicest Anecdotes relative to the Poets of every Age and Nation. By Richard Ryan, Author of "*Poems on Sacred Subjects*," "*Ballads on the Fictions of the Ancient Irish*," &c. In 3 vols. Illustrated with Engravings.

To such lovers of literary anecdote and light reading as entertain no desire to consult those more abundant sources of amusement and information which supply many of the agreeable miscellanies of the day, a compilation like the present will doubtless boast some attractions. It is wholly of a miscellaneous character, pretending to no kind of method or arrangement, and no reference to authorities beyond what the anecdotes themselves contain. A number of them, indeed, seem to be drawn from works sufficiently obvious; others are of a more novel and varied character; and a few relate to Irish traditions and characters, for which it would appear that we are indebted to the author. There are not a few, likewise, extracted from foreign literature, and celebrated characters of every country, which convey a favourable idea of the extent of the author's reading and research. Yet its chief merit, perhaps, like that of all similar works, consists in the advantage it affords of beguiling some leisure hour; of taking

up and laying down at any moment, at any page or volume indifferently, without any risk of interrupting the thread of a dropped narrative, or the approaching denouement of a novel.

The *Antiquities of Athens*, measured and delineated by James Stuart, F. R. S. and F. S. A., and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects. A new Edition, with a Supplementary Volume of new Matter.

The value of Stuart's "*Antiquities of Athens*," as a work of art, and the important effects which it has produced upon the architecture of England, have been duly estimated by every architect and connoisseur who have had the good fortune of being acquainted with its contents. It has long held a paramount situation in every good, as well as in every professional library in the kingdom; but as perfect copies with fine impressions of the plates were getting scarce, the spirited publishers of the edition now before us, have done the arts an essential service by their undertaking, and have rendered the valuable contents of this brilliant casket of Grecian gems more accessible to the student by the moderation of its price, and of more value than it has hitherto been, to the dilettanti, by its numerous and important additions to the parent stock.

The editor of the first three volumes, Mr. William Kinnard, an architect, has added to them many additional notes and annotations from his own personal observations in Greece, as well as from the researches of brother travellers. These additions are full of interest, not only on account of the information which they contain, but for the corrections which they give to the errata of the old edition, which render the work as desirable to the architect and the builder, as to the connoisseur and the antiquary.

Both works, that is to say, the original three volumes of Stuart, edited by Mr. Kinnard, and the fourth volume of new and previously unedited subjects, by Messrs. C. R. Cockerell, T. L. Donaldson, and other professional travellers, are now in course of regular periodical publication. Of the former, eighteen parts, and of the latter, five parts are now before the public; by which we are enabled to judge of the value of the new volume, as well as of the additions to, and republication of the old. It may be necessary to observe, that the new edition is on a smaller scale than the former, and that a large paper edition of the new volume is also printed to bind with the old edition of Stuart, and with the *Antiquities of Attica*, and of *Ionia*, published by the Society of Dilettanti, to which it also forms a suitable companion.

The vignettes of the old edition are collected and condensed into separate plates, connected with the chapters to which they belong. The mere picturesque views are given on a reduced scale, but with satisfactory fidelity; and all the architectural and sculptural contours and details, with their respective dimensions, purified of former errors, are engraved with the greatest accuracy. The wrapper, or cover of the number, is a beautiful *melange* of Athenian architecture, composed by that picturesque artist, the elder Mr. Gandy, engraved in a spirited and characteristic style by Mr. Boys.

The Numbers of the fourth or new volume, which are now before us, from I. to XV. consist of plans, elevations, sections, contours, details, and a picturesque view of the Temple of Apollo Epicureus at Bassæ, near Phigaleia, and other antiquities in the peninsula of Peloponnesus, which are ably illustrated by the pen and pencil of Mr. T. L. Donaldson. The portico of this temple, which is Doric, and hexastyle, is one of the finest specimens of that harmony of proportion which distinguishes the architecture of Greece above that of any other country in the world. The Temple itself, on the plan, is peripteral with sixteen columns on the flanks, hexastyle in front and rear, and, as is conjectured, hypæthral.

These parts of the new volume also contain delineations and dimensions of the entrance-gate and other antiquities of the city of Messene; of a curious conduit and reservoir at Tusculum, which is perhaps the earliest specimen of a pointed arch in existence; and a very ingenious dissertation on the form, arrangement and construction of the Greek theatres.

The other parts of the new volume will, we understand, consist of unedited details from the Parthenon, the Propyleion, &c. and of fragments and ornaments from Athens, Delos, &c. There will also be a selection of engravings from the Elgin marbles and drawings at the British Museum, of such subjects as are necessary to the completion of Stuart's great work, or of general interest to the artist and the antiquary.

The general plan of the Acropolis, re-engraved with considerable variations from that in the old edition, is much improved by the introduction of many buildings that were overlooked by Stuart and Revett. The interior of the Parthenon, parts of the Propyleion, and the position of the temple of Victory Apteros, are given with more precision; and the plan of the walls, and the stratified form of the rocky base of the citadel are indicated with more accuracy. An imaginary restoration of the Acropolis has not been attempted; but the editors have introduced a more detailed delineation of it, according with the state of it at the time of Stuart, from original observations recently made at Athens by them.

The editor of the new edition of the original work, in observing upon Stuart's remark, that unless exact copies of these beautiful fabrics of Greece, now in ruins, be speedily made, they will all drop into oblivion, says, that "the havoc committed on the antiquities of Athens exceeds all anticipation; and if we allow in an equal ratio for destruction back to the age of Constantine, Athens must indeed of all others have been the city most worthy of the songs of the poet, and of the veneration of the artist."

In 1780, James Stuart, surnamed from his great and eminently successful undertaking, "the Athenian," and Nicholas Revett, its original proposer, employed the period of five years, from the time of their leaving Rome, reaching and residing at Athens, and in returning from Athens to London, in studying, measuring and delineating the principal architectural and sculptural antiquities of that celebrated city.

In 1764, the Society of Dilettanti in London

+ Stuart and Revett were in Greece from 1780 to 1785.

entered into an engagement with Dr. Chandler, a learned and investigating man, Mr. Revett, who had separated himself from his former coadjutor Stuart, and Mr. Pars, an elegant draftsman and painter, to undertake the remaining antiquities of Athens, which Stuart and Revett had left unfinished, and other parts of Greece; and during a sojourn of nearly two years at the expense of that distinguished body, they collected the principal materials for that other important work, the *Antiquities of Ionia*.

Since writing the above, the publishers of this excellent edition of the works of the first reviver of Greek architecture have produced three more numbers, up to 21, which close the second volume. The new notes possess the same character of deep reading and acute investigation that distinguish those of the former numbers; and amount in quantity and in length almost to those of the original, which are all given as faithfully as the text. Our readers will thus perceive what a valuable addition to the architectural literature of the country is here presented to them.

Although we have exceeded our limits, we must claim leave to mention the portrait with which these volumes are embellished. A portrait of Stuart was till now a desideratum, for we had no one but the profile in a fur cap, which is introduced in one of his views, and engraved as a curiosity in the title-page of "*Rudiments of Ancient Architecture*." The publishers have now for the first time engraved one, painted in Rome by an artist of the name of Proven (which by the way they have erroneously spelled Proben) who painted several other Englishmen of that period. It is exquisitely and (what is a far higher character) most faithfully engraved, in the line manner, by Mr. W. C. Edwards.

The Secret Correspondence of Madame de Maintenon, with the Princess des Ursins; from the original MSS. in possession of the Duke de Choiseul. Translated from the French, in three volumes.

The chief source of interest and gratification to be met with in these letters consists, perhaps, more in the manner than the matters of which they treat. These were already become, even in their more trifling and minute particulars, sufficiently familiar to us, inasmuch that it is but slightly upon political grounds that the present work rests its claims to public notice. Dictated by an able and accomplished, though a calculating and selfish being, there is little in the entire correspondence calculated to raise our opinion of the writers, or of the court connections and intrigues in which they were at once the dupers and the duped. Of a truth, it affords a melancholy and wretched picture enough, were any wanting, of the corroding cares of a life of successful intrigue and ambition—a picture that requires to be set off with all the little flatteries, anecdotes, and other amusing topics with which the familiar correspondence of illustrious ladies is sure to abound. But there is even less of this courtly *badinage* in the letters before us—especially being French, than we should have conjectured; and they require all the advantage of the easy and spirited translation in which they appear, to carry us through many frivolous topics

connected with the solemn vanities of the Grande Monarque. With some classes of readers, however, we doubt not but the work will boast considerable interest, from its variety of court topics, such as they are, with its little traits and sketches of contemporary characters—even more than from the most pressing state reasons in the world.

In this species of information, though not expressed with all the liveliness or eloquence peculiar to a Madame de Sévigné, or a Ninon de l'Enclos, the correspondence will hardly disappoint any class of readers. The sort of saintly reputation enjoyed by Madame de Maintenon, contrasted with other court-favourites, and to which she was so long indebted for her influence, might have enabled her to perform some good and charitable actions, in particular as regards the persecutions of the Huguenots; but she was always too prudent to hazard her loss of power. Born in 1635 (not 1636, as stated by mistake in the Preface,) under most unpromising circumstances, she at length succeeded, by dint of affected simplicity and plain dealing, in riveting her fetters upon Louis, after procuring the downfall of her own patroness at court—the beautiful Madame de Montespan.

Elizabeth de Bruce. By the Author of *Clan Albin*.

Like most of this very talented but unequal writer's productions of the same class, the work before us displays great variety of opposite qualities,—not a few inconsistencies and incongruities, combined with strong and redeeming traits of deep pathos and power. From the too frequent occasions, indeed, in which he either rises above or sinks, as it were, below himself, there would assuredly be no small difficulty in forming any thing like a correct estimate of his average merits. We much prefer, therefore, receiving what he can afford to give us in his own way, without stopping to discuss the cause,—

"*Beatus qui rerum potest cognoscere causas*!"—being content to set off our little disappointments against the agreeable surprises we alternately meet with as we proceed, and happy in the enjoyment of the positive degree of entertainment that doubtless preponderates throughout the work. The story of Elizabeth de Bruce is far from forming an exception to the application of this general remark; we feel deeply interested in the opening and first portions of the volumes, the details of which, subsequently, become too extended and overloaded, to a degree of somewhat unromantic weariness as we approach the close. Accordingly the work has many faults; but may perhaps boast still more beauties; the descriptive parts are often very fine and eloquent, in particular where the author drops the Scotch dialect, which, however palatable to more northern ears, is sooner apt to cloy in the South. Neither is the interest attaching to the plot, any more than that of the characters, sufficiently condensed and well sustained; the narrative, though often clever and amusing, is too diffuse, and the whole might perhaps have been judiciously included within two thirds of its present extent. In such reduced shape, we scruple not to assert, that it would have formed a far more interesting

and agreeable addition to our valuable stock of new novels, most of which rise far above the pitch of mediocrity. Still the present work is rich in traits of genuine character, and abundant proofs of the spirit and vigour of the writer in scenes that call forth his best powers. Thus the heroine is a character, whose genuine interestingness and attractions are often finely developed, and well sustained even until the close. Too many heavy and extraneous scenes intervene to disturb the main interest and continuity of the narrative, which displays, however, no inconsiderable share of humour, and a few scenes not unworthy of the great master magician himself.

Poems. By Eliza Acton. 12mo. pp. 140.

The typography of this elegant little volume does much credit to the provincial press from which it issues, and the contents of its pages are distinguished by ease, grace, and sweetness of versification, and by the perfect purity and rectitude of the sentiments expressed. In the present example, however, (as in so many similar ones) it is matter of regret to see a tone of melancholy, and a feeling of weariness and disgust at life, giving the character to almost every page, and contributing to plant and nourish in the breasts of those who read, the same dejected temper of mind. The apology, but not the recommendation, of this and similar writings, doubtless is, that the writers are led to think and write by the very circumstance that they are themselves the victims of the sorrows, the tinge of which they contribute to throw over the thoughts of their readers through the simple and natural expression of their own griefs. In the fair author of these "Poems" we regret to discover, through the medium of her verses, an amiable female, sickly in body, and with "a mind diseased;" the misfortune, in both cases, apparently attributable to disappointed love;—love disappointed through the general worthlessness of its object. Several of the poems are obviously addressed to a young man who has forfeited his title to the fair one's esteem by his misconduct towards others than herself. The breathings of a kind and affectionate boom discover themselves in the mean time, through the whole collection of these numerous but short "Poems;" together with an eye for the beauties of nature, and a heart for their delights; particularly the beauties of the heavens, those never failing sources of delight to the young, the tender, the innocent, the thoughtful,—and, above all, to the unhappy!

Letters to a Friend, on the State of Ireland, the Roman Catholic Question, and the General Merits of Constitutional Religious Distinctions. By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F.S.A. 3 vols. 8vo.

We do not, in the least, agree with Mr. Kendall in his opinions as to this important question, though we confess that we have been interested in the perusal of his book. His opposition to the measure of emancipating our Catholic brethren, is not combined with abuse, nor does he, like some of the enemies of the cause, content himself with a bare and supercilious denial of its claims, as if it was not necessary to argue the question. He fails, indeed, to make

out his case to our satisfaction, because we think that no considerations of state expediency ought to weigh against the abstract and eternal rights of a number of human beings, who, in intellect and moral elevation, are at least equal to their oppressors; but still, Mr. Kendall states his reasons candidly, and seems more inclined to enter into a fair debate with his opponents, than to ridicule and vilify them. This is a rare virtue in a political controversialist; we say *political*, because although the question pretends to be chiefly religious, it would be wilful blindness not to see that it is, on one side at least, nothing more nor less than a struggle for the monopoly of state power. One of the most prominent and agreeable features of the present work is, that while Mr. Kendall makes the support of the emancipation by Mr. Canning one of his grand objects of attack, he treats that gentleman's motives, as well as general political character, with the most distinguished and uniform respect. As to the sixty-nine Protestant peers, who are subscribers to certain resolutions, dated from the Duke of Buckingham's house in Pall Mall, Mr. Kendall speaks of these with much detail and with no less severity.

But the Roman Catholic question is only one of the topics discussed in the present work. The general state of Ireland engrosses much of the author's attention; and all his readers will readily acknowledge that a want of commiseration for the real sufferings of Ireland, a want of zeal for what he believes to be its true interests, a want of respectful estimate of the value of that portion of the empire, a want of confidence in the practicability of reforming whatever is defective in the present state of Irish society, forms no part of the sentiments of the author. We may add, in conclusion, that the style of the work, in a literary point of view, is excellent, and that much and various and valuable knowledge is incidentally displayed in its pages.

National Tales, by Thomas Hood, Author of "Whims and Oddities," and one of the Authors of "Odes and Addresses to Great People." 2 vols. post 8vo. With Illustrations from the Drawings of T. Dighton.

We have been greatly pleased with these two volumes of Tales, and are of opinion, to use a trade phrase, that they will make a greater hit, than even the "Whims and Oddities" of the same writer, distinguished as the success of that work was. It is not that we think there is more abstract talent in the present than in the former production; but that, after all our admiration has been excited by the wit and eccentricity and fancy of "Whims and Oddities," we shall find that the illustration of human nature, in its various moods and circumstances, is a more endearing and valuable thing; though it implies a task to which few are competent. The present author has, however, been bold enough to undertake it; and he has succeeded, without at all drawing upon that which has already gained him so much celebrity, and which might be called the grotesque part of his genius. This, excellent and lively as it was, he appears to have laid aside until it shall suit him to set it again in motion

for the diversion of his readers; and he now appears as a keen inspector of the human heart, looking no less at the breadth of its natural meriment than into the depth of its natural sorrow. This is a remarkable change. In general, writers of burlesque possess only one faculty:—they see every thing through one medium, and cannot, even in serious subjects, divest their thoughts of caricature. But Mr. Hood's is not, like theirs, an "extravagant and erring spirit;" not "extravagant," because, notwithstanding its humour and volatility, it can confine its resources to the investigation of whatever requires to be patiently examined; and not "erring," because it sees at once into the truth of whatever it undertakes to depict, whether of passion, or of gentler pathos, or merriment, or of external character, as modified by the influences of birth, country, education, &c.

If we were to liken the "National Tales" to any thing, we should say that they resembled, in style and general treatment, the stories in "The Decameron" of Boccaccio. Like the earlier narratives in that great work, they are short; and we do not hesitate to say, that in spirit and general interest they surpass any collection of *novellettes* in the English language.

We must not omit to state that the volumes are characteristically illustrated by the drawings of a very promising young artist, Mr. Thomas Dighton; and the whole work appears to us admirably calculated for promotion to the shelves of the judicious, and to the softer and still more interesting honours of the boudoir.

Dame Rebecca Berry, or Court Scenes in the Reign of Charles the Second. 3 vols. 12mo.

This, we understand, is the work of a lady. Charles the Second's is a hazardous era, it must be confessed, for a writer of the gentler sex, who, in her contemplation of "Scenes" in the reign of the dissipated king, must be in not a little danger of having her modesty startled. Our author, however, has steered with great discretion through those pleasant, but shocking times, and has given to her readers, with singular felicity, a picture of the Court Scenes, in which none of the spirit is lost, while none of the grossness is retained. This is a dextrous achievement; and will enable ladies and "families" to acquaint themselves with the pranks and revels and wit of the "merry monarch" and his gay companions. This, however, is not the only feature of the work; there is much pathos in it, as well as brilliance and mirth; and the more homely and national character of Englishmen and Englishwomen is depicted no less than the half French personages who composed what was then termed "high life." The plot principally consists of the fortunes of a girl of humble birth, who was, by the consent of her parents, consigned to the care of a rich and half-crazy astrologer. This worthy, terrified at his own predictions as to the fate of the innocent being whom he had adopted as his child, resolves to frustrate the stars by exposing her to a premature death—a fate which, by an unlooked-for interposition, is

averted. This is an admirable ground-work for a novel of stirring incidents; and from this, the story ramifies into many interesting circumstances and events, in which the celebrated persons of the age are made to act as agents. In notices so brief as ours necessarily are, it is not possible to detail the plots of such works as we venture to pronounce a critical opinion on; and the difficulty is the greater in proportion to the merit and pregnancy of the book reviewed. We are, therefore, specially admonished in the present instance to refrain from analysis, though we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of making one extract, if it be only to show with what spirit and verisimilitude the author makes her characters talk. The following, then, presents us Rochester to the life:—

"Here," said Rochester, taking a parcel of letters and papers from his bosom—"take this (putting a letter into his hand) to Mrs. Barry at the theatre, and tell her I'll call myself to-morrow—but that the king has changed his mind about 'Tom Essence.'—Then go to José Corvo, the Jew perfumer, and tell him to send me four bottles of the same Greek smoke, as he calls it, that he sent me last week;—and eight dozen more of those pastille hearts, (the only ones which really consume,) but mind, he is to send them to Tower Street,—not on any account to the Mall;—then go thou on to Tower Street, as if thy heels had wings, (as I sometimes verily think they have,) and bring the dresses we wore to-day at Greenwich, (or rather the fellows to them,) and put into thy hump the diary I have kept since I've turned astrologer,—thou'lt find it tied round with that blue girdle of Mrs. Middleton's in the drawer where I keep the ready-made horoscopes."

This is a piquant ending to a gallant speech. Mrs. Middleton's girdle! What a charm is in that word *Miss*! *Miss* Middleton's girdle (even if such a monosyllable had in those days been in vogue) would have been nothing in the comparison, "flat and unprofitable." We have a crotchet in our head touching the fascination of this prefix, which some of these days we will state at large; it would make a very touching and edifying essay. In the mean time, we propose the following queries to the curious. Does the superior attraction consist in the circumstance that *Miss* implies full womanhood, which *Miss* does not? or does it spring from a recollection of that line in the Epithalamium of Dr. Donne, where he says to the bride,—

"To-day put on *perfection* and a woman's name?"

or is it because we associate, with the word, the idea of tender control and possession? or are married women more agreeable than spinsters? There is much in the last reason.

We must not omit, in conclusion, to speak of the exquisite delineation of the character of Lady Cordelia, the original of whom we think we can refer to a living lady of rank, of whose eloquence and genius it is not an overcharged portrait.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE new opera, at this house, called "Englishmen in India," is one of the happiest of its kind—light, various, bustling, and full of opportunities for the actors and the composer. It is true that its plot is improbable, and its characters impossible; but what then? An opera is necessarily any thing but an exhibition of nature—a *lusus artis*, in which the great excellence is to have something of every thing and much of nothing. For such a composition, British India is a good scene; because it admits of the picturesque attitudes and forms of savage life, and the lively absurdities and rich vulgarity which only an advanced stage of civilization can produce. Here we have the pensive Indian girl, cherishing in secret a love for her gallant preserver, and holding mysterious intercourse with the chief of her tribe, a guest in the house of the worthy Nabob Sir Matthew Scraggs, and his lady, and with Miss Sally Scraggs for her playmate; and thus a variety of striking extravagances are gaily interwoven without shocking the reason, and pleasing alternately the eye and the ear. To detail the plot would be worse than idle; it is enough to name the characters and those who perform them, and to say that all have "ample room and verge" for their powers. Miss Stephens is the love-sick Gulnare—looking an embodied sentiment—and suggesting by her looks and voice ideas of fond and delicate attachment, which it would be hard to translate into words. Cooper, her deliverer, is a gallant soldier, rather too apt to take the young lady at her word; Braham, her disappointed lover, sings with the inspiration of youth, "as if he should never grow old;" and Wallack, her Indian relation, makes a striking figure in the background, while he takes advantage of the misunderstandings of her English friends, to persuade her to fly to the home of her fathers. Then, by way of relief to romance, we have Dowton, the warm, hearty citizen, transplanted from Cheap-side, luxuriating in his coarseness; Mrs. Davison, his affecting, lisping wife, disgusted with her honest husband, and eager to assume a vice if she has it not; Miss Kelly and Harley, a precious pair, smit with the love of the stage-lamps and of each other, rioting in folly; and Gattie, an admirable French coxcomb. All these favourite performers seem to enjoy their parts, especially Miss Kelly, who is more than usually jocund; and

the effect of their combined efforts is delightful. There is nothing very original in the music, which is arranged by Bishop; the scenery is superb, though, we suspect, not very like Calcutta; and the opera, if not worth all the mystery which was thrown round its authorship, is creditable to the talents of Mr. Wallace, who appears to be the writer, and profitable to the manager.

Mr. Kean, manfully struggling with pain and infirmity, which would have utterly depressed a less ardent spirit, has repeated some of his principal characters to excellent and attentive houses. That a diminution of physical power has been apparent in them is true; but his mind has never been more active, and perhaps never shone so vividly; and his loss of strength has been felt more by the audience as a proof of the critical situation of his health, than as a present drawback from his acting. His Richard is perhaps an exception; for, in the miserable compilation substituted for Shakspeare's idea, there is little besides mere energy to give a seeming unity to the part, and when a fiery and regal impatience is subdued, the prominent attraction is gone. But the beauty—the thoughtful and affecting beauty—of his Hamlet, Sir Giles Overreach, and parts of Macbeth and Lear, has been seen more clearly and felt more deeply for the absence of the noise and brilliant trickery by which they were surrounded. His Hamlet, which had ever some passages of exquisite tenderness and truth, as those in which his filial love and reverence are expressed, and that half-counterfeited half-real distraction in which he speaks roughly to Ophelia, and then melts with sorrow and love at the thought of having wronged a being so fair, but which was generally too angular and pointed, is now milder and more graceful. That striking picture of old English tyranny, his Sir Giles Overreach, if it has lost some of its vivid colouring, has grown mellowed, and is humanized by a more felicitous intermixture of parental fondness and pride. The first act of his Macbeth was always bad, and bad it is still—without passion or grandeur; but the scene after the murder, which, in his most vigorous days, was one of the most impressive in the drama, is even more perfect now. Never surely was there a picture combining so much horror with so much pathos and poetical sweetness. His wild delirium of remorse for murder newly committed, is broken by tones which touch the finest chords of sympathy with-

in us, and which fitly express those soothing illustrations with which this awful play is embossed over, almost as plentifully as Romeo and Juliet, or the Midsummer Night's Dream. In the apostrophe to "the innocent sleep," which he must never know again, his voice seems involuntarily to dally with the tranquil beauties of the image, as accustomed to such associations, and loth to part from them; and in the quiet agony with which he exclaims, "I could not say Amen, when they did say God bless us!" he awakens thoughts which do indeed "lie too deep for tears." All in his Lear that ever was good is good still; the better for some omissions of violence which only showed the incapacity of the art of acting to equal the best conceptions of the poet. He is now "a poor, infirm, weak and despised old man"—he never was the king, or the grief-inspired philosopher, and now touches the more because he attempts no longer to astonish.

A lady named Brothers has appeared as Mrs. Haller with decent success. She has a face which, when in repose, is expressive of mild resignation: but her voice is feeble, and her style of speaking in the worst taste of measured monotony. Mr. Kean played the Stranger, a part as unsuited to his powers as any in the whole range of the drama, with some redeeming touches of feeling; but the general impression was that of coldness and weakness.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Miss Jarman, who for some time has been gathering reputation at Dublin and Bath, has made her appearance at this House, and performed three leading parts, requiring great and various powers, Juliet, Lady Townley, and Mrs. Beverley. Her personal qualifications for the high line she has adopted are of no mean order. She is tall; rather too slender for her height; her face is finely formed, though her features are too small to be capable of strong effect on a large stage; and her voice is, though not of great compass or power, clear and sweet in tone. Her carriage is ladylike and easy; and she is not only free from all provincialisms of manner, but (which is more rare and more important) from those mannerisms of the day, by which genius has contrived to do so much harm to art. As a tragic actress, her *forte* lies decidedly in the picturesque, as distinguished from the passionate—she acts poetry, but she does not speak it so as to make it felt—she obviously thinks more of the situation than of the dialogue, which in some parts is a decided advan-

tage, but not in the heroines of Shakspeare. Her Juliet presented several truly eloquent pictures, of which the finest were her acting the soliloquy before she takes the potion, and her death. In the first, she expressed most vividly the strange images of death which pass over her mind, and hinted the madness of horror in which she might awaken, not as present realities, but as shadows passing over the mind and agitating the thoughts. In the last scene, she fell at a distance from Romeo, struggled towards him in the agony of death, just touched his hand, and sunk beside him, as if it were happiness so to die—thus restoring the sense of beauty which pervades the genuine play, and has been so rudely broken by the shocking interpolation of the Prompter's copy. On the other hand, she failed in exhibiting the gusts and changes of emotion—as in the scene where she hears of Romeo's banishment, and in that where she seeks counsel for the Friar in her despair. There was no depth of sorrow in her delivery of the words "O break my heart, poor bankrupt, break at once!"—no triumphant assertion of love in her reproof of the Nurse's attack on her three hours' husband—no heroic grandeur in the development of her sentiments to the Friar, when she eagerly embraces his fearful scheme. She played the early scenes very cleverly, after the received custom of the theatre—that is, with the airs and coquetish graces of the boarding-school, which it unhappily pleased Miss O'Neil to affect, and which Miss Kelly only, of all her many successors, had courage to disdain. In the garden scene, she minced her words, looked down as if she blushed, and played all the little antics which are so charming in a young lady from school, but which ill become Juliet. True, she is but a child when the play begins; but now she has expanded into a woman and a heroine, under the influence of a passion intense, fervid, tragical. "Her bounty is as boundless as the sea; her love as deep"—her language frank, open, earnest, bidding "farewell to compliment;" her purposes solemn and decided. Can any one read such verses as these, without feeling that they are to be spoken gravely and simply?

— O gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully :
Or if thou think'st I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be perverse, and say thee
nay,
So thou wilt woo; but else not for the
world.

In truth, fair Montague, I am too fond ;
 And, therefore, thou mayst think my
 'haviour light,
 But, trust me, gentleman, I'll prove more
 true
 Than those that have more cunning to be
 strange."

Miss Jarman, as is now expected from Juliet, made a great deal of the coaxing scene with the Nurse—which, as played, is an interpolation, not in the stage copy, but in the acting—and which, though always productive of considerable applause, is to us, at best, but a pretty impertinence. There are two or three lines in Shakspeare expressive of Juliet's eagerness to obtain the intelligence on which the happiness of her life depends; and out of this what a long "baby treat" is made! What wheedling infantine tones; what repetition of the words "sweet nurse," and "honey nurse;" what pouting and smiling, and chuckling under the chin, till the great girl throws herself into the old woman's lap, and the delight of the audience is complete. Whether this exhibition is graceful in itself when the performer is a well-grown lady of ripe age, is a delicate question; but we object to the whole as out of character and out of season. Even if Juliet would have assumed the manner of the nursery on such an occasion, there is no room for the exhibition in a tragedy like this—in which passion is born, ripens, and is extinguished in death; and life is curdled into a few short hours. There is no keeping or proportion in the scene as acted in reference to the rest of the play; nay, we believe, it is so acted for this very reason, because it shows the versatility of the actress; and if she should not succeed in the deeper passages, gives her friends reason to anticipate her excellence in Albina Mandeville, or the Country Girl! Miss Jarman has no need of such aids; but if she had omitted the usual points, the scene would have been set down as a failure, and she would have incurred the censure of inaptitude for "the lighter parts" of Juliet, which are commonly regarded as belonging to elegant comedy.

In Mrs. Beverley, Miss Jarman gave proof of more decided tragic power than in Juliet: she was brilliantly successful

in the two prominent passages, the repulse of Stukeley, and the joy at seeing Lewson alive; and the audience were content to lose the level dialogue of this pauper play. Both Romeo and Juliet and The Gamester were excellently cast in all the other characters. Romeo was charmingly played by Mr. Kemble till the last dying struggle, which we think was somewhat too boisterous; and the parts of Mercutio, Friar Lawrence, the Nurse, Tybalt, and the Apothecary, were all represented as well as possible. In the last, Mr. Meadows did what we have never seen before;—he made the sense of pity for the extremity of human suffering and degradation overcome the ludicrous. In the Gamester, Young was Beverley—by far the most complete of his recent tragic performances, except Zanga, which is a grand piece of impassioned music. Warde and Serle were excellent in Stukeley and Lewson.

By these performances Miss Jarman has unquestionably established a claim to be the fair representative of youthful tragedy. In comedy, she has, as yet, scarcely shown cause why she should supersede Miss Chester. Her chief defect, a want of force in the delivery of level dialogue, is more felt than in tragedy, and less redeemed by picturesque action. Her repentant Lady Townley was beautiful; but her triumphant Lady Townley (the better half of the character) was tame. Kemble's Lord Townley is above all praise.

A new farce called "The £100 Note," has been produced from the fertile and piquant pen of Mr. Peake, founded (not, perhaps, quite fairly,) on an anecdote which has been published in the newspapers, relating to the courtship of a favourite actress by her present husband. It is full of pleasantry and pun, but owes its success to Madame Vestris, who plays a giddy girl, smitten by the love of song, with an absolute prodigality of her talents and fascinations. Keeley, Jones, and Bartley, have also agreeable parts; but Madame Vestris is the life and soul of the piece, which she embellishes with snatches of old and new songs, given with all the skill of an accomplished musician, and all the vivacity of a girl who is pouring out the gladness of a merry heart.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

A Macclesfield lass of one and twenty performing at our Italian Theatre, with great applause, one of the most trying and difficult *prime-donne* parts in the whole range of operatic characters, is

a phenomenon of some importance in the History of Music. After this, what can the envious Continentals have to say against the musical taste of the race of John Bull?

This youthful British proficient in musical attainment, is Miss Fanny Ayton, (the daughter of a commercial gentleman of the above place,) who, after a proper and careful course of instruction in the practical part of the art, proceeded to Italy for farther improvement, and soon arrived at a sufficient degree of perfection to obtain engagements in the Land of Song. Miss Ayton latterly sang *prima donna* at La Fenice, in Venice.

This lady's debut on our stage took place on the 3d of February, in the part of Ninetta, in the "Gazza Ladra," and she has since repeated the character for three or four successive Opera nights. We have attended to her performance with care, and a mind perfectly unbiassed; and we shall state our opinion on her qualifications, such as they can be judged of from the representation of one character, with candour and impartiality.

In a singer, the voice naturally forms the foremost object of inquiry; and in this respect, Miss Ayton is much less indebted to nature than to art and study. Her voice is not a *voce di petto*; it is thin, wiry, and, when forced, unpleasantly shrill. These efforts are of the more frequent occurrence, as they are called for to supply the natural defect of strength and fulness. The range is not quite two octaves, the lowest $\bar{2}$ being scarcely audible; the lower octave altogether is weak, and it is only from $\bar{5}$ or $\bar{7}$ upwards, that Miss Ayton's exertions produce effect, and even within that compass, that effect is frequently lost in concerted pieces. In a smaller theatre, with a less numerous orchestra, and a less habitually noisy one than ours, Miss A. would appear to infinitely more advantage.

With regard to skill, study and science, Miss A.'s performance evinces a rare degree of musical tact and cleverness. A pupil of Liverati, she has had the advantage of the best vocal tuition to be obtained in London. But all Mr. Liverati's skill and experience could not have produced such a result, if his endeavours had been unaided by a very favourable natural disposition and infinite assiduity. Miss Ayton's quick perception enables her to see at a glance how things ought to be done, and the same talent and cleverness seem to prompt the readiest means for accomplishing the object in view. We have seen many natives of Great Britain on the Italian musical stage; but none so much imbued with the Italian vocal style as Miss Ayton. The Italian vocal emphasis at the close of a phrase, the full-mouthed finish and various other peculiarities of style, have not escaped her keen observation. She has them all,

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even to the doubling of consonants, such as *per-re-dono* instead of *perdono*, *giorre-no* for *giorno*, &c.; in short, Miss A. is an uncommonly sharp clever girl. Among other advantages thus acquired, is that of a most ready and instantaneous intonation. This is a merit often missed in very great singers; the organs seem to labour in the production of the sound, the instruments have already begun the bar, and the singer sluggishly comes after them. Miss Ayton no sooner moves her lips, but the note is out clean and neat, and the articulation altogether is ready, and as distinct as the delivery in a foreign idiom, not yet fully mastered, can warrant us to expect. Before we have done with the voice, it may be well to caution Miss A. to guard against letting the voice sink in sustained notes. There were some very flat F sharps in "Di Piacer." Upon the whole, however, this lady cannot be said to sing out of tune.

And the acting!—Here again Miss A.'s cleverness does great things, if not all. She is a very clever actress, ready, active, vivacious, and any thing but timid. Her confidence makes her be at home at all times and every where. The "business" of the stage is not for an instant neglected; all seems to be well calculated, and, indeed, well done, particularly in the livelier scenes, in which a quick perception and natural vivacity will, of course, be of greater assistance than in serious and pathetic situations. In the latter, innate feeling must co-operate, if the sensibilities of the audience are to be excited. Such was the Ninetta of Mademoiselle Camporese in the second act, we felt for the sufferings of the innocent victim of circumstantial evidence. Miss Ayton acted the same scenes with great propriety and tact, but the sympathy of the audience was not moved, because there was more cleverness than real feeling displayed. That cleverness and the clear judgment with which Miss A. appears to be gifted, may yet accomplish much, even in that respect, considering her youth; and, judging from only one character we have seen her in, our opinion may be liable to modification hereafter; but as far as that judgment goes at present, we think Miss A.'s *forte* lies not in the tragic or pathetic line; a comic part, such as Rosina in the "Barbiere," would probably suit her powers much better. While on the subject of action, it may be well to add, that the way in which Miss A. makes use of her arms is any thing but pleasing. They are thrown out right and left, and stretched forth on the most trivial occasion; and her walk is also susceptible of improvement; it is too

hurried to be graceful, and the legs, like the arms, are often spread out in an awkward manner.

Some of the imperfections we have noticed were much subdued on a subsequent representation: and altogether Miss A. gained upon our liking very considerably, and earned ample and well-merited applause. We, therefore, can entertain no doubt, with the talents she possesses, that her farther improvement in the career to which she has devoted herself will be great and decisive, so as to render her success proportionate to the zeal with which her studies have been pursued, and to the exertions which her friends have made to give her talents every chance of development.

The other principal characters in this opera were allotted as follows: Madame Vestris resumed her part of Pipo; Curioni played Gianetto, as heretofore; Signor De Begnis had the comic character of the Podesta; and Zucchelli performed the father of Ninetta. Madame Vestris, as usual, looked youthful and blooming, sang well, and acted cheerfully. Curioni, when we saw him, took less pains than on former occasions, and put on a degree of free and easy dragoon-*nonchalance*, not at all necessary, nor pleasing. Perhaps he was not well, for subsequently Signor

Torri was called upon to supply his place, acted more becomingly, but sang worse, and vastly out of tune. On the same night Madame Cornega, at short notice, had to replace Madame Vestris, and gave all the satisfaction that could reasonably be expected under such circumstances.

Signor De Begnis was as droll as ever in the Podesta, and sang with great effect, both in his Scena, and in the concerted pieces. Of Signor Zucchelli's exertions in this opera, it is impossible to speak too highly. His performance was a rich treat not easily to be forgotten. Such a voice, such taste, such musical skill, such purity of intonation, are rarely united in one individual. It is seldom, that in our greatest enjoyments, the possibility of some addition towards absolute perfection, is not within the scope of our imagination. But Zucchelli's Ferdinand may defy the most fastidious criticism. It was perfection indeed.

The opera altogether was well performed, and the fine concerted pieces were executed with great precision and effect.

Meyerbeer's *Margherita d'Anjou* is under rehearsal, in which Madame Brizzi is to make her first appearance; and a grand ballet by Monsieur D'Egville is in active preparation.

VARIETIES.

Russell Institution.—Lectures are in a course of delivery at the Russell Institution in Great Coram street, "On the Sources and Nature of Terrestrial Heat and Light," by Mr. Brayley; "On English Poetry," by Mr. H. Neale; and "On the Application of the Chemical Arts to the Conveniences of Life," by Mr. Partington of the London Institution. The usefulness of the establishment itself in that part of London, and the spirit in which it proceeds, are creditable to the founders, and cannot fail ultimately to increase its attractions with the public of its vicinity.

Royal Society of Literature.—This Society has just made its first appearance in print, by publishing half a volume of its Transactions; and as considerable public interest is attached to such a work, we take a late minute to mention its contents. After the charter, list of members, constitution, &c. &c., there are, an important historical paper relative to Henry V., by Mr. Granville Penn; several curious papers on the origin and affinities of Languages, by Mr. Sharon Turner; observations on the Euphrates, by Sir W.

Ouseley; account of Palimpsest Manuscripts, by Archdeacon Nares; a MS. by Sir J. Harrington, communicated by the Rev. H. J. Todd, throwing much light on the period of Elizabeth and James I.; on a remarkable Coin of Metapontum, by Mr. Millingen; on Coins of Thessaly, by Colonel Leake; Codex of biblical and classical Greek MSS., Mr. Todd; a political-economical Essay, by Mr. Malthus; Edict of Dioclesian, fixing Prices of Articles throughout the Roman Empire, Colonel Leake; and a very interesting Essay, with above twenty plates, on rare Egyptian monuments and inscriptions, by the same gentleman and the Right Hon. C. Yorke. The bare enumeration of the subjects, and of the names of the learned and eminent persons who have discussed them, is enough to vouch for this Part of their Transactions being worthy of the Society.

Scots Universities.—The royal commission for inquiring into the state of the Scotch Universities has finished its business with Glasgow. The commissioners are about to propose a premium of a hundred guineas for the best

essay, on a subject to be given, by a student of Edinburgh College. The adjudication is to take place in April next; and we rejoice to observe a new stimulus of this kind, imparted to the system of education already so successfully cultivated in the North.

Perth Literary Society.—From a Minute published by the Council of Management of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, that provincial institution is vying with the foremost in promoting the cultivation of Letters. A volume of the Transactions, including some curious MSS. in the possession of the Society, is about to be published by subscription, under the auspices of Lord Kinnoull, the president; and among the rest, we cannot but notice the following interesting articles mentioned in the prospectus. A Scottish Chronicle in MS. never printed — (the present copy supposed to be in the author's handwriting) — entitled "The History of Scottish Affairs. Divyded into severall parts, and continued from the yeare of our Lord 1560 (at which time Mr. Buchanan began to write his chronicle), and continued further to this current year.—Albeit untill the year 1625, it is but briefly only run over both in Civil and Ecclesiastical affairs; for that the history of that time is more largely set down by many severall writers: but afterwards, during the reign of Charles the First, &c. it is more plentifully handled and explained. Wherein, by the way, severall affaires, not only of all Britain and Ireland, but also of foreign nations and countries are not a little touched.—By the continuall and successive description of atchievements allwayes as they fell out; and now digested into one volume by ye impartiall labour and faithfull study and diligence of Mr. Ja. Wilson, burger of Dumfries. Begun the Calends of May 1654." — Scotland's Teares, a Poem, by Wm. Lithgow, the celebrated Traveller. From the MS. in the possession of the Society, in the author's own hand-writing — never published. And, "The buke of four scoire-thre questions, tueching doctrine, ordour and manneris, proponit to ye precheouris of ye Protestants in Scotland, be ye Catholicks of ye inferiour ordour of clergie and layt men yair, cruelie afflictit and dispersit, be persuasion of ye saidis intrusit precheours. Set furth be Niniane Winzet, a Catholic Priest, at the desyre of his faythful afflictit brethir, and deliverit to Johne Knox ye xx of Februar or yairby, in ye zere of the blissit birth of our Saviour 1563." This very curious book was printed at Antwerp in 1563, and as no copy is known to be extant,

excepting this in the possession of the Society, it will form an interesting addition to the volume. At the end of his book, Winzet (or Wingate) says, "To John Knox. It apperis to me, Brother, yat ze haif sum grete impediment quhare-by ze are stoppit, to keep promise tueching zour anssuering to yis cnr tractate, eftir sa lang advisement. Gif ze persave your fall: *quid tardas converti ad Dominum*. Bot gif my handwritt peradventuir has nochte been sa legible as ze wald: pleis resave fra yis beirar, ye samin mater now mair legible. Gif ze throw curiositie of novationis hes forzet our auld plane Scottis, quibilk zour mother lerit zou: in tymes coming I sall wryte to zou my mynd in Latin; for I am noch acquyntit with zour Southeroun," &c.

London University.—By the deed for the erection of this great work, it is fixed, that the building shall not be begun untill there are 1500 shares of 100*l.* each, actually subscribed, and the number may be increased to 3000, which would reduce the amount of each share to 50*l.* The whole of the 1500 shares have been filled up, and the second instalment of 10*l.* (making 35*l.* per share) is paid up on a large proportion of them. The Council has fixed on the 7th of March for laying the foundation stone, which will be done with all becoming ceremony by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The next question to be asked is, when will the University be completed? Messrs. Lees, the contractors for the building, and Mr. Wilkins, the architect, are both confident that the building will be ready for the commencement of the Lectures in October 1828, or, at the farthest, in February 1829, allowing the longest period (of two years) that has been contemplated. The number of candidates for the several professorships in the University, holds out the certainty that the most eminent men in each branch of learning and science will fill the Chairs. It has long been matter of surprise and of reproach, that the capital of England should be the only capital in Europe where an University is not established. It will soon be in the power of young men to obtain a complete, efficient, and economical system of education suitable for the age we live in. The Council have publicly advertised that they are ready to receive applications from candidates for the following Professorships, which they intend speedily to fill, viz.:—1. Greek Language, Literature, and Antiquities.—2. Roman Language, Literature, and Antiquities.—3. English Literature and Composition.—4. French Language and Literature.—5. Italian and Spanish Languages and Literature.—

6. German and Northern Languages and Literature.—7. Elementary Mathematics.—8. Higher Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—9. Experimental Physics.—10. Chemistry.—11. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—12. Application of Physical Sciences to the Arts.—13. Logic and Philosophy of the Human Mind.—14. Moral and Political Philosophy.—15. Jurisprudence, including International Law.—16. English Law, with (perhaps) separate Lectures on the Constitution.—17. History.—18. Political Economy.—19. Anatomy.—20. Physiology.—21. Surgery.—22. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—23. *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy.—24. Nature and Treatment of Diseases.

Athenian Society.—This society resolved, at a late meeting at the Crown and Anchor, to give a gold medal, value 20*l.* to the Schoolmaster or Governess in any part of the United Kingdom, who, within the year 1827, educates the greatest number of pupils according to the Interrogative System; also to give a purse of ten guineas for the best written Report on the comparative effects of this system of instruction, on not less than twenty pupils, the same to be printed for distribution; and another purse of ten guineas for the best Essay on the practical modes of improving the tempers and moral habits of children.

The Hunterian Society.—This society is at present engaged in the performance of a series of experiments on the subject of the human blood, its properties, component parts, operation in the entire system, and its co-existence with the vital principle. The experiments are intended to discover the truth of certain doctrines with regard to the human blood, recently promulgated by Dr. Barry. At the last meeting of this society, the result of a very curious experiment was detailed. The stomach of a subject just expired, was opened, and the pulsations of the heart were distinctly perceived for about twenty minutes after. This fact alone demonstrates that the cessation of vitality was not in consequence of the termination of the circulation of the blood. Several similarly curious experiments were detailed; and it is intended, when the result of all shall be ascertained, to submit it in an authentic form to the public.

Astronomical Society.—At the last meeting of this society, there was read a letter, addressed to the president by Lieut. Foster, R.N., on the method of determining the longitude by moon culminating stars, which was found subject to many inconveniences in the expedition

under Captain Parry. There was also read a communication from Dr. Rumker, of Stargard, Paramatta, to Dr. Gregory, containing an account of some observations made at the observatory there, on the great comet in 1825, from October 18th to December 20th, and the elliptic elements thence deduced. On the comet in Leo in 1825, from July 9th to 15th, and the resulting parabolic elements. On the lunar eclipse, May 21st, 1826, at Paramatta, and observations on Mars, near this opposition, May 5 to May 12th, 1826.

Royal Institution.—The weekly evening meetings at the Royal Institution, conducted in the form of a *conversatione*, afford an agreeable point of reunion for men of science and literature. It may be as well to explain the nature of these meetings, which cannot fail to be productive of good, not only to the Institution, but to society at large. Each member has at present the privilege of introducing one or two friends; and distinguished foreigners are furnished with tickets by the respective foreign ambassadors. The hour of assembly is half-past eight, every Friday evening during the season, in the library of the Institution, where various novelties or curiosities in Arts, Literature, and Science are placed on the tables, for the purpose of inviting agreeable discussion. At nine o'clock, the company proceed to the great lecture-room, where some given subject of novelty or permanent interest is familiarly treated, the discourse being limited to half an hour; at the expiration of which it again returns to the library, (where the refreshments of tea and coffee are provided for all who choose to partake of them,) and the company finally separates about eleven o'clock.

Friday, January 26.—Mr. Faraday gave a general report on the late researches relative to magnetism, and more particularly of those dependent on M. Arago's discovery. After noticing the extraordinary step made in this branch of knowledge, by M. Oersted and those who worked upon his singular discovery, it was observed that the phenomena discovered by M. Arago were entirely independent of any known phenomena that had preceded them, and were dependent altogether, as far as they had been ascertained, upon the state of motion given to the acting masses. A mass of copper placed near a magnetic needle or a magnet, would indicate but a very feeble action upon it, however delicate the means taken to detect that action, but, if either the magnet or the copper were moved, an immediate effect was developed quite dis-

proportionate to that before observed, and which, when exerted under favourable circumstances, was able to deflect a needle 70, 80 or 90 degrees, which before was not drawn by it through an arc of more than one or two minutes. It had been conceived that this effect was due to a power possessed by the poles of the approximated magnet, of inducing opposite poles in the neighbouring parts of the copper; but farther researches of M. Arago are opposed to this view, for he states, and proves by experiment, that the power is a repulsive one, and observes, that the theory which does not show why motion thus causes such an extraordinary increase in the power of the metals above that which they possess in a state of rest, must be accounted as insufficient.

Friday, February 2.—Mr. Alcock gave an account, in the lecture-room, of the disinfecting powers of the chlorides, or chlorurets of lime and soda, (for which see our review of his work, page 94.) On the tables in the library were exhibited a very curious manuscript early English gloss on the Scriptures; first editions of Bacon's Essays and of Don Quixote; one of Grolier's books with elegant illuminated letters, containing his autograph: also, a specimen of deadly vegetable poison with which the natives of Assam anoint their arrows, presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart.

Friday, February 9.—A communication was given from the table by Mr. Ainger, on the construction of, and principle of security in locks. A specimen of fungus gathered by Mr. Trevilian from a birch tree, the whole upper surface of which was covered by an exudation of pure resin, was laid on the table, together with some Chinese razors, and other objects of curiosity.

Friday, February 16.—A succinct but clear account was given from the lecture-table by Mr. Brande, of the method of manufacturing dies for the purpose of coining and for striking medals.

A very fine specimen of that rare bird the *Melaneris Ocellata*, or Dindon Oeillée, was placed in the library. It came to this country from the Bay of Honduras, in the year 1814, but died soon after its arrival. It has been preserved in extremely fine order; but three or four preserved specimens are known. A large skull of a walrus was also placed on the library table, which was also covered with books, among which were first editions of Spenser's *Faerie Queen*, and Tasso's *Gierusalemme Liberata*: valuable presents of books from Mr. Mathias, Mr. Ranking, the Board of Longitude, &c. Also the new publications of the week.

Vulgar Innovations on Style.—In a late No. of the N. M. M. Paley says that the attempting fine writing by crudely educated persons "is the main cause of the puffy, spongy, spewy, washy style that prevails in the present day." How just is this remark! By the by, the takers of police reports seem to have begun and led the editors of the secondary class of newspapers into a wretched cockneyism, which his every day spreading wider into the provincial newspapers, they copying it no doubt, as an elegance or beauty added to our tongue! We allude to that affected, vulgar use of the double of the neuter verb with another verb. Thus, instead of "the house is building," "the men were hanging," they say "the house is being built," "the men are being hung." "The house was being built," "men were being hung!" &c. A phraseology of which we know not whether the bad taste or the miserable affectation of the knowledge of his mother-tongue on the part of the user, is most conspicuous. There is in the present day, too, a fashion of introducing the personal pronoun "whose" (the genitive case of who) in relation with every thing neuter, instead of the words "of which." "The house whose roof," for "the house the roof of which"—the post *whose* top—the flint *whose* edge, &c. In poetry great latitude must be allowed with this pronoun from the paucity of our language, but in prose no such excuse exists. This is not, however, to be ranked with the first mentioned innovation, as some writers of good pretensions have dropped into it. The "is being" phrase none but the vulgarest of Cockneys can adopt. We may soon expect to see (by such writers) the refined introduction of "as" established in Cockney grammar for "who:" for example, "Him *as* drives the hackney coach"—"She *as* lives at Wapping!"

Talbot on Monochromatic Light.—"It was discovered by Dr. Brewster that the flame of alcohol diluted with water, consists chiefly of homogeneous yellow rays. On this principle he proposed the construction of a monochromatic lamp, and pointed out its advantages for observations with the microscope. This must be considered a very valuable discovery. The light of such a lamp, however, is weak, unless the alcohol flame be very large; I have therefore made several attempts to obtain a brighter light, and I think the following is the most convenient method. A cotton wick is soaked in a solution of salt, and when dried, placed in a spirit-lamp: it gives an abundance of yellow light for a long time. A lamp, with ten of these wicks, gave a light

little inferior to a wax candle; its effect upon all surrounding objects was very remarkable, especially upon such as were red, which became of different shades of brown and dull yellow. A scarlet poppy was changed to yellow, and the beautiful red flower of the *Lobelia fulgens* appeared entirely black. The wicks were arranged in a line, in order to unite their effect for a microscope. A common blue glass has the property of absorbing the yellow light of this lamp, however brilliant, while it transmits the feeble violet rays. If these are also stopped by a pale yellow glass, the lamp becomes absolutely invisible, though a candle is seen distinctly through the same glasses. But the most remarkable quality of this light is its homogeneity, which is perfect as far as I have been able to ascertain."

Copper in Oysters.—Doctor Paris, in his excellent Treatise on Diet, &c. seems to think that this circumstance never occurs. His words are, "Certain it is that oysters have occasionally produced injurious effects, which have been attributed to their having lain on coppery beds; but this idea is *entirely unfounded*, and arose merely from the green colour which they often acquire, the cause of which is now generally understood. It is sometimes an operation of Nature, but is more generally produced by art, by placing them in a situation where there is a great deposit from the sea, consisting of the vegetating germs of marine *confervee* and *fuci*, which impart their colour to the oyster." It is surprising that a person of the Doctor's acute observation, and residing so long in Cornwall, did not arrive at a different conclusion; but I presume the circumstance could never have come under his immediate observation. I once procured a quantity of oysters taken up in St. Just pool in Falmouth Haven. They were as green as ivory which has been dyed in verdigrease; and on diluted nitrous acid being added to them, a strong stain of copper was given to a knife dipped into the solution. But not content with this test, I placed from fifty to one hundred of them in a crucible, and setting it on the fire, I continued it there till the oysters were reduced to charcoal, which was then mixed with the flux usually made use of in assaying copper. It was placed in an air furnace; and though much of the metal was probably lost by its very minute dispersion throughout the charcoal, by which means it was perhaps impossible to collect the whole, yet I obtained a bead of *pure copper*, about the size of an hemp-seed.—*A Correspondent, N. M. M.*

Preparation of Pure Carbonic Oxide.—

The decomposition of oxalic acid by oil of vitriol, into a mixture of equal volumes of carbonic oxide and carbonic acid, is well known. M. Dumas proposes to resort to this process for the preparation of the former gas. Salt of sorrel is to be mixed with five or six times its weight of concentrated oil of vitriol in a flask, and raised to ebullition; a considerable quantity of gas will come over, containing equal volumes of the two above-named. After absorbing the carbonic acid by potash, the carbonic oxide is obtained in a pure state. This process may be successfully applied in the examination of the salt of sorrel of commerce. In fact, the bi-tartrate of potassa, acted upon in the same way, yields oxides of carbon, sulphurous acid, and carbonic acid; and the fluid becomes black in consequence of the deposition of carbon. Pure salt of sorrel, on the contrary, never affords sulphurous acid, and the sulphuric acid employed remains perfectly limpid and colourless.—*Ann. de Chimie*, xxxiii. 110.

North-West Passage.—In a letter from Mr. Douglas, the botanist, to Dr. Hooker, dated from the Great Falls on the Colombia River, 24th March, 1826, there is the following curious paragraph respecting the North-West Passage:—"There is here a Mr. Macleod, who spent the last five years at Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie River. He informs me, that if the natives, with whom he is perfectly acquainted, are worthy of credit, there must be a North-West Passage. They describe a very large river that runs parallel with the Mackenzie, and falls into the open sea near Icy Cape, at the mouth of which there is an establishment on an island, where ships come to trade. They assert that the people there are very wicked, having hanged several of the natives to the rigging; they wear their beards long. Some reliance, I should think, may be laid on their statements, as Macleod showed us some Russian coins, combs, and several articles of hardware, very different from those furnished by the British Company. Mr. Macleod caused the natives to assemble last summer, for the purpose of accompanying him in his departure from Hudson's Bay. The sea is said to open after July. This gentleman's conduct affords a striking example of the effects of perseverance. In the short space of eleven months he visited the Polar Sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, undergoing such hardships and dangers as perhaps were never experienced by any other individual."

Aurora Borealis.—A fine display of the Aurora Borealis was visible last month from the Forest, near Woodford, seven

miles north-east of London. The afternoon was fine, the temperature, about sunset, fast approaching to the freezing point, the barometer about 30.10, and at night, a white frost, with a bright starlight sky, succeeded. About eight o'clock, a strong gleam of light was observed in the North horizon, which, to spectators on the other side of London, might well be mistaken for the reflection (now so conspicuous on dark nights) of the gaslight illumination of the metropolis. This gleam of light extended from the N.E. to the N.W. point of the horizon, and was in height about fifteen degrees; the main body of it was of a faint greenish blue tint, and was vivid enough to cast a considerable shadow. After continuing of a steady brightness till near ten, it was observed to commence its brilliant operations; strong rays of light, in rapid succession, were then seen darting up, in a parallel direction, to about half the altitude of the pole star; occasionally radiations of darkness (if it may so be expressed) appeared in the midst of the Aurora, as if some solid body intervened to intercept its vivid emanations. About half an hour after, the radiations were succeeded by beautiful waves or fumes of phosphorescent light, which issued from the central part of the Aurora in remarkably rapid succession; these continued but a few minutes, when the Aurora was observed to grow fainter and fainter, and by midnight it subsided. We need scarce remark how rigorous the weather became within the last two or three days after the appearance of the phenomenon, which is of rare occurrence in this part of the kingdom.

Sulphuret of Cerium.—Sulphuret of Cerium may be prepared, according to Dr. Mosander, in the following manner. Carburet of sulphur is to be passed in vapour over the carbonate of cerium heated to redness; the sulphuret of cerium produced is red, resembling minium in appearance—porous—light—not alterable either in air or water. When oxide of cerium is fused with sulphuret of potash in great excess, at a white heat, a sulphuret is also formed, which may be obtained separate by washing. It appears as small brilliant scales resembling mosaic gold in powder, but, under the microscope, appearing to be transparent and of a yellow colour. These apparently different varieties of the substance dissolve readily in acids, evolving sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and yielding no residue of sulphur. The compound consists of seventy-four parts cerium, twenty-six parts of sulphur.—*Annales de Chimie*, xxxiii. 109.

Castle Howard. Singular Meteor.—During a late storm felt here with great violence, many trees were blown down, and the branches of others were broken off, and scattered about in all directions. A remarkable phenomenon was seen at night about twelve o'clock. The atmosphere was cloudless, and the moon shining with its full but mild radiance, when on a sudden a meteor appeared to be quickly descending towards the earth, and spread around a light vying with that of the meridian sun. Its effect upon the shadows of the trees, and other surrounding objects, was of a very singular kind, causing them to turn round with a rapid motion. The nucleus of the meteor appeared to be about four inches in diameter, and it emitted bright sparks in all directions, similar to those thrown out by a sky-rocket. When it arrived within a short distance of the earth, it became extinct.—*York Herald*.

Beetle in Elm Wood.—Mr. Houghton, cabinet-maker, of Bury, Suffolk, in splitting a piece of elm lately, laid open a cavity about the size of a small walnut, containing a large beetle, which at first appeared in a torpid state, but on being placed in a warm room soon after showed signs of life. The cavity was situated nearly in the centre of the tree, and entirely surrounded by solid wood, neither differing in colour from the other part of the timber, nor having the least appearance of a cicatrix. It is therefore a subject for curious speculation in what manner the beetle came into such a situation, as it is not conceivable that it should have there undergone the various stages of its growth from the egg to the grub which was its larva, and then to the full-sized bright black beetle which was discovered; and indeed, if such had been the case, the exuvium of the caterpillar's chrysalis must have been discovered. On the other hand, if the beetle at its full size ate a hole in the alburnum of the tree when a sapling, for its winter dormitory, it might have been expected to gnaw its way through any obstruction to its egress when revived by the warmth of spring, as since its discovery it has shown itself capable of doing; for the two pieces of wood having been placed together, it has considerably enlarged its nest. The part of the tree where it was found has probably been inclosed by the subsequent growth of not less than thirty or forty years.

Opium a Cure for Locked Jaw.—The utility of large doses of opium in cases of locked jaw, has been placed beyond doubt by a perfect cure performed, through its medium, on a son of Mr.

William Allan, of Cuppin-street in this city, by Mr. Hill, surgeon, of Pepper-street. Though an enormous quantity was consumed before any material change was effected, it is singular that the constitution of the lad has not sustained the slightest injury, but that he is now in full possession of all his faculties, mental as well as corporeal.—*Chester Courant.*

Water Spouts in the Irish Channel.—Mr. James Mackintosh, an accurate and intelligent observer, keeper of the Lighthouse on the Calf of Man, in his monthly report to Robert Stevenson, Esq. engineer, mentions, that "on the morning of Tuesday the 14th November (1826), at a quarter to ten o'clock, he witnessed a remarkable phenomenon. The sky was clear, the wind from the east, inclining a little to the north, when he observed a column of water rising from the sea, off Kegger Point: this column was of about the height and diameter of the lower lighthouse tower, (which is fifty feet high, and eighteen in diameter,) and there was the appearance of a smoke or fine spray on the top. It seemed to be in rapid revolution, and likewise made great progress out to sea, maintaining the same figure till lost in the distance. This first

column was immediately followed by a similar appearance from the same point, and which took the same direction. Fahrenheit's thermometer was at 46 degrees; and the barometer fell to 28.52 on the evening of Monday the 13th, but had risen to 29.46 when the water-spouts were observed on the morning of 14th."

Adulterated Sulphate of Quinia.—The salt, which had been offered for sale at a low price, was less white than the genuine sulphate; its crystals shorter and less acute; its odour resembling that of rancid fatty matter; its taste less bitter, but more acrid, and producing an irritation that remained for some time in the throat. Upon placing fourteen or fifteen grains of the preparation in a silver spoon, and slowly heating it, it divided into two portions, one fusible at a low temperature, the other infusible. The fusible portion gave the same appearance to paper that fatty matter does, and was stearine; the infusible was pure sulphate of quinia. The direct mode of discovering this adulteration is by mixing the suspected salt with dilute sulphuric acid. The sulphate of quinia dissolves, but the stearine remains.—Chevalier ——. *Med. Rep.* iii. 545.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The following is the calculation of the Stamp Duties paid on the various Paris Journals: the duty is about one sous per sheet:—

Constitutionnel	francs 720,000
Journal des Debats	300,000
Courrier	115,000
Journal du Commerce	75,000
Quotidienne	50,000
Moniteur	
Journal de Paris	These are supposed to be in the pay of government; and the stamp duties paid into the Treasury are not known.
Drapeau Blanc	
Gazette de France	
Etoile et Pilote	
Pandore et Nouveaute	30,000
The Little Journals	10,000
Mercur et Globe	14,000

Indelible Ink.—M. Pallu has transmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, a bottle of indelible ink of his composition, accompanied by several manuscripts in it on papers of different qualities, and various chemical proofs of its indestructibility. The subject, which is certainly one of considerable importance, has been referred to the consideration of a committee.

M. A. Humboldt.—The King of Prussia has invited Mr. Alexander Humboldt, the traveller, to quit Paris, and take up his residence in Berlin, under the most favourable auspices; the invitation has been accepted.

French Shakspeare.—Dendey-Dupré, the Parisian publisher, has just produced a new work of the late Bruguière, Baron of Sorsum, under the title of "Chefs d'Œuvre of Shakspeare;" the extracts translated exactly from the original text, in blank verse, in rhimed verse, and in prose, according to circumstances. The following are some of the author's remarks on the propriety of such a translation:—"The object of Shakspeare was to represent human nature, a mingled scene of sorrow and gladness, of tragical and comic events, and he thought he ought to paint it as he saw it. Some half-finished Spanish pieces, a few old chronicles, and a parcel of Italian and French novels, which composed, in a great measure, the literature of his times, were not likely to change his ideas on this subject, nor to instil into his mind that distinction of tragic and comic, which forms one of the principal rules of the classical drama, and the neglect of which by Shakspeare has occasioned no small trouble to those who have attempted to arrange his productions into tragedies and comedies. In his works there is, in truth, no division, but that of ideal and real, in the one of which he carries us along in the train of his imagination; in the other intro-

duces us to the men, and to the affairs of the world in which he lived, and in both he is original, profound, and true, in the sense in which truth is suitable to each of the species of composition of which he treats."—Bruguier has endeavoured to transfuse into his translation the simplicity and vigour of the poet, to give not only his thoughts, but his beauties, his form, and physiognomy entire and in almost every case he has encountered and overcome the prodigious difficulty of such an attempt with singular felicity.—*Furet.*

Honest Lawyers.—Dishonesty is of such rare occurrence among the Notaries of Paris, (who also act as conveyancers and consignors of money during the arrangement of affairs that pass through their hands,) that one of them having on a recent occasion gone off with 3000*l.*, the Body were so shocked that they immediately made up the sum to the person injured!

Painting on Glass.—The Count de Noé, a peer of France, and a great lover of the arts, professes, not to have discovered the ancient method of painting on glass, but to have invented a new method of equal value. Four pictures painted by him on glass have been lately inserted in the windows of the chapel at the Luxembourg, and elsewhere; and are spoken of in terms of great praise by the Parisian critics. In conjunction with the Count de Chabrol, the prefect of the Seine, the Count de Noé has established a special school for painting on glass, under the direction of some of the most skilful French painters.

New French Dictionary.—A new French Dictionary has been published at Paris, in one octavo volume, on the plan of Johnson's English Dictionary, enriched with examples taken from the best writers of the last two centuries. It contains the etymologies, the pronunciation, clear and precise definitions, and all the proper and figurative meanings of words, terms belonging to the sciences, to the arts, and to manufactures, a geographical vocabulary, the conjugation of the irregular verbs; in short, an explanation of the principal difficulties which occur in the concordance, the regimen, and the place of words in speech or writing—by M. Noel, Inspector-general of the University, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and M. Chapsal, Professor of general grammar.

Religious Music.—A new institution has been established at Paris, or rather a new direction has recently been given to an existing institution, for instruction in singing, which is henceforward to be

called the Royal Institution for Religious Music.

Parisian Theatres.—In the course of the last year a hundred and seventy new pieces were produced in Paris; being a dozen fewer than in the year preceding. The Académie Royale de Musique had only one new opera and two new ballets; but the opera "*Le Siège de Corinthe*" was completely successful; and one of the ballets "*Mars et Venus*," always attracted a crowd; and there were two revivals, "*Olympie*," and "*Le Triomphe de Trajan*." Sixteen new works and seven revivals show the activity of the Théâtre Français. Of the former, four were tragedies, two dramas, and ten comedies. "*L'Agiotage*," "*Le Jeune Mari*," and "*Le Tasse*," were the most attractive pieces. The prolonged success of "*La Dame Blanche*" (which was brought out in 1825) allowed more repose to the Opéra-Comique. Its novelties were six in number, of which "*Marie*" and "*Fiorella*" were the most happy. Five or six pleasant revivals contributed to the variety at this theatre. Several accidents paralyzed the efforts of Théâtre Italien. It produced nothing but the revivals of "*Adelina*" and "*Zelmira*." Mademoiselle Sontag's visit, however, yielded considerable compensation for this barrenness. The Odéon is really the theatre of novelties. It had twenty-eight in the course of the year. Of these, the comedy of "*L'Ecole des Veuves*," and the opera of "*Marguerite d'Anjou*," especially obtained the public favour. The Théâtre de Madame had many successful pieces; but they were all eclipsed by "*Le Mariage de Raison*," which ran for three months. Never was there a happier marriage; never was Reason so well received in Paris. The Vaudeville produced twenty-seven novelties; "*Le Voisin*," "*Le Dilettante*," and "*La Mère au Bal*," were among the best. The Théâtre des Variétés offered to its visitors only twenty-two new productions. Thanks to the talents of Potier and Vernet, "*Le Chiffonier*," "*Les Jolis Soldats*," and "*La Diligence*," were rather successful; but it cannot be denied that this theatre slumbers a little; it is about to have a neighbour that in all probability will rouse it. La Gaîté also did not exhibit its accustomed activity. It produced only nine novelties. It must be, however, confessed, that the long career of "*Le Moulin des Etangs*" and "*Mac Dowel*" retarded the appearance of several other pieces. "*La Nuit des Noces*," "*Le Vieil Artiste*," and "*L'Italienne*," filled the treasury of the Ambigu Comique, which produced sixteen novelties, and several revivals. They have

not had any piece at the Porte Saint Martin so prodigiously successful as "*Le Monstre*" was the year before last; nevertheless, "*Le Contumace*" and "*La Noce et l'Enterrement*" have been pretty well received. An absurd production, forming the second part of "*Jocko*," has, however, been most lucrative. The unfortunate destruction by fire of *Le Cirque Olympique*, limited the mimodramas represented at that theatre to two. Of the hundred and seventy new pieces, eighty-eight were Vaudevilles. The number of authors a hundred and thirty-two.

Egyptian Medal.—A large and beautiful medal has recently been struck in Paris, for the purpose of commemorating the valuable discoveries made during the last three years of the last century, by the *savans* who accompanied the French army to Egypt. The face of the medal represents the Military Genius of France raising from the earth the fallen Genius of Egypt. The reverse exhibits the first introduction into a modern work of art of Egyptian types and figures, with inscriptions in the hieroglyphic alphabet, so successfully deciphered by the younger Champollion. It contains the representations of sixteen Egyptian divinities; eight male, and eight female.

Appeal of the Dramatic Authors.—Of all modes of publication theatrical representation is the only one, the practice of which is not regulated, nor its freedom guaranteed, by law. When the august author of the Charter expressed his desire that every Frenchman should have a right to publish his opinions—that his property and his industry should be protected—one class of citizens only, the dramatic authors, found themselves excluded from the constitutional and legal regime. Instead of liberty of thought, and freedom of action, they are subject to the will of an arbitrary officary, unrestrained by any rule or any check. An exclusion so cruel and humiliating cannot be conformable to the intentions of the wisest and most enlightened of legislators; and the dramatic authors have a right to demand their participation in the law of the land. This they have not hitherto done, and the law accordingly seems to have forgotten them because they have forgotten themselves. By natural analogy, the representation of the works of the Drama ought to be subjected to the law, which regulates publicity, conformable to the eighth Article of the Charter. Yet not one of the laws hitherto passed upon that subject has touched at all on that description of works. The time is now come for soliciting the reparation of this omission, when the Minister has in preparation a

general law, which is to comprehend—so says report—every species of publication. Dramatic authors ought to seize this opportunity to present, in common, a petition to the Chambers, for the purpose of having introduced into the new law, a clause respecting the publication of writings by means of theatrical representation. Such a step requires union and perseverance; and authors, who, by the nature of their labours, are isolated one from another, experience a difficulty in acting in concert, for want of some common centre of correspondence and action. The question at issue is nothing less than the prevention of the total ruin of the dramatic art, the evident declension of which may be justly attributed to the censorship under which it labours. It is thought that a Provisional Committee might be immediately assembled, for the purpose of tracing the mode by which the desired end of the authors may be attained, and the following dramatic authors, it is proposed, shall form such a Committee:—MM. Alexandre Duval, Picard, Etienne, Casimir Delavigne, Delaville, Ancelet, Depagny, Casimir Bonjour, Scribe, Theaulon, and Germain Delavigne. This Provisional Committee will immediately take means for convoking a general meeting of Dramatic Authors, by whom a definitive Committee will be appointed. Until such a meeting shall take place, the Provisional Committee, judging that any petition to the Chambers ought to comprehend a detail of the complaints against the existing regime of the censorship, requests the Dramatic Authors to collect such intelligence and justificatory pieces, as may serve to enlighten the *religion (sic in codice)* of the Peers and Deputies, and to address them to the office of *la Pandore*, which the Committee has chosen for their place of meeting.

GERMANY.

Ancient Tombs of Germany.—A work, written in the fourteenth century by a nun of the convent of Gunsthersthal, fell a short time since into the hands of Dr. Schreiber, a German Antiquary of much celebrity. In this book, designed only as a complete catalogue of the revenues of the convent, were numerous remarks, &c. of the highest importance to history and archæology; with one branch of the objects thus pointed out, Dr. S. has been particularly occupied—it concerns the *Hünengraber*, or ancient tombs. Many rents were specified as arising from lands in the neighbourhood of these monuments. Now it was known that there were many of them in the North of Germany, but none had yet been discovered in Fribourg nor the southern provinces. Mr. Schrei-

ber's first researches were fruitless: what in the fourteenth century was a common direction, could no longer be followed; but at length, at Elringen, on a piece of ground belonging to an ancient family, which had been pointed out as appertaining to the convent, a plough struck upon some tombs, the objects of the Doctor's inquiry. They occupy a space of three hundred and sixty-two paces in circumference, and there are more than forty rows of burying-places. It is evident that formerly there rose above the ground some monuments which showed their exact situation. The number of tombs examined was 106 (of which forty-five were of men, forty-four women, and seventeen children), and it is presumed there are about as many more. They contained neither inscriptions nor any vestige of characters; but what was especially worthy of remark, charcoal was spread over the corpses, as if its antiseptic properties were even then known. There are some fragments of pottery, but very much injured; and a small piece of glass was found ornamented with plates of silver, but there were neither stone nor brazen vases.

Vienna; end of December, 1826.—There is more than usual activity in our literary world, and we are happy to say, that it has produced several valuable works. The number of our periodical publications has not increased; but those that we already possess are undoubtedly much improved. The *Annals of Literature* (*Jahrbücher der Literatur*) still maintains the first place. The *History of Vienna*, an excellent work by Baron Hormaier, Historiographer of the Empire, is now rapidly approaching to a conclusion.

The first volume of the *History of the Ottoman Empire*, by the learned orientalist M. Joseph von Hammer, is printed; and the publication is only delayed for a week or two on account of the map of the original territory of the Ottomans. This first volume embraces the period of time from the origin of the Ottoman dynasty to the conquest of Constantinople. The author appears to retain the division which he adopted in his *View* (published in Hormaier's *Archives*) of all the works that have appeared in Europe on Ottoman history: viz. seven divisions, from the foundation of the empire to the breaking out of the Greek revolution in 1821. According to this plan, as the first volume is taken up with the first period, it should seem that the whole work is calculated to make seven volumes, which may be published in less than an equal number of years, as the second volume is

already in the press. The author, from his knowledge of the oriental languages, and his researches, travels, and purchases, during the last thirty years, is rich in preparation for this great work. He has, besides, had free access to the imperial archives; which, unquestionably, are the richest in Europe in documents relative to Ottoman history. The first person in Europe who had the merit of writing Turkish history from the original sources, was Gauthier Spiegel, chief interpreter to Ferdinand I., by the translation of a Turkish chronicle. During the long period of a century and a half, from Spiegel to Cantemir, hardly any thing was done;—in very recent times, some fragments were translated from the historians Resmi and Wassif. The *Journal Asiatique* has sufficiently proved how poor and ill-digested a performance Cantemir's history is: all other old and new works on Turkish history, especially the French works of Petit de la Croix, Mignot, and Alin, are mere compilations copied from one another: only the English author Rycant, and the Venetian Sagvedo, have faithfully recorded the events of which they were eye-witnesses.

A new edition of Pyrker's *Rudolphiad* is in the press, which is a proof of the justice done to his merit. Schreivogel (West) has been at length persuaded to publish a complete edition of his works, to consist of about six volumes, which will satisfy the reiterated wishes of the friends of his muse. Deinhardstein, whom the emperor has lately appointed Professor of Classical Literature in the Academy, has published the first volume of his *Theatre*, in an extremely elegant edition. It contains only such pieces as have given satisfaction on the stage and in the closet, and are still stock-pieces in the most considerable German theatres. We have also several younger poets, whose talents deserve encouragement; the most distinguished of whom are Gottfried von Leitner, Ebert, and Gabriel Seidl. The first has published two volumes containing ballads, romances, traditions, songs, elegies from Alphonso La Marline, &c. The new year has also given birth to some new almanacks of considerable variety and taste.

Egyptian Hieroglyphics.—Professor Seyffarth, of Leipzig, who arrived at Naples on Oct. 3, had previously passed three months at Rome, where he found and deciphered a very considerable number of Egyptian antiquities, which are not so much in great museums, as dispersed in the Vatican, the Capitol, the Palace Conservatori, the Propaganda, the Villa Albani, and in the possession of

many private persons, besides the thirteen obelisks. Free access to all these treasures was given him in the most liberal manner; and, what never before occurred, the copying of the obelisks was executed with the evident good will of the government, through the intervention of the resident foreign ambassadors, Professor S. himself superintending the work. He found, particularly, an extraordinary number of statues and utensils of the Egyptians, of admirable workmanship, and also many large statues and papyri. The latter are for the most part historical, relating to all the dynasties of the sovereigns of Egypt, from Menos to the times of the Romans; from which it appears, among other things, that Osiris was a real person. He found the picture of a Jew in bonds, as at Munich and Turin; also under a mummy, and with it a writing, from which it clearly appeared, that the state of slavery to which the Jews were reduced was alluded to. Besides these monuments, he met with others of a rarer description and of greater utility. He found the Old and New Testaments in the Sefitic, and the Pentateuch in the Memphitic dialect, the Acts of the Councils of Nicæa and Ephesus in the Coptic language; also Coptic glossaries and grammars in the Arabic language, from which, among other things, the Coptic numeral system is incontestably demonstrated. Another great curiosity is a Mexican manuscript in hieroglyphics, marked with the Mexican zodiac; from which it is very manifest that the Mexicans and the Egyptians had an intercourse with each other in the remotest antiquity, and that they had one and the same system of mythology.

RUSSIA.

Petersburgh, 16th Jan. 1827.—On the 29th of December (O. S.) the Imperial Academy of Sciences celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its foundation; on which occasion, eleven Russians and sixteen foreigners were chosen honorary members. Among the latter are, Captain Parry, Sir Humphry Davy, Captain Sabine, Mr. Herschell the Astronomer, and Mr. Malthus, of London; M. Goethe, of Weimar; M. Bottiger, of Dresden; M. Blumenbach, Professor of Natural History, and M. Heeren, Professor of History, Göttingen; M. Niebuhr, Professor of Classical Literature, Bonn; and M. Sestini, Archæologist, Florence. Fourteen Russian and foreign corresponding members were also elected. Among these are, Mr. Robert Brown, for London; M. Nees-von-Esenbeck, Bonn; and M. Decandolle, Geneva. A golden medal was struck on this occasion.

HOLLAND.

Numismatics.—The Royal Cabinet of Medals has lately received a valuable accession by the favour of the king, and the zeal of his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, in a number of antique (chiefly Greek) coins, purchased by his Excellency in the capital of the Turkish empire. Among them are some of extreme rarity; for instance, one of Evagoras, King of Cyprus, of which only one specimen has hitherto been known; others, which are wholly unknown; for instance, a medallion of Ismene, and two coins of Egyptian Nomes. In the course of last year, a similar remittance was sent, and a third is shortly expected. In this manner we may hope that the Royal Cabinet, which is already very considerable, will, in time, be among the finest collections of the kind in Europe.—*Hague, Jan. 24th.*

ITALY.

Africa.—M. Castiglioni, of Milan, has published a geographical and numismatic memoir on the eastern part of Barbary, which is called *Afrika* by the Arabs. He describes its antiquity, and the vicissitudes which it has undergone; and corrects numerous errors which have been committed on the subject by travellers and geographers.

Manuscript of Pliny.—One of the principal clerks of the Court of Justice in Florence, and a man of letters, gives the following account of the discovery of some books of Pliny:—A Missal in some church in Tuscany attracted the attention of a gentleman, from its antiquity; he thought he discovered writing upon the parchment in the direction from top to bottom; this further excited his attention, and he thought he could perceive it to be an almost effaced manuscript. Persons were employed to efface the Missal writing, and by some chemical process, they in some measure revived the ancient manuscript. It is supposed to have been a very early copy of Pliny, and had been ground out with pumice stone, many parts being totally effaced.

Palermo, Dec. 21.—The heavy rains in the course of October have produced an interesting discovery, which may lead to others of greater importance. On the beach of Capo Boëo, near Marsala, the earth being washed away by the waters, has left exposed to view the ruins of an ancient edifice, which have been buried for many ages. There were found at first five bases of columns at equal distances from each other, and a pavement of sixteen palms in length, in which there is a Mosaic work. Other bases were afterwards found, and the capital of one of

the columns, and at a short distance a building, with two doors, the floors of which are of white marble, and the walls of soft stone and stucco. There are other buildings surrounded with walls, which extend under the ground; the visible part of which rises two or three palms above the pavement. On the same level is a flight of three steps of soft stone, five palms in length, the extremities of which are covered with stucco, and round it are the bases and capitals of columns. The floor of these buildings is about twelve palms below the surface of the ground.—*Gazette Piemontese*, Jan. 16.

Laws of Animal Life.—M. Gallini, of Padua, has published a treatise on this difficult and interesting subject, in which he conceives that he establishes, 1. that the forces inherent in the solid parts of living bodies are particular and sufficiently understood modifications of the general forces of nature; 2. that the actions of these forces, which are the vital actions, regulate the changes to which the animal fluids are subject, whether in virtue of the impulses they receive, or in virtue of the affinity which their elements exercise among themselves; 3. that the influence of the soul on the body consists only in the greater or less attention which it gives to the actions of the solid bodies, and especially to the actions of the fibres of the brain. M. Gallini thinks (and no doubt with great justice), that the study of comparative anatomy is the best means of arriving at demonstration on these points.

AMERICA.

United States.—It is a curious fact that Ferdinand and Thomas Fairfax, esqrs. the great grandsons of Cromwell's famous colleague, are now living in the United States, near Washington, where they hold very large, though not flourishing estates. The republican spirit seems hereditary in this family; for these gentlemen, though of noble descent in England, would feel the title, if addressed to them by their visitors, as an insult.

Literary Societies of America.—Among the learned societies at present existing in the United States of America, a publication of that country contains a list of the following:—1. The East Indian Maritime Society, at Salem, in Massachusetts, composed of individuals who have visited India, and who contribute their observations. 2. The American Academy of Sciences and Arts, founded in 1780, at Philadelphia, several volumes of whose *Memoirs* have been published. 3. The Linnæan Society of New England, established at Boston. 4. and 5. The Frank-

lin Society, and the Philosophical Society, at Providence, Rhode Island, which are united, their object being the same. 6. The Academy of Sciences and Arts, at Connecticut, founded in 1799. 7. The Geological Society, organized at New-haven, in 1819. 8. The Lyceum, founded in 1823, at Pittsfield, in Massachusetts. 9. The Society of Arts, of Albany, in New York, four volumes of the proceedings of which have been published. 10. The Lyceum of Natural History at Utica, in New York, founded in 1820. 11. The Society of Chemistry and Geology, at Delhi, in New York. 12. The Lyceum of Natural History at Tray, 1819. 13. The Lyceum of Natural History at Hudson, 1821. 14. The Lyceum of Natural History at Catskill, 1820. 15. The Lyceum of Natural History at Newburgh, 1819. 16. The Lyceum of Natural History at West-point, 1824. 17. The Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, founded in 1815, one volume of whose Transactions has been published. 18. The Lyceum of Natural History at New York, which has published a catalogue of the plants that grow spontaneously thirty miles round the city. 19. A Branch of the Linnæan Society of Paris, established at New York. 20. The New Athenæum at New York, in which courses of lectures are delivered on scientific subjects. 21. Literary and Philosophical Society of New Jersey, 1825. 22. American Philosophical Society, founded at Philadelphia, in 1769. This is the oldest of all the learned societies in the United States: it has published seven volumes of its Transactions. 23. Linnæan Society of Philadelphia, 1807. 24. Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia, 1818. Four volumes of its Journal have already appeared, and the fifth is ready for publication. Its library of natural history is the most complete in the United States. 25. The Academy of Science and Literature, at Baltimore, founded in 1821. It is about to publish the first volume of its Transactions. 26. Columbian Institution at Washington. The President of the United States is of right its President. It has published a *Colombian Flora*, and is establishing a botanical garden. 27. Society of the Museum of the West, founded in 1818, the object of which is to form a complete collection of all the objects of natural history in the country. 28. Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston. 29. The Lyceum of Natural History of New Orleans, 1825. Other Societies are forming, of which the study of natural history seems to be the favourite object.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Cultivation in England of the Carolina Wax Tree. By WILLIAM HAMILTON, M.D.—Conceiving it the duty of every citizen to contribute his mite to the good of the community of which he forms a part, either by personal exertion, or suggestions calculated to stimulate others to useful pursuits, I beg leave to call attention to the cultivation of a shrub which appears well suited to the mild climate of our southern and western, if not likewise of our northern and midland counties; and which, while adding considerably to our national resources, promises a rich harvest of reward to those whose public spirit leads them to prosecute the speculation with skill, industry, and spirit. The shrub to which I allude is the *Myrica Carolinensis*, or broad-leaved Wax Tree of Carolina, a hardy plant, perfectly acclimated in France, where it flourishes luxuriantly in a sandy and blackish turf, rising from the height of four to six or even seven feet, producing in general an abundant crop of berries every year, and requiring little care in its culture. It is readily propagated, either by sowing the seeds in spring, and afterwards transplanting, or, which is the most expeditious method, and equally successful, by taking off the young shoots, which rise in profusion at the base of the larger shrubs, and planting these out at the distance of about three feet from each other. The *Myrica Carolinensis* succeeds wherever the soil is light and rather moist; and has been long known to flourish even on the sands of Prussia. In this latter kingdom, as we learn from an interesting memoir of Charles Louis Cader, inserted in the *Annales de Chimie*, it was successfully cultivated by the late Mr. Sulzer in a garden on the banks of the Spree, half a league from the city of Berlin, in latitude 52° 53', which is nearly a degree and a half farther north than London, and where the mean annual temperature is only 2° 9 higher than that of London. Here the wax tree attracted the peculiar notice of every visitor by the delicious odour of its leaves, which they preserved a long time, and the fragrance of its berries. The wax obtained from these berries was also so highly odoriferous, that a single candle formed from it not only perfumed the room in which it was lighted during the period of its burning, but also for a considerable time after it was extinguished. From what has been said, we may, I think, fairly conclude that this valuable plant is capable of being successfully cultivated in the light sandy soils of Plymouth, and in

many parts of the open, and, at present, neglected tract in the neighbourhood of the Lizard, where acres, now not worth 2s. 6d. an acre for their produce above ground, might be made almost to rival on their surface the wealth which they conceal in their bowels. In America, to which we are indebted for this valuable production, a very fertile shrub will yield 7lbs. of berries, 4lbs. of which yield 1lb. of wax. This, when melted, is of a greenish yellow colour, and of a firmer consistence than bees-wax. Candles made of it give a white flame and good light without smoke, and do not gutter like tallow candles. When quite fresh, they afford a balsamic odour, which the inhabitants of Louisiana esteem highly salubrious. The following is the simple process by which the wax is separated from the berries. Having collected a sufficient quantity, they are thrown into a kettle and covered with water to the depth of about six inches; the whole is then boiled, stirring the grains about, and rubbing the berries against the sides of the vessel to facilitate the separation of the wax, which rises to the surface of the water like fat, and is skimmed off, after which it is strained through a coarse cloth to free it from impurities. When no more wax rises, the berries are removed with a skimmer, and a fresh supply put into the same water, taking care to add boiling water to supply the place of that evaporated during the process, and changing the water entirely after the second time. When a considerable quantity of wax has been thus obtained, it is laid upon a cloth to drain off the water still adhering to it; after which it is dried and melted a second time to purify it, and is then formed into cakes for use. Such is the process for obtaining this vegetable wax, which, besides its value as an article for the manufacture of candles, and serving even better than tallow for making the finest soap, is, from a degree of astringency which it possesses, better suited perhaps than common wax for the composition of some plasters, in which this quality is desirable.

Celeriac.—This delicious esculent is now becoming common at many tables, and it is a matter of some importance to the public to be made acquainted with the most successful method of cultivating it, especially as its excellence depends in a high degree upon the perfect manner in which it is grown. The author, himself a native of Denmark, where the management of this root is very skilfully practised, recommends "a light, moist, and

well-manured or rich soil; the dung to be made use of must be in a most perfect state of decomposition. The seed, for a summer or autumn crop, is to be sown in a hot-bed in February; for a winter crop, at the latter end of March or thereabouts. The young plants are to be inured to the open air by degrees, and when strong enough, to be planted in rows about a foot apart. When they have acquired about half their growth, part of the mould is to be removed from about their roots, and all the side roots are to be carefully cut off, the mould being replaced as soon as the operation is performed, and the plants refreshed by a plentiful watering. In Denmark, and the northern parts of Germany, the roots are generally taken out of the ground at the end of October, and preserved for winter use in sand, in a dry house, or in a pit made in the open ground secured from frost." *Celeriac* may be designated a *turnip-rooted celery*; the roots are from three to five inches in diameter; sliced, they are excellent in soups, or may be eaten with vinegar as a pleasant winter salad. The Germans prepare the roots by boiling, till a fork easily passes through them, and when cold they are used with oil and vinegar: when boiled, the coat and fibres of the roots ought to be cut away, and the roots placed in cold water on the fire, not in boiling water. The roots are also excellent stewed in rich gravy.

New Seedling Apples.—At a Committee meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, held in October last, a box of seedling apples, raised at Coull, by Sir G. S. Mackenzie, was examined. No. 1, called the Tarvey codlin, (cross between the Manks codlin and Nonpareil) was considered a very good and well-flavoured apple, but soft in the pulp. No. 2, the Kinellan, a beautiful fruit, of same parentage, was regarded as more juicy, but not so highly flavoured as No. 1. No. 3, the Contin Rennet, considerably resembling the Nonpareil, and altogether an excellent apple. No. 4, Coull Blush Apple, a pretty fruit, but the specimens had been too long on the tree, and it was considered as not likely to prove a good keeper. Upon the whole, the Committee were of opinion, that all these four seedlings are well deserving of cultivation, and directed the Secretary to request of Sir George Mackenzie to favour the Society with grafts for the Experimental Garden at Inverleith; but they particularly recommended Nos. 1 and 3, (the Tarvey Codlin and Contin Rennet) as two of the finest seedlings that have yet been submitted to them. They recommended that the So-

ciety's honorary silver medal be presented to Sir George Stuart Mackenzie, Bart. for these meritorious productions; and this recommendation was unanimously approved of by the general meeting of the Society in December. The following is the minute of the London Committee respecting the same fruit, for which Sir G. Mackenzie has received the Banksian medal from the London Horticultural Society:—"These apples reached the society without having sustained the least injury, and as specimens of fruit ripened in Ross-shire were of a very remarkable character, of extraordinary beauty, and possessing the rare merit of hanging on the tree, notwithstanding the high autumnal winds to which they are exposed in the high northern latitude of the country in which they are cultivated. The Contin Rennet proved, on being tasted, to be a table fruit of the highest excellence."

Account of some New Seedling Pears; by Thos. A. Knight, esq. F. R. S. &c. &c. President.—Mr. Knight has long been attempting "to create new varieties of dessert pears, which would prove capable of being grown abundantly upon standard trees, in all moderately favourable situations, by fertilizing the blossoms of the swan's-egg and other hardy varieties with the pollen of the late winter varieties of French pears." Out of many hundred seedling plants thus raised, about forty have borne fruit. "Most of these were of little value; a part not having acquired maturity or perfection, owing to defect of climate; some were deficient in flavour, and others had a disposition to decay internally." Six of the last varieties are described, which Mr. Knight expects will become important acquisitions. In this paper we meet with an observation which we believe has not been made before, that the first blossoms of all seedling trees are uniformly less capable of bearing unfavourable weather than those subsequently produced by the same trees. This should be borne in mind by the experimental horticulturist, as the knowledge of the fact may frequently prevent a new variety being condemned for the faults of its youth, which its old age would probably correct.

Brassica.—In a late volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, is a paper, by Professor Decandolle, on the different species and varieties of the Genus Brassica. This paper communicates some important information to agriculturists, so far as respects those varieties which are cultivated for their seeds, to be crushed for oil. It appears that, in Britain, we are not possessed of the most valuable va-

riety for this purpose. This variety is the *consat* or *colza* of the Flemish, and the *brassica campestris oleifera* of Decandolle. "It would be desirable for agriculture," Mr. Decandolle observes, "that in all countries cultivators would examine whether the plant they rear is the *brassica campestris oleifera*, or the *brassica napus oleifera*, which can easily be ascertained by observing whether the young plant is rough or smooth; if hispid (bristly) it is the *brassica campestris*; if glabrous (smooth) the *brassica napus*. Experiments

made by M. Gaujac, show the produce of the first compared to that of the second, to be as 955 to 700." The true *colza*, or *B. c. oleifera*, is in Belgium generally sown about the middle of June in a piece of well manured garden ground, from whence it is transplanted after harvest into fields in good heart, which have been once ploughed after the corn has been removed. It is kept clean and top-dressed, or watered with liquid manure in November, after which it stands the winter, blossoms in the spring, and soon after runs to seed."

USEFUL ARTS.

J. OGSTON, and J. T. BELL, of *Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Middlesex, Watch-makers, for improvements in the construction or manufacture of watches. Communicated by a Forrigner.*—The object of this method of constructing watches, is to make them considerably thinner than those now in common use, without diminishing the force of the impelling power. The great obstacle to the reduction of the thickness of watches lay in the main-spring, as it is evident, if its breadth were reduced, for example one half, in order to make the watch so much thinner, its power must be also one half less than it was originally. This difficulty is surmounted in the watches for which this patent is granted, by using two main-springs in them, each of half the breadth required for the force necessary for the motion, instead of one of the whole breadth, as is usual. On the external cylinders of the boxes of these main-springs, toothed rings are formed, each containing 75 teeth, which work in a deep leaved pinion in the centre of the watch, that is fixed on the same axle with the large wheel which gives motion to the rest of the train. That the two main-springs may lie closer to each other, the toothed rings are formed at different elevations on their respective cylindrical cases, and each of them has a ratchet wheel, about the same diameter as its box, attached to its axle, and furnished with a spring click, or catch; and the two are turned round together, to wind up the springs, by means of a third ratchet wheel, the teeth of which interlock with those of the other two, which third ratchet wheel has a square head on its axle for the reception of the watch key. The patentees state that this square head is contrived so as to admit the key to go deeper on it than what is usual, by which it will be less liable to be broken; but their manner of explaining how this is effected not being very clear, we are not quite sure that we

are accurate in supposing it to be done by surrounding the square head with a small hollow cylinder attached to the ratchet wheel itself, and working in the frame plate, in the manner of a pivot. The same effect might be also produced, by making the end of the key a solid square prism, and forming a corresponding cavity for it in the axle of the ratchet wheel itself, sufficiently enlarged for this purpose. Watches of this kind, as may already appear from what has been mentioned, have no fusee wheels or chains; and in order to supply their effect, the main-springs are made tapering from the axle to the outer coil, which the patentees assert will equalize the motion with as much efficacy. Horizontal, or duplex, escapements are advised to be used with them; but their other parts do not so materially differ from those in ordinary use, as to require a particular description for our general readers; though those who intend to make watches of this kind, may find the more particular information respecting them worth notice, which the specification details with great minuteness in most parts. We have now only to add, that the patentees advise these watches to be jewelled in the usual parts, and to mention, what was before implied, that in them the winding up of the main-springs is effected by turning round the axles, to which they are attached, instead of making their boxes revolve, according to the general practice.

The above seems an ingenious method of effecting the intended design; and we have only to observe, with regard to the tapering main-springs, that in the first place this manner of forming them is no new invention, having been used for *pendules*, or chamber clocks, for a considerable time at Paris; and secondly, that we have some doubt of their having the effect asserted, as from the spiral spring acting in all its parts simultaneously in turning

round the box, the weakening any one portion of it could, we conceive, only diminish the general effect, instead of making its energy less at a particular part of the revolution; and we cannot allow the good performance of the watch to be a decisive proof in support of the contrary opinion, as it has been well known, that the regularity of a watch depends almost entirely on the perfection of the escapement, and very little on that of the other parts, since 1766, at which period the celebrated artist, M. Peter Leroy, made a chronometer, without any fusee and chain, which performed exceedingly well, in which he relied entirely on the excellence of the escapement, and used only a common main-spring, of equal breadth and thickness in every part of its extent. We think, however, that the question might be easily determined by experiments of a different description.—*Repertory of Arts.*

Screw.—Mr. Alfred Churchill, of Batavia, United States, has invented a new screw, which is thus spoken of in the American papers:—"The screw is concave, and meshes with admirable regularity with the cogs placed in a circular wheel, which is moved with ease and rapidity by the application of small power. To show its immense strength, it is only necessary to mention that the thread of the screw in its evolution presses at all times upon four of the cogs of a wheel containing eleven cogs, and may be so constructed, as to encircle five-elevenths of a circle."—Mr. Churchill is also said to have invented an ingenious hydraulic model; "its power for raising bids fair to excel any preceding principle, where the height required should not exceed the half of the diameter of the wheel used in lifting and discharging the water."

The Diaphonicon.—Among the inventions

and improvements of musical instruments, is one to which the above name has been given by Mr. Pinnock, the patentee. The specification gives the following statement:—"The Diaphonicon apparatus is so placed that the interior flexible substances they are covered with may receive the vibrations from the strings when sounded, aided by the sound-boards: and by reverberating them between the two flexible surfaces, and through the agency of the columns of air therein interposed, greatly improve the quantity of the tones produced from the instruments, and communicate them, thus improved, through the exterior flexible vibrating surfaces to the auditor. From this we observe that the novelty in the Diaphonicon consists, chiefly, of a diaphonic screen (with double surfaces, and inclosing volumes of air,) which acts around the strings when they are struck, on a similar principle to that of sounding-boards in other cases. The effect produced is extraordinary. The tones are wonderfully augmented in force and richness; and there is a grandeur in them similar to that of the organ."

Diving Bells.—In a late list of patents, is one by J. Sheele, Esq. M.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, for some very important improvements in the use and construction of the diving-bell. The improvement particularly relates to the descent of an engineer, who may remain at any depth beneath the water; and, unaccommodated by the pressure of condensed air, may work with increased safety and effect, maintaining uninterrupted communication with those above by means of conversation. Mr. S. has likewise constructed an optical instrument for illuminating objects under water; and has contrived an improved method of detaching men from the bell.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Morrison, of Chelsea, for a method of rendering boots, shoes, and other articles, water-proof. Dec. 22, 1826.

D. Redmond, of Greek-street, Soho, for improvements in the construction and manufacture of hinges. Dec. 23, 1826.

E. Galloway, of the London Road, Engineer, for an improved rotary steam-engine. Dec. 29, 1826.

J. Whiting, of Ipswich, for improvements in window sashes and frames. Jan. 9, 1827.

J. Fraser, of Houndsditch, London, for an improved method of constructing capstans and windlasses. Jan. 11, 1827.

The same, for an improved method of constructing boilers for steam-engines. Jan. 11, 1827.

W. W. Hall, of Baltimore, at present residing in Westminster, Attorney at Law, for an engine for

moving and propelling ships, boats, carriages, mills, and machinery of every kind, communicated by a foreigner. Jan. 15, 1827.

W. Hobson, of Mark Field, Stamford Hill, for an improved method of paving streets, lanes, roads, and carriage ways in general. Jan. 15, 1827.

J. Neville, of Shad Thames, Surrey, for an improved carriage to be worked or propelled by means of steam. Jan. 15, 1827.

W. Mason, of Castle-street, Westminster, for improvements in the construction of those axletrees and boxes for carriages, which are usually termed or known by the names of mail axletrees and boxes. Jan. 15, 1827.

R. Copland, of Wilmington-square, for improvements upon a patent already obtained by him for combinations of apparatus for gaining power. Jan. 16, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

The Life of Grotius, and a Succinct Account of the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of the Netherlands. By C. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Modern Jesuits; a Biographical Work, translated from the French of L'Abbe M. M. de la Roche Arnauld, by Emile Lepage.

BOTANY.

Medical Botany, No. I.; including a popular and scientific Description of the Poisonous Plants, with plates. By J. Stephenson, M. D. and J. Churchill, Esq. royal 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Hortus Siccas of La Gaeca. folio, 1l.

EDUCATION.

The Cato Major of Cicero; with a double Translation for the use of Students on the Hamiltonian System. 8vo. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, No. XVIII. containing Accounts of Carlton Palace, the Church of St. Luke at Chelsea; and Remarks on Modern Gothic Architecture, &c.

Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, by Pugin, J. and H. Le Keux, No. III.; containing twenty engravings, illustrative of the Ancient Buildings of Caen, &c.

A half-length portrait of Dr. George Birkbeck, President of the London Mechanics Institution, engraved in mezzotint, by Dawe, from a painting by S. Love, Esq.

HISTORY.

The History of the Reformation of the Church of England, during the Reign of Edward VI. By Henry Soames, M.A. 1 vol. 8vo. 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Practical Economy; a New System; formed from Modern Discoveries and the Private Communications of Persons of Experience. A new edition, much improved and enlarged, in one thick volume, 12mo. price 8s. 6d. boards.—The Estimates separately, for general distribution, and as a Companion to the Housekeeper's Book, 2s.

Alma Mater, or Seven Years at the University of Cambridge. By a Trinity Man. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Questions adapted to Mitford's History of Greece, &c. By the Rev. J. R. Major, A.M. 1 vol. 8vo. 9s.

† The Editor, Mr. Britton, announces in the present number, that the whole of the letter-press will be given to the Subscribers with the next number, which finishes the work; in order to avoid the severe tax of eleven copies to private and public Libraries.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXXIX. 6s. Observations on the Valtling, Superintendence, and Government of Female Prisoners. By Elizabeth Fry. 12mo. 2s.

A second Volume of Reminiscences, with a Correspondence between Dr. Parr and the Author. By C. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

A Complete View of the Joint Stock Companies, formed during the years 1824 and 1825, &c. &c. By Henry English. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The True Theory of Rent. In opposition to Mr. Ricardo and others. By a Member of the University of Cambridge.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

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The Hon. Captain Keppel's Personal Narrative of Travels in Babylonia, Assyria, Media, and Scythia. Second Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. with coloured plates, 1l. 4s.

Voyage of His Majesty's Ship Blonde to the Sandwich Islands, in 1824-5, &c. By Captain the Right Hon. Lord Byron, Commander. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Sketches of Persian Life and Manners, from the Journal of a Traveller in the East. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Hall's Voyages. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Also, No. I. of the same, being the First Number of Constable's Miscellany, 12mo. 1s.

LITERARY REPORT.

De Vere, by the Author of Tremaine, will be published in the course of the present month. The second title of this work is The "Man of Independence," by way, we imagine, of companionship to "The Man of Refinement," in the former production. It will therefore be at once predicated that the subject of De Vere is likely to be a lofty one; in the treatment of which the same dignified, and, we had almost said, patrician style, so remarkable in "Tremaine," will probably be recognized.

A novel, of great eloquence and passion, is in the press, to be entitled "Falkland." Its plot is founded on a melancholy fact, of recent occurrence in elevated life.

An octavo edition of Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence is in preparation.

The extraordinary Memoirs of Scipio de Ricci, Bishop of Pistoia and Prato, will speedily appear. This work is, in a great measure, the result of certain enquiries, undertaken by De Ricci, into the abuses of Conventual life in Italy. Many particulars, of the most startling kind, are said to be brought to light.

Dibdin's Autobiography, which has been a little delayed on account of the portrait, will appear in a few days. The Dramatic Memoirs, now in course of publication, and which are justly attracting so much of the public attention, will be found to exhibit, if taken consecutively, a very lively and authentic history of the Stage for the last sixty or seventy years. The experience of the respective writers belongs to different periods, so that the chain of events is perfectly connected. For example, O'Keeffe's Recollections abound in sketches of that school which succeeded the one described by Cibber, some of the individuals in which were also celebrated in the Tatler and Spectator. Kelly's Reminiscences are rich in details relative to the subsequent era; Reynolds conducts the reader into the midst of those actors who have lately retired from the honours of the stage; while Dibdin's forthcoming work will, we understand, bring the history down to the present moment, and will be filled with anecdotes of the modern Drama, and of the performers now flourishing on the London Stages.

The new Novel called *George Godfrey*, is in a state of forwardness. Though more successful novels have appeared within the last few years than at any former period, it is a singular fact, that none of the writers of them have attempted that favourite mode of story-telling, which our fathers so much admired, in *Roderick Random*, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, and *Gil Blas*. Latterly the writers of fiction have divided themselves into two classes, the one furnishing animated sketches of fashionable life, the other entertaining pictures of the olden time. *George Godfrey*, who writes his own history, will, it is understood, present us with a young man commencing his career in humble circumstances, and passing through many of those scenes, with which what may be called the great body of the public are familiar. The Author is intimately acquainted with City business, and the mysteries of the Stock Exchange, we hear, are boldly exposed. Some portraits are given, which will probably be recognised as likenesses—not flattering ones. We hear that a certain very great man, on the Royal Exchange, is particularly attended to. The juggling of Auctioneers, the bullying of police magistrates, and the ignorant effrontery of joint-stock-company prospectus-makers, are to be rallied with little ceremony. A scamping Attorney, who stirs up all the jail-birds of the day, to prosecute the public press for libels in order to gain costs, and a boasting but niggardly ex-Sheriff, will be among the characters. The jobbing *Philatelists* are not forgotten, but, in connection with these and many other topics to be treated with ridicule, some of the boldest features of romance will be found, and the plan is sufficiently comprehensive to give us a view of the classic shores of Greece and their inhabitants; to introduce us to the remote haunts of the Bush Rangers in New South Wales; and to connect with the satirical scenes above alluded to, those very favourite ingredients of fiction, love, mystery, and murder, which some will think are rendered more striking from the contrast they supply to the transcripts from common life associated with them.

Burglary Papers. From the repeated enquiries made respecting the publication of *The Life of Lord Burglary*, by the Rev. Dr. Nares, it has been thought requisite, in justice to the Author, to apprise the public that the work has not only been continually in progress, but that it would have been much earlier ready for publication, had not the amount of documents to be examined been found to exceed all possible calculation; being besides so widely dispersed as to render a constant or easy access to them extremely difficult, compatibly with the usual residence and professional duties of the learned biographer. The work is, however, now so far advanced as to warrant the expectation of its speedy appearance, as the labours of the press and of the artists, in the necessary embellishments, will proceed uninterruptedly.

A Tale, to be entitled *The Lettre de Cachet*, is announced.

Adventures of a Sparrow, by the Author of *Keeper's Travels in Search of his Master*, and of the forthcoming volume of *Keeper at Home*, are in the press.

The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, exemplified in a Series of Illustrations, of and descriptive Dissertations on, the House and Museum of J. Soane, Esq., in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, will be published on the 1st of April. By J. Britton.

Mr. Babbage has nearly completed for publication a Table of the Logarithms of Natural Numbers to Seven Figures.

The first Number of a Work, to be entitled *The Quarterly Juvenile Review*; or, a Periodical Guide for Parents and Instructors in their selection of new publications, is in the press, and will appear in the course of the present month.

Mr. Bowring has in the press a volume of Ballads, translated from the Serbian language, with other Specimens of the Popular Poetry of that People.

The copious Greek Grammar of Dr. Philip Buttmann, is nearly ready for publication; translated from the original German.

The Rev. John Burdall is preparing for publication an edition of a very scarce and interesting work, entitled "*The Sinner's Tears, in Meditations and Prayers.*" By Thomas Fettiplace."

A Complete Edition of Mr. Wordsworth's Poems, including "*The Excursion*," is now in the press, and will be published early in March.

A Course of Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, delivered by the Rev. W. Orme, Dr. Collyer, Rev. H. F. Burder, Stratton, Walford, Dr. J. Pye Smith, Rev. A. Reed, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, A. M. in 1 vol. 8vo. is announced.

In the press, *The Birth Day Present*. By Mrs. Sharwood.

The Elements of the History of Philosophy and Science, by the Rev. T. Morell, 1 vol. 8vo. will soon appear.

In the press, *The New Road Book of Ireland*, on the Plan of Reichard's Itineraries, intended to form a Companion to Leigh's New Pocket Road Book of England and Wales.

Shortly will be published, in 4to. vol., illustrated by upwards of 100 wood-cuts of arms. *The Siege of Carlaverock*; a French Poem, containing an Account of the Siege and Capture of Carlaverock Castle, in Scotland, by King Edward the First, in June 1301, with a description of the Arms and Merits of each Knight in the English Army who was present on the occasion, written soon after that event. With a Translation; an Historical and Topographical Account of the Castle; and Memoirs of all individuals who are mentioned. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq.

A Treatise on the Natural History, Physiology and Management of the Honey Bee, by Dr. Bevan, will be published this month.

Mr. Sweet is engaged preparing a work to be entitled "*Flora Australasica*," containing portraits of the finest plants of New Holland and the South Sea Islands, with their history and cultivation. A Reply to Dr. Lingard's "*Vindication*" is in the press. By John Allen, Esq.

Mr. C. Knight is about to publish *The Living and the Dead*. By a Country Curate. The nature of the work may be inferred from the following among the papers:—*My First Parish—Sermonising—Love Matches—The Wages of Sin—A Glimpse of Joanna Baillie—The Riches of the Church—The Sorrows of a Rich Old Man—Archdeacon Daubeny*, &c.

We observe with pleasure, that among other interesting works in the course of publication Mr. Constable's *Miscellany*, the following will very soon appear, viz. 1st. *Adventures of British Seamen in the Southern Ocean*; displaying the striking contrasts which the human character exhibits in an uncivilized state.—2nd. *Memoirs of the Marchioness of La Rochejaquelein, the War in La Vendee*, &c. with Preface and Notes, by Sir Walter Scott.—3rd. *Converts from Infidelity; or Lives of eminent Individuals who have renounced Sceptical and Infidel Opinions, and embraced Christianity*.—4th. *Table Talk; or Selections from the French, Italian, and English Aaa*.—5th. *The Birman Empire; or an Account of the Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava, in the year 1795*, by Major Symes. These are all desirable works, and we have no doubt, will receive the encouragement we so justly merit.

Professor Lee's *Lectures on the Hebrew Language*, which have been so long in preparation, are now nearly ready for publication, and will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

Early in April will be published (to be completed in eight parts), Part I. of a Selection of Architectural and other Ornaments—Greek, Roman, and Italian, drawn from the Originals in various Museums and Edifices in Italy. By William Hosking, and John Jenkins, Architects.—A part will be published every six weeks till the work is completed. Descriptions in letter-press will accompany the prints. By far the greater part of the subjects which will be found in this work, have never before been published. The Greek specimens are chiefly from the Museum at Naples, and are not to be found even in the great work of Hieraclean Antiquities. The Italian examples are principally of the fourteenth century, and from very early Venetian edifices.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

On board his Majesty's ship *Revenge*, on the 28th of November, in consequence of an accident (a fall from his horse) producing some mischievous effect upon a hernia he had long laboured under, Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount Loudon, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molines and Rawdon, in Great Britain; Earl of Moira and Baron Rawdon, and a Baronet in Ireland—a Knight of the Garter, Grand Cross of the Bath, a General Officer, Colonel of the 27th Foot, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower division, F.R.S., F.S.A., and M.R.I.A.: born in the year 1754. His Lordship entered the army as soon as he had finished his education, and served in America, and was appointed Adjutant-General to Sir W. Clinton's army. In America he attained the rank of Brigadier, and on his return to England was created an English Peer. His Lordship, shortly after this period, officiated as second to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in a duel with Col. Lenox, afterwards Duke of Richmond. Lord Moira subsequently served on the Continent, and in 1805 was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland; in 1806, Master General of the Ordnance. On the accession of his Majesty to the Regency, Lord Moira received the Order of the Garter, and shortly after was appointed Governor General of India, which office he splendidly held for several years; thence his Lordship was appointed Governor of Malta. His Lordship's generosity and benevolence were beyond all bounds; the devotion of his property to the cause of the French emigrants, and the general exercises of charity and beneficence, greatly impoverished him—but he was rich indeed, in that satisfaction which arises from the practice of every kind and humane feeling that can adorn the human heart. His Lordship married, July 1804, Flora Muir Campbell, Countess of Loudon, by whom he had issue George Augustus Frederick, Earl of Rawdon, born 4th of February, 1808, and three daughters. The Marquis of Hastings was interred, at his desire, in the Citadel of Malta, with due military honours. The Marquis was one of the most experienced soldiers of the old school in the service, and he joined to that experience the more recent acquirements in the duties of a

commander. He served in many of the severest actions of the American war in 1775—76 and 77, 78 and 80. His last action there, in 1781, was the defeat of General Greene, at Hobkirk-hill. In 1794, he may be said to have saved the Duke of York, by joining him with 10,000 men from England, by way of Ostend, deceiving and out-manceuvring General Pichegru. In 1812 the Earl of Moira was appointed to the high and distinguished office of Governor-general of British India. Under his Lordship's government there, the glory of our arms was sustained in the field, and justice and benevolence distinguished every measure of the councils of Calcutta, in a way never before exhibited together in the East. The vigorous prosecution and successful accomplishment of the Nepal war was his most important achievement. Its original object was merely the suppression of the Pindarries, an association the undisguised principle of which was the plunder of all its neighbours; but it terminated in adding greatly to the security of our Eastern territories. The Earl himself declared, in an address to the inhabitants of Calcutta, "Undoubtedly your sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and, on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that boundary? Nothing but states bound by a sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill-disposed population, rendered incapable of raising a standard against you." The finances of the East India Company were never in so flourishing a state as that to which he brought them. A profound peace was established, and the blessings of a wise and provident administration were beginning to be felt throughout that immense empire. Openness and honour were observed in the conduct of public affairs. The petty chicanery of official dealings was checked, and a strict look-out kept over the conduct of men who held inferior situations under the Company. It is not to be wondered at that the integrity and upright policy of the Marquis should have ill agreed with the lovers of the former crooked policy of the Company's agents and officials. Every secret machination was set at work to undermine his character; thwart his projects, and misrepresent his actions. These efforts succeeded too well with the shop-keeping directors at home to make the

Marquis condescend longer to hold an office, in which he was to exercise, instead of a free judgment, the orders of men for whom he might with justice feel contempt; and he resigned the government accordingly. His conduct has been fully justified by his friends and by himself, in print and by address; at least so far as to satisfy the nation of his innocence and his unimpeachable honour,—and it could be of no importance to him, or any man of lofty ambition, whether the India House host of traders, and their oriental agents, ever be so or not. Before his death, the rash measures of the Company had run it into an expensive war, at a cost of life and money, the extent of which, according to Indian and Spanish policy, will be kept a mystery, and had restored that system of despotism in the East, to which Europe happily affords few parallels. On the return of the Marquis of Hastings to Europe he was appointed Governor of Malta, where he was much beloved by both foreigners and natives. Few public men of his day have approached the Marquis of Hastings, in liberal, kind, and chivalrous dealing; none have surpassed him in clearness of political intellect or military address and courage.

MR. GIFFORD.

At his house in James-street, Buckingham-gate, Mr. Gifford. He was born in 1756, at Ashburton. Mr. Gifford was of low parentage; his father was said to have had some education at Exeter, but afterwards was a seaman, and then descended to be a follower of Bamfylde Moore Carew and a group of gipsies. From this life he at length emerged into something more respectable, and became a plumber and glazier at South Molton. His mother, who seems to have been a meritorious woman, was the daughter of a carpenter in that town. At eight years of age he was placed at a free-school, at which he made little progress, and in three years after his father died, leaving his mother in penury, with the task of supporting her two sons. In less than a year she followed her husband to the grave, and her two sons were left paupers. The furniture of the mother was seized for debt by a remorseless creditor, who was afterwards stimulated by the reproaches of the town to put his godson, young William Gifford, to school. He was then 13. The younger child, aged about two, was sent to the Alms-house. In three months, the godfather became tired of the expense of the lad's schooling, and put him to the plough. From the plough he was removed to a small coasting vessel belonging to Brixham, in Torbay, as a ship-boy. The fish-women continually spoke

of the wretched state of this unfortunate lad, and the reproaches of the inhabitants of Ashburton against the godfather induced him once more to put the boy to school. His progress was now rapid, and at the age of 15, the godfather told him that he had learned quite enough, and apprenticed him to a shoemaker. The apprentice possessed but one book in the world—A Treatise on Algebra—but of paper, ink, slate or pencil, he was totally destitute; nor had he a penny to buy any. Being partial to the mathematical sciences, he sat up, night after night, at his studies, and beat out small pieces of leather to a smooth surface, upon which he contrived to work his algebraic problems. But Crispin found out this practice, and conceiving it both a loss of time and of leather, he severely chastised the votary of the sciences, and bade him mind his cobbling. Some doggerel verses of the lad had attracted the attention of a Mr. Cookealey, a surgeon. This gentleman set about “a subscription for purchasing the remainder of the time of William Gifford, and for enabling him to improve himself in writing and English grammar.” The majority of the subscribers put down 5s. and none subscribed more than half-a-guinea. Gifford now studied assiduously, and in two years, being then 22 years of age, he was pronounced fit for the University. A gentleman of the county procured for him the place of Bible Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford; and in 1781, Mr. Cookealey opened a subscription at Ashburton for Mr. Gifford's publishing a translation of Juvenal. But immediately after, this benevolent gentleman died, and Mr. Gifford was again left poor and unfriended. A most happy accident shortly after created Mr. Gifford's fortune.—He had acquired the acquaintance of a gentleman at Oxford, with whom he corresponded, directing the letters under cover to Lord Grosvenor. One day he had inadvertently omitted the direction upon the enclosed letter, and Lord Grosvenor, imagining it to be intended for himself, naturally opened and perused it. There was something in it which attracted his Lordship's notice, and he begged of his friend that the writer might be introduced to him. Mr. Gifford soon after took up his residence with Lord Grosvenor, and ultimately accompanied his son (Lord Belgrave) to the Continent. It is not to be supposed that one who had seen such vicissitudes as Mr. Gifford had done, possessed any very refined ideas upon electing his party in public life by an analysis of politics. To that side which offered him the good things of life he adhered, and if he did not

choose by examination, he had the excuse of his dependency. In 1794 appeared his first material work, a paraphrase of the first satire of Persius, which he called the *Bayiad*. This poem was directed against Mrs. Piozzi, Miles Peter Andrews, Mr. Merry, Mr. Parsons, and the whole Della Crusca coterie, who inundated the press with namby-pamby verses, and dull prose, which they put forth in the spirit of literary dictators of the public taste and judgment. Nothing could be fairer game than the dispersion of this knot of would-be literati. But Mr. Gifford's habits had never been those of a person of refinement, either by early education or feeling, and he showed in his satire, as well as in much he wrote subsequently, a debasing coarseness and virulence. Though vain, the Della Cruscans were not morally criminal, on the score of their poetry. Many of the softer sex were among the number, yet they were all treated with a vulgarity which is inexcusable. This was a sin of Mr. Gifford's to the last. After he became Editor of the "*Quarterly Review*," there were articles pretty well known to be his, and some directed against the softer sex, which no dislike of political principle or character could ever have drawn from the pen of a man who had the feeling of a gentleman, however angry he might wish to show himself.* His satire was unpolished, scurrilous, and, what became him least of all men, personally abusive. He did not acquire, as he might have done in this respect, good manners in the house of his patron, where, if fame speaks true, his conduct to the other sex must at least have been tempered with a complaisant urbanity, to have been welcome. Some of the Della Cruscans are called "obscure reptiles, who fatten on the filthy dregs of slander and obscenity." Mr. Jerningham, he terms, "snivelling Jerningham"—Mr. Holcroft, "a poor, stupid wretch"—the Editor of "*The World*," "a mad and malignant idiot." His satire is characterized by the vindictiveness rather than the wit or ingenuity of the ancients; and it is not a little singular that the user of the obscene language of the garret, should have so dwelt on the charge of obscenity in others—he, too, who chose the obscenity of Juvenal for translation. In 1795, appeared the *Mæviad*, in imitation of the tenth Satire of the first book of Horace. The castigation which Mr. Gifford had received in the interval, had induced him in this poem to abandon, if not the personalities, at least the low vulgarities of his preceding satire. In 1800 he published his *Epistle to Peter Pindar*, in

which he charges the satirist with blasphemy; and Wolcot charged him with obscenity, as he had before attacked the Della Cruscans. So much for the satire that springs from personal virulence rather than from honest indignation at folly or vice. In 1802 appeared his long-promised *Juvenal*. This last work was attacked with considerable erudition, taste, and critical acumen, by "*The Critical Review*;" although it must be confessed, that the critic occasionally descended into personal hostility against his author. Mr. Gifford felt himself sorely wounded by this critique; and in 1803 he put forth his "*Examination of the Strictures of the Critical Review upon Juvenal*." So grievously wounded was the satirist by the reviewer, that he afterwards published a *Supplement to his Examination of the Strictures*. In 1805, Mr. Gifford published his edition of *Massinger*. This old English poet had previously received so few editions, and had been so indifferently used by his editors, that Mr. Gifford had the advantage of appearing excellent by comparison with his incompetent predecessors. In 1816 he published his edition of *Ben Jonson*, in 9 vols. 8vo. In 1821 appeared his translation of *Persius*, contemporaneously with the translation of the same author, by that profound and elegant scholar, Sir W. Drummond, the author of "*Academical Questions*," &c. &c. Mr. Gifford now occupied himself in editing the works of Ford, in 2 vols. 8vo; and those of Shirley, of which five and a half volumes had gone through the press, when he was seized with his last fatal illness. Contemporaneously with the publication of the "*Bayiad*" and "*Mæviad*," Mr. Gifford became the editor of "*The Anti-Jacobin*." His politics appear to have been those of his interest; and he had the happiness of never being placed under the temptation of bettering himself by changing them, as some of his less fortunate coadjutors have done—first, subjects of ridicule in the works he edited for their principles, and subsequently assisting him in putting down their former recorded opinions! Mr. Gifford was saved this trying position. His editorship of the *Anti-Jacobin* adds nothing to his name as a writer. His acuteness, asperity, and subservience to the party by which he thrived, well qualified him for the task. The surviving part, however, of the wit, polished, playful, and keen, which appeared there, was the work of Messrs. Canning, Ellis, and Frère; and but for their contributions the *Anti-Jacobin* would have long ago been forgotten. The *Edinburgh Review* had been published upon a plan so dissimilar to that of the preceding cri-

* Vide article on Lady Morgan.

tical works of the country, and the talent which it displayed, and the success which it experienced, were so decided, that Mr. Gifford conceived the instituting a periodical work upon the same plan, but of totally different party principles, would answer. The experiment was tried; and by being a party work, liberally conducted in a pecuniary sense, and the contributors individuals of ability, it is needless to say it completely succeeded, and to the editorship Mr. Gifford owes what fame he has left behind him. If not a deep, he was, at least, a ready and dexterous scholar; he was essentially coarse and bitter, but he at length had freed himself from the offensiveness of language which distinguished the Baviad and Mæviad; if he was not a profound thinker, he was acute in detecting where thought deviated from beaten and acknowledged tracks; if his mind was not comprehensive, he was shrewd and sagacious within the ordinary circles of intellectual labour. His vein of satire partook more of the vehement bitterness of Juvenal than of the elegance of Horace. No man had a finer tact in exposing to ridicule or reprobation the bad points of any author. He could select the errors, group them for a general induction or for isolated exposure, conceal every beauty, omit the general design of the writer nor touch on the nature of the work, and vituperate it as if it were one chaos of defect and error. This, too, when the work might be really meritorious, provided that, or its author, or either or both, were obnoxious to his review in politics. This was a great feature in the conduct of the Quarterly under his administration. His life was thus spent in editing and translating. As an editor he was acute and industrious; but, in emendatory criticism, he had not the learning of Bentley, the sagacity of Porson, the patient research of Stevens, or that of the editors of the German school. But his editions of Massinger and Ben Jonson are valuable presents to English Literature. Mr. Gifford's principal work, however, is his Juvenal. This consumed the greater part of his life, received the correction of his friends, and was sent into the world with every possible advantage. He informs us that he attempted to imitate the glowing imagery, luxuriant diction, and impetuous fluency of the Roman Satirist; to give Juvenal entire, except in his grossness, "to make him speak as he would have spoken among us." Yet Juvenal's worst phrases to the extent of only half a page are omitted; whilst the second satire, and others containing a catalogue of odious vices are preserved. Mr. Gifford's translation pre-

sents us rather with the flail of an infuriated rustic than with the exterminating falchion of Juvenal. His faults as a translator are chiefly a general insensibility to euphony, a diffuseness which at once deviates from and weakens the original; and lastly, a perpetual use of the most vulgar phraseology. The stanzas by Mr. Gifford, which have been given as original, and read very sweetly, beginning:—

"I wish I was where Anna lies,
For I am sick of lingering here;
And every hour affection cries,
'Go and partake her humble bier,'" &c.
are taken from the well-known Scotch song or dirge:

"I wish I was where Helen lies," &c.

another proof that Mr. Gifford was incapable of original writing, arising, no doubt, from a natural sterility of invention. Mr. Gifford left a considerable fortune behind him. He held several lucrative situations under the crown, besides the receipts of his literary labours.

DR. PLUNKETT.

Lately, the venerable Dr. Plunkett, titular Bishop of Meath, in his 89th year. For very nearly half a century he presided over one of the largest bishopricks in Ireland, and had the reputation, amongst all parties, of uniting as many of the qualities of the Christian pastor as were ever concentrated in one person. Dr. Plunkett was born at Kells, in the county of Meath, and received an excellent education in the celebrated college of *Trente-trois*, founded by the Duke of Orleans; after which he was promoted to the priesthood; and obtained a professorship in the Irish community, and the place of chief almoner in one of the first families in France. He subsequently took the degree of doctor of divinity, became an associate of the illustrious and Royal Navarre, and one of the four provincial superiors of the Irish college, called the Lombard. After twenty-six years' absence he returned to Ireland, and in 1778 succeeded Dr. Cheevers in the bishoprick of Meath, his first visitation being at the close of that year—a duty which, for forty-eight years, he annually performed, with the zeal and spirit of a primitive bishop. Being a zealous patron of the domestic education of the Irish clergy, he took an active part in the deliberations of the Catholic prelates in 1794, having for their object the establishment of Maynooth; being named one of the original trustees, he was present with the late Primate and the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, when his excellency Lord Camden laid the foundation of that college in 1796. His growing infirmities compelled him to resign his trust in 1825.

PROFESSOR BODE.

John Elert Bode, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Hamburg, in the year 1747. At an early period he displayed a love of the mathematical sciences, and he was only nineteen when the eclipse of 1766 furnished him with an opportunity of manifesting his astronomical knowledge. In 1772, he was appointed royal professor of astronomy at the Academy of Berlin; he soon became a correspondent of all the most celebrated astronomers, and he retained his professor's chair until the day of his death, a period of fifty-four years. Bode's works, written with clearness and precision, are numerous and valuable. Amongst the principal of them are, his "Introduction to the Knowledge of the

Starry Heavens;"—his "Elements of the Astronomical Sciences;" and his "Atlas Cœlestis," in twenty sheets, containing 17,240 stars, and 22,000 more than had been previously laid down. Amongst the great men with whom Bode was most closely connected, was Sallande, who is said to have entertained a higher opinion of the professor than of any of his rivals in the same science. The professor was so indefatigable in his studies, that he was found dead at his desk a short time since; or, as his Berlin biographer observes, "he was sitting at his writing-desk when the angel of death gently summoned him away to eternal life, and conducted his spirit to the stars, among which he has been no stranger for these fifty years."

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Sheriffs for the year 1827.—*Bedfordshire*—G. N. Edwards, of Henlow. *Berkshire*—T. Duffield, of Mareham Park. *Buckinghamshire*—T. Saunders, of Aston Abbots. *Cambridge and Huntingdon*—J. Margetts, of St. Ives. *Cheshire*—P. Legh, of Booth's. *Cumberland*—W. James, of Barrock Lodge. *Cornwall*—Sir C. Lemon, of Carclew, Bart. *Derbyshire*—E. S. Chandos Pole, of Radbourne. *Devonshire*—R. W. Newman, of Sandridge. *Dorsetshire*—J. B. Garland, of Stone Cottage, Wimborne. *Essex*—Sir J. Tyrell, of Boreham House, Bart. *Gloucestershire*—G. B. P. Prinn, of Charlton Kings. *Herefordshire*—J. Griffiths, of the Weir. *Hertfordshire*—J. Latour, of Hexton. *Kent*—I. Minet, of Baldwins. *Leicestershire*—O. Mannors, of Goadby Marwood. *Lincolnshire*—J. Reeve, of Leadenham House. *Monmouthshire*—W. A. Williams, of Llangibby. *Norfolk*—C. Tompson, of Great Witchingham. *Northamptonshire*—J. J. Blencowe, of Marston St. Lawrence. *Northumberland*—D. Dixon, of Long Benton. *Nottinghamshire*—F. Robinson, of Widmerpool. *Oxfordshire*—J. Wilson, of Nether Whorton. *Rutlandshire*—T. J. Bryan, of Stoke Dry. *Shropshire*—W. Tayleur, of Buntingdale. *Somersetshire*—H. P. Collins, of Hatch Beauchamp. *Staffordshire*—H. C. Meynell, of Hoar Cross. *County of Southampton*—G. C. Poore, of Wickham. *Suffolk*—J. F. Leathes, of Herringfleet. *Surrey*—W. Crawford, of Dorking. *Sussex*—Sir C. F. Goring, of Highten, Bart. *Warwickshire*—W. Dilke, of Maxtock Castle. *Wiltshire*—T. B. M. Baskerville, of Rockley House. *Worcestershire*—G. Farley, of Henwick. *Yorkshire*—H. Darey, of Aldby Park.

The Christenings and Burials in London, from December 13, 1825, to December 12, 1826.—Christened—males, 11,178; females, 11,066; in all, 22,244. Buried—males, 10,454; females, 10,304; in all, 20,758; whereof have died, under 2 years, 5952; between 2 and 5 years, 1982; 5 and 10, 768; 10 and 20, 808; 20 and 30, 1472; 30 and 40, 1724; 40 and 50, 1994; 50 and 60, 1926; 60 and 70, 1832; 70 and 80, 1569; 80 and 90, 634; 90 and 100, 90; 100, 1; 103, 3; 105, 3; decreased in the burials this year 269. *Diseases.*—Abscess, 76; age and debility, 1575; apoplexy, 363; asthma, 922; bedridden, 1; bile, 14; cancer, 100; child-bed, 209; consumption, 5290; contraction of the heart, 2; convulsions, 2588; croup, 90; diarrhoea, 12; dropsy, 820; dropsy in the brain, 676; dropsy in the chest, 65; dysentery, 7; enlargement of the heart, 16; epilepsy, 40; eruptive diseases, 12; erysipelas, 17; fever, 926; fever (typhus), 97; fever, intermittent or ague, 2; flux, 8; gout, 38; hæmorrhage, 34; hernia, 28; hooping cough, 674; hydrophobia, 4; inflammation, 2295; inflammation of the liver, 119; insanity, 170; jaundice, 33; jaw-locked, 1; measles, 774; miscarriage, 3; mortification, 244; ossification of the heart, 6; palpitation of the heart, 6; palsy, 22; paralytic, 125; pleurisy, 13; rheumatism, 12; scrofula, 10; small pox, 503; sore throat, or quinsey, 13; spasm, 44; stillborn, 733; stone, 21; stoppage in the stomach, 20; suddenly, 110; teething, 309; thrush, 65; tumour, 8; venereal, 8; worms, 1. —Total of diseases, 20,374. *Casualties.* Burnt, 28; choked, 1; drowned, 139; excessive drinking, 7; executed, 2;

found dead, 9; fractured, 2; frightened, 1; killed by falls and several other accidents, 112; murdered, 4; poisoned, 8; scalded, 2; shot, 1; smothered, 1; starved, 2; suffocated, 8; suicides, 57.—Total of casualties, 384. There have been executed within the bills of mortality 19; of which number only 2 have been reported as such.

Prevalence of the Epidemic.—It appears by the Annual Report of the London Fever Hospital, which was presented at a General Meeting of the Governors of that useful Institution, last month, that contagious fever has been unusually prevalent in the metropolis and its vicinity during the last year. The number of fever patients in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1825, was forty-seven. Those admitted during the year 1826 were as follows:—viz.

Of Typhus and continued Fever	582
Of Scarlet Fever	87
Of improper cases	7

Total..... 676

Of the deaths there occurred:—

Within twenty-four hours	11
Within two days	5
Within three days	13
Within seven days	23
Beyond that period	60

Total number of deaths.. 112

From the extraordinary prevalence of fever during the last year, a greater number of patients were admitted into the Hospital during that year than in any one year since its establishment in 1802, with the exception of the alarming Epidemic of 1817. The fever has, besides, been accompanied with symptoms of unusual severity. The number of cases admitted into the Hospital during the last year, exceeds that of the former (1825) by nearly 100; and, had it been possible to accommodate all who applied for admission, more would have been received than in any year since the opening of the Hospital in the year 1802. The epidemic has prevailed, as in former years, in particular districts. The majority of patients last year were received from the crowded abodes in the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, including Saffron Hill, and its confined courts and alleys, St. Giles's, St. Pancras, Clerkenwell, Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, &c.; but the suburbs and neighbouring parishes have not been exempt from its influence; many cases being admitted from some distance round London. It appears that a considerable number of domestic servants of opulent families were received into the Hospital in the course of last year. Of this class of patients, the numbers of cases

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were:—Typhus and continued fever, 122; scarlet fever, 26; total 148. The report of the Committee, which will shortly be published, expresses an earnest hope that those masters of families, who have had experience of the advantages of this Hospital, in the cases of their servants, will not be backward in contributing towards its support.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. A. Russell to the Archdeaconry of Clogher.
 Rev. G. Vernon to the Prebend of Kilgoghlin, Ireland.
 Rev. W. Airey to the Perpetual Curacy of Hexham, Northumberland.
 Rev. J. Coyle, to the Perpetual Curacy of Farnham, Suffolk.
 Rev. T. Cupples to the Vicarage of Ballyrashane, Ireland.
 Rev. R. Firmin to the Vicarage of Fingringhoe, Essex.
 Rev. N. W. Hallward, to the Rectory of Milden, Suffolk.
 Rev. — Hume to the Vicarage of Birt, Ireland.
 Rev. W. Mill to the Vicarage of Ballywellan, Ireland.
 Rev. J. Moorewood to the Rectory of Dunlase, Ireland.
 Rev. C. Musgrave to the Vicarage of Halifax, Yorkshire.
 Rev. C. Tetherston to the Rectory of Nenagh, Ireland.
 Rev. C. H. Williams to the Rectory of Cloverly, Devonshire.
 Rev. W. Davison to the Deanery of Hartingdon, Derbyshire.
 Rev. S. Blackall to a Prebend of Wells Cathedral.
 Rev. H. Alford to the Rectory of Ampton, Suffolk.
 Rev. R. Wager Allix to the Rectory of Great Warley, Essex.
 Rev. W. Bennett to the Rectory of St. George's, Canterbury.
 Rev. W. Bowen to the Perpetual Curacy of Kenderchurch, Herefordshire.
 Rev. L. R. Brown to the Rectory of Saxmundham, Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Browne to the Rectory of Little Glemham, with the Perpetual Curacy of Great Glemham annexed, Suffolk.
 Rev. T. Davies to the Perpetual Curacy of Coalbron, Brecon.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

John Wallis, Esq. to be Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, vice R. Vivian, Esq.
 The Commander in Chief has appointed Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Taylor to be his Military Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Horsham.—N. W. R. Colborne, Esq. in the room of the Hon. H. E. Fox.
 Orford.—Quintin Dick, Esq.
 Married.] At Bath, Captain Lord W. Paget, N.N. to Fanny, only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis de Rottenburgh.
 At Tidenham, Gloucestershire, the Rev. J. Davis, M.A. to Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of the late T. Vores, Esq.
 At Spring Field, G. Holland, Esq. to Elizabeth Lucas, only child of J. Lucas, Esq.
 At Streatham Church, the Rev. F. Swanton, to Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Brereton.
 At Dorking, Surrey, the Rev. W. Winthrop, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Feachem.
 Died.] At All Souls' College, Oxford, in his 60th year, the Right Rev. Dr. E. Legge, Bishop of Oxford. His Lordship was a younger son of the late Earl of Dartmouth. He first entered at Christ Church, from which Society he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, of which College he was chosen Warden on the death of Dr. Isham, in 1814, at which time he was Bishop of Oxford; being on the death of Dr. Jackson, in 1815, presented to that See.
 In Connaught Place, in his 61st year, the Right Rev. Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Lincoln.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

Windsor Castle was built in 1365; its chapel in 1473; its college (now used for the Poor Knights) was founded, and the terrace was formed, in 1567. The Chapel (St. George's) was thoroughly repaired, and opened Oct. 17, 1790. The Royal Vault, which is a freestone edifice, was built by Henry VII. as a burial-place for himself and his successors; but he afterwards built, for a like purpose, Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster; and after being intended for Cardinal Wolsey, it was neglected till George III. had it in some degree restored in 1800; and in 1810 it was prepared as a royal dormitory, where in a short space so many of the present royal family have been laid, beginning with the Princess Amelia, and ending with the Duke of York.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Not only is the present the first year in which a gentleman of Mr. Gordon's rank has attained the highest place upon the tripos; but, which is much more remarkable, it is the first time that gentlemen of that rank have been subject to examination at all. Hitherto the sons of noblemen and the heirs to titles have received their degree of M. A. at the end of two years, as a matter of course!—a peculiarity which, instead of a privilege, ought rather to be considered, and doubtless began to be considered, a reproach: for as it is now not only known but felt, that there is no noble, any more than a royal road to science, the exemption could only be regarded as supposing that men of high birth either could not or would not devote their time to the improvement of their minds. A regulation more hostile to discipline—more likely to diffuse the fashion of "non-reading," and the honour of idleness, could not easily have been devised! We hail the alteration as one of the most valuable signs of the times, and as a proof that we have one university that keeps up with the march of intellect, and leaves the regulations of monkish times far in the rear. Sir W. Browne's scholarship was lately adjudged to Mr. Comyns Tucker, of St. Peter's college. Dr. Smith's Prizes have been adjudged as follows:—

1. Turner, Trinity.
2. Gordon, Peter's.

The following gentlemen were admitted to *agrotæ* degrees at the Bachelors' Commencement:—

Helsham,	C. C. C.	Cubitt,	Caius.
Wilson,	Catharine.	Langton,	Caius.
Armitage,	Trinity.	Levington,	John's.

On Saturday last, W. G. Smith, Trinity college; Fenn, Trinity college; and Hill, St. John's college; who had passed their examinations on a former occasion, were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

CORNWALL.

The Liskard and Looe Canal will be completed in a short time, at some thousand pounds less than the original estimate of 15,000*l.* two-thirds of the work being completed, and only 6200*l.* expended.

In the Antiquarian Repertory are various legends concerning the burial of Adam on Mount Calvary; but in an old play, written in the Cornish language some centuries ago, and translated in 1662, it is asserted that the wood of which the cross of Christ was made, grew from the apple that the Devil had presented to Eve. Upon the same principle that the woman was the author of human wor, the

smith's wife is said to have made the nails for the crucifixion.

The ancient Cornishmen were most excellent archers; they would shoot an arrow twenty-four score yards: their arrow was a cloth yard long, wherewith they would pierce any ordinary armour. A person named Arundel would shoot twelve score with his right hand, with his left hand, and behind his head; and one Robert Bone shot at a little bird upon a cow's back, and killed the bird without touching the cow.

CUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the manufacturers and other inhabitants of Carlisle took place there lately, on the subject of the Corn Laws. The meeting was very numerous attended. Above four hundred persons were present, a number of whom were operatives. After several resolutions had been carried unanimously, expressive of the opinion of the meeting as to the impolicy of the Corn Laws, John Catteral, a weaver under Mr. Joseph Ferguson, proposed a motion in favour of reform in parliament, which was finally carried by a majority. The master manufacturers present, in the most liberal manner, allowed their workmen to support their own view of the question. Two petitions, one with, and the other without the reform resolutions, were prepared for signature.

DEVONSHIRE.

A large and respectable meeting, convened by the mayor in compliance with a requisition, took place last month at the Town Hall, in Southmolton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the laws relating to the importation of Foreign Corn, when it was unanimously resolved that petitions, which were then proposed and adopted, for the protection of the agriculturists, should be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that Lord Fortescue and Lord Rolle, and the Members for the county, should be requested to present such petitions and to give them their support. Immediately afterwards the petitions were numerously signed.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Trustees of the Sherborne Turnpike-roads have resolved to make two important improvements. The first is to lower Crackmoore Hill, on the London road, thirty feet at the crown, so as to make trotting ground of what is now a steep and dangerous ascent. The second improvement is on the Bath and Bristol road: a new line is to be cut, two miles in length, on level ground, from the foot of Cattle Hill to near Grove Farm on Cary Hill. This will save a quarter of a mile in distance, and altogether avoid two steep hills on the present line; namely, that on the south side of Cattle Hill, in the parish of Bruton, and the other on the north side of the same hill, in the parish of Hadsden.

Such is the unfortunate prejudice which still prevails in some parts of the kingdom against vaccination, that at Bridport no less than fifty-nine persons lately fell victims, in a short time, to the ravages of the small pox!!

DURHAM.

At a general monthly meeting of the members of the Sunderland Mechanics' Institution on the 23d of January, the following noblemen and gen-

Ulemen were, on the proposition of Mr. Secretary Hladmarch, unanimously elected honorary members:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, the Most Noble the Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., the Hon. H. J. Powllett, M.P., J. G. Lambton, Esq. M.P., H. Brougham, Esq. M.P., Robert Ingham, Esq., and the Secretary to the South Shields Mechanics Institution. On the same evening, Mr. John Campbell delivered a lecture on geography.

GLoucestershire.

A numerous and respectable meeting of members of the College of Surgeons resident in Bristol, was held at Reeve's Hotel in that city, on Thursday, H. Daniel, Esq. in the chair, when several resolutions were passed, strongly expressing the disapprobation of the meeting at the conduct of the Council of the College towards the members, and it was unanimously resolved to present a Petition to Parliament, praying for redress of their grievances.

HAMPSHIRE.

Considerable progress has been made in manufacturing the plan of a public Library and Reading Rooms, which it is intended to establish in Winchester. The property of the institution will be chiefly in the hands of the spirited individuals who came forward in support of the measure, and by whom a large portion of the shares has already been taken. But the advantages of the establishment as a place of public resort, and as a depository for modern publications, will be extended unlimitedly to respectable persons who may have the taste to become subscribers, and who will be provided from time to time with a fund of literary and political information by means of reviews, newspapers, and books. The successful progress of a similar institution at Salisbury, and indeed the example of almost every other town of equal importance, will no doubt stimulate the acting committee to perseverance in establishing the plan upon the broad basis of permanent public utility.

In the quarterly report, made by the magistrates at Winchester, they regretted to find so large a number of prisoners for offences against the game laws; and hoped that some measures would be adopted for the suppression of the growing evil. Before the march of civilization and improvement, the Forest Laws sunk, and unfortunately left behind them this bastard branch to curse and degrade society; but we trust the time is not far distant when all good men will unite to remove this opprobrium of our statute book.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, J. S. Cowland, Esq. in the chair, Mr. Haynes, of Wellington, obtained the premium for the best yearling bull; Miss Tomkins, of King's Pyon, for the three-year-old ditto, (if within the age required); and Mr. Clinton, of Marcle, was the successful candidate for the best aged bull. The judges reported that they had great difficulty in deciding between the merits of the yearlings exhibited by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Price of Ryall: they also reported their opinion, that the whole show of stock shown, although generally in low condition, formed one of the finest exhibitions ever shown before the society. Amongst the other stock, the most admired were those of R. Price, Esq. M.F. Mr. Yeomans of Howton, Mr. Webb of Monnington, Mr. Watkins of Dunswater, and Mr. Roberts of Cholstrey. A two-year old bull, whose dam was a Guernsey cow, and sire a Pole Galloway, was shown by Mr. Hatton, of Credon-hill, and seemed of a breed likely to supply a large quantity of milk of the best quality. Mr. Knight

obligingly signified his intention of forwarding a quantity of apple grafts, of a superior sort, to the secretary in March for the use of its members; and Mr. Biggs, nurseryman, on the Ross road, near Wyebridge turnpike gate, made the same engagement from the tree which obtained the apple premium in 1825.

LANCASHIRE.

The state of morality among the lower orders of Manchester and neighbourhood, is exhibited in the following statement, extracted from the Calendar of the late sessions, of the number of persons tried at the New Bailey, during the last thirty-three years.

Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.
1794.....	150	1805.....	252	1816.....	552
1795.....	150	1806.....	254	1817.....	858
1796.....	177	1807.....	308	1818.....	814
1797.....	207	1808.....	241	1819.....	838
1798.....	255	1809.....	241	1820.....	906
1799.....	332	1810.....	233	1821.....	778
1800.....	441	1811.....	276	1822.....	807
1801.....	452	1812.....	302	1823.....	771
1802.....	280	1813.....	356	1824.....	918
1803.....	311	1814.....	413	1825.....	903
1804.....	244	1815.....	497	1826.....	1088

Making a total of 15,608; of whom 9175 males, and 3431 females, were tried for felony; and 3308 males and females for misdemeanours. Of the prisoners tried for felony, it appears that 7653 males and 2592 females were convicted. Of those charged with misdemeanours, 2169 were convicted. Of the convicts there have been transported, males, 1412, females, 155; total, 1573. The proportion of criminals in the first and last of these periods is nearly as one to seven; while the population has little more than doubled its amount. But from the year 1802 to the year 1811 inclusive, when the population of the parish had increased from 102,300 to 136,260, the average number of criminals was only 240 for each year, being 27 fewer than that of the seven years ending in 1801. The average of the ten years ending in 1821, appears to be 632, while that of the last three years reaches to the appalling number of 978!

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A year ago, last winter, the foundations of the chancel of Kilnsea church were carried away by the encroachments of the German Ocean. The churchwardens then built a wall, by means of which a small space, between the sea and the east end of the body of the church, was inclosed for divine worship; the tower and the other part of the body of the church being separated by another wall. The sea kept gradually encroaching until the 2nd of January, when this limited enclosure was destroyed. Part of the partition and north wall, with the pillars, pointed arches, pulpit, reading-desk, and books, were carried down the cliff with a tremendous crash. The south wall, a solitary window, the pillars with their arches, and the ruins on the western side, yet stand, in a threatening state. The tower is also in a dangerous condition. Some years ago, when the buttresses of the great west window sank a little, a massive brick pillar was erected in the centre up to the crown of the arch. This, if the buttresses continue to sink, will operate as a wedge, and ultimately split the steeple in two. On the Sunday previous to the accident, the vicar performed service in a farm-house, where it is still continued. The beautiful Roche Abbey stones, with which the chancel was built, have been preserved, in order to be employed in the erection of a new church or chapel. The church-yard now constitutes part of the cliff, and presents an awful sight. Coffins and human relics are visible at all depths, from two to eight feet, and a quantity lie

at the foot of the cliff interspersed with the ruins. At Owthorne, seven miles northward of Kilnsea, a similar spectacle is presented.

NORFOLK.

The experience of every month occasions regret that the projected plan of the harbour of safety in Lake Lothing, has not already been carried into effect. For some time past very violent winds have prevailed on the coast, and last month, during a tremendous storm from the E.N.E., with driving snow, many vessels were broke adrift and driven on shore. From Lowestoft Ness to Cove Hithe, thirteen vessels were stranded. On the afternoon of the 26th of January one hundred and thirty vessels were riding at anchors in Lowestoft Inner Roads. The vessels which were riding in Yarmouth Roads were driven from their anchors, and, during the thick snow storm which prevailed, came in contact with the vessels in Lowestoft Roads, and occasioned the injury above-mentioned.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A meeting of the owners and occupiers of land in Wellingborough and its vicinity, was lately held to petition Parliament respecting the proposed alteration in the corn laws. The gentlemen who were present, and those who resided in the neighbourhood, were requested to solicit the signatures of their friends; and each owner or occupier affix to his name the number of acres of land he occupies.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of North Berwick was lately held for the purpose of establishing a subscription library, also a debating society for the free discussion of any subject, religion and politics excepted. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen present; a number of resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously; ultimately a committee was appointed to take such measures as are likely to prove conducive to the accomplishment of such a desirable object. The School of Arts having been given up, the subscribers have generously given over the remaining funds and books belonging to that institution in aid of the proposed library.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford, Jan. 29.—The election of a Margaret Professor of Divinity, in the room of the late Provost of Queen's college, took place this day, in the Convocation House, when the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, B.D., late Fellow of Magdalen college, was the successful candidate. The numbers were,

Mr. Faussett 42
Dr. Nares, of Merton 33
Dr. Shuttleworth, Warden of New college 19

Total number of votes.... —94.

To account for this small proportion of voters among so large a body as the University of Oxford, it must be remembered that no person is qualified to give a suffrage upon this occasion excepting he be a Graduate in Divinity.

SHROPSHIRE.

A few days ago, two coins, the one silver, the other brass, were turned up by ploughing a field belonging to the farm occupied by Mr. Callicotts, at Hill Brockhurst, near Wem, in this county. We are favoured with the following description of each: viz. The silver coin is a groat of Henr. Vth. Obverse—the King's head, crowned within a treasure of 9 points fleuris, with the inscription "Henric. Di. ga. rex. Ang. z Franc." Reverse, in 2 circles: the outer inscription "Posui deum adiutorem meum." The inner "Villa Calisie." The Brass Coin is one of the Medals struck in commemoration of the sinking of the Spanish galleons in

Vigo Bay by the combined fleet of England and Holland in 1702. The obverse inscription is "Anna D. G. Mag. Br. Fr. et Hib. R." The reverse—"Anglor. et Batav. virtute." The exergue is "Classe opes Americ. intercept. 1702." The finding of this latter coin at this moment is curious; for our readers are aware that among the Joint Stock Bubbles of last year, one was that of a Company to fish up the treasures contained in the Spanish galleons sunk in Vigo Bay.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a Common Hall, Bath, the Body Corporate unanimously resolved to present the freedom of the City, in a gold box, to the Right Hon. George Canning, as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Corporation of his transcendent talents and eminent public services. The bailiffs (R. Clarke, Esq. and Sir G. Gibbs) immediately waited on the Right Hon. Gentleman, and communicated the resolution. Shortly after, by his own appointment, Mr. Canning attended at the Hall to receive the freedom; he was accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool and the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne. A great number of ladies and gentlemen had previously been admitted into the banqueting-room to witness the ceremony. P. George, Esq., Town-Clerk, having read the resolution, the Mayor addressed Mr. Canning:—"In the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, I have the honour to present you with the Freedom of the city of Bath, which has been unanimously voted to you this day as a mark of the high sense entertained by this Corporation of your transcendent talents and eminent public services. I feel, Sir, peculiar gratification at being the organ of communication with you on the present occasion, and wish that you may long continue to exert those talents in our country's cause."

To which Mr. Canning replied—"Mr. Mayor, I receive with much satisfaction an introduction into a society so respectable as that of the gentlemen whom I have the honour to address, and the freedom of a city with which the name of Pitt had for two generations been connected. I receive with cordial thankfulness this proof of your estimation of my public services; this adscription is peculiarly gratifying to me, presented, as it is, by those who have from their character and situation, as well as their means of information, and channels of communication, an opportunity of forming an unbiased opinion of the conduct of men in public life. This testimony of your regard is therefore most grateful to my feelings, as it evinces your approbation of my humble services; but whatever value they possess, they are derived from those of my Noble Friend;* and I have to thank you, Sir, for the kind and flattering terms with which you have accompanied it."

At the same Hall, an address of Condolence to his Majesty, on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was unanimously adopted.

SUFFOLK.

A petition for a revision of the Game Laws was signed by some of the Magistrates attending the late Bury Sessions, and still lies at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the signature of such others as may be inclined to give it their sanction. The object of the petition is to represent to Parliament the lamentable and increasing evils resulting from the violation of those laws, as peculiarly affecting the morals of the labouring classes; to point out the fact, that although the sale of game is prohibited, the demands of a large and wealthy class

* The Earl of Liverpool, who was on the left of the Mayor.

of the community create a market for it, which can at present only be supplied by fraud and depredation; and the individual thus tempted to an infraction of the law, is led by degrees to the commission of the most atrocious crimes; and, without expressing any opinion as to the general policy of the Game Laws, to solicit such a modification of them as may render the execution of them less imperfect, and their operation more beneficial than at present.

SURREY.

At Addlestone stands a venerable oak, known as Wickliffe's Oak, under which, tradition says that dauntless man preached the doctrines of the Reformation. This village forms part of the extensive parish of Chertsey, (where formerly stood one of the mitred abbeys,) the population of which is upwards of 6000. It is a mile and a half from the parish church. The best monument to the memory of that great man would be, to erect a church upon the scene of his former labours. The situation is admirably adapted for such a purpose, being near the village, where three roads meet. Should the funds prove sufficient, tablets might be placed in the church to the memory of some of the patrons and friends of Wickliffe, such as Edward III., the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke of Lancaster, Chaucer (the father of English poetry), and the great and good Lord Cobham, the first nobleman whose blood was shed in England for the doctrines of the Reformation. It will be a singular circumstance if, in 1828, the Bishop of Lincoln should be called upon to consecrate a church built in commemoration of him whose bones were, in 1428, taken from the tomb and burnt by a Bishop of Lincoln, exactly 400 years since.—From a letter in the "Times."

It is intended to form a new turnpike road from Bagshot to Guildford, which will open a direct line of communication between Cheltenham, Oxford, Reading, and Windsor, with Brighton and the southern coast generally. The undertaking has the sanction of several noblemen and gentlemen; and a subscription has been commenced to defray the expense of an immediate survey.

SUSSEX.

A meeting of landholders of this county was convened on the 9th ult. for the purpose of presenting to Parliament a petition relative to the Corn Laws; John Ellman, Esq. was called to the chair, and after a series of resolutions, a petition was drawn up. After dilating on the miseries an alteration would cause among the labouring classes, the growers of wool, &c., and stating that there would be a much greater number of this useful class out of employ, and that their distress would be much greater than that of the manufacturers, the meeting agreed that petitions should be drawn up, and distributed in the various rapes of the county, for signature.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At Birmingham, an Anti-Slavery Society has been established. The Committee have circulated an Address, in which they observe, "The friends of the slave population in the British colonies are not the advocates of any rash or intemperate proceedings.—Nothing can be farther from their views than to excite the flame of insurrection, and spread the miseries of spoliation through the colonies subject to the British Crown. But they are the decided enemies of injustice and oppression: they are the determined opponents of a system, which demoralises and debases the mind, no less than it enslaves the

bodies, of their suffering fellow-subjects; they are the firm and unwearied supporters of wise and just and salutary regulations for their relief; they are really and anxiously desirous to see those measures which have received the sanction of both Houses of Parliament, carried into full and permanent effect."

WILTSHIRE.

In making a new road on the estate of J. S. Penlease, Esq. of Hossington, about a foot from the surface, the workmen met with the old Roman military road, leading from Salisbury to Winchester, known by the name of Devil's Bank, formed of large flat stones, near which, while in the act of digging, one of them suddenly sank near two feet; and on removing the loose earth, they found a quantity of human bones, as well as those of horses, and upwards of twenty Roman coins of different sorts, the heads on most of which are perfect, but the letters and figures on them are too much obliterated to ascertain with certainty their date.

A valuable and finely executed piece of plate has been lately transmitted to the Rev. Mr. Mellard, of Marlborough, the late Curate of Shepton Mallett, from the inhabitants of that extensive parish.

YORKSHIRE.

A Railway from Croft-Briggs, on the borders of Durham, to the city of York, is projected. The distance is forty-five miles, and the cost of a single railway for that distance is estimated at 160,000*l.* to 180,000*l.* The line would not pass through many towns, but Northallerton, Catterick, Richmond, Bedale, Masham, Thirsk, Ripon, Rixley, Knaresborough, Boroughbridge, and Easingwold would be either upon the line, or so near it as to be essentially benefited by the plan. We are friendly to improvements of all kinds, and we have little doubt that a railway on that line would ultimately pay well, and be a great advantage to the whole district. But it should not be undertaken with the expectation of immediate profit to the shareholders: the thin population of the district, and its small traffic compared with the manufacturing districts, would probably make it some time before the railway paid. The projected railway from Leeds to Hull has been delayed, partly from the distress of the times, and partly to give an opportunity of seeing how that now making between Manchester and Liverpool shall answer. There can be no doubt that the latter will almost immediately answer, from the immense traffic there is between those towns, but in constructing so long a railway, probably some valuable experience will be derived by the engineers, by which the undertakers of all similar works in future may profit.

WALES.

Great ferments have been created in several parts of Wales, in consequence of the intention expressed by many of the land-owners to apply to the Legislature for Acts to inclose common lands extensively. It appears that great numbers of cottages have been built upon these common lands. The cottagers on the land which the land-owners of the wastes in question now claim, swear they will defend what they call their own property, namely—the improvements on the land, and their cottages, to the last drop of their blood.

SCOTLAND.

Rome and Edinburgh contain almost the same number of inhabitants. According to the census taken in 1821, the population of Edinburgh was 138,235, and that of Rome in 1825 was 138,730. In 1826 it had increased to 139,847. What a difference in other respects the following table exhibits!—

	Rome	Edinburgh.
Bishops.....	35.....	2
Priests	1,525.....	73
Monks and Friars	1,785.....	None
Nuns	2,040.....	None
In Colleges and Semi- naries	392.....	3,500
In the Prisons.....	998.....	449

The number of churches at Rome is commonly reckoned at 300. In Edinburgh there are only about 60 of every description. The number of Edinburgh Clergy in the above list includes those of every sect and persuasion. Thus, supposing that a third of the population attend church, the clergy of the Roman capital would have thirty hearers a-piece, and those of the Scottish capital, 600. The statement respecting the prisoners is taken from the return made to the House of Commons in 1825, and exhibits the greatest number confined at one time during the year 1825, including debtors, as well as criminals. According to this calculation, therefore, Rome has twice as many prisoners as Edinburgh, and twenty times as many priests. The number of students and scholars in the former and the latter, is as one to ten. If a similar list of splendid churches, works of art, and sacred relics, were exhibited, the northern capital would exhibit a sad picture.

IRELAND.

The state of literature in Ireland, it is already known, kept pace with the want of education, the religious disputes, and the past oppressions of the government, which retarded its progress fearfully. The following is a list of Irish newspapers and the stamps issued for them in 1825.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPERS.

Antidote	24,522
Correspondent	72,925
Dublin Evening Post.....	942,500
Dublin Evening Mail	395,500
Dublin Morning Post	152,500
Dublin Gazette	12,004
Dublin Mercantile Advertiser	25,000
Freeman's Journal	300,000
Morning Register	160,000
Patriot	84,000

Racing Calendar.....	1231
Saunders's News Letter.....	300,000
Warder	45,075
Weekly Intelligencer	16,034
Weekly Register	149,000

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

Antrim.....	Belfast Commercial Chronicle	110,150
	— News Letter	126,448
	Irishman	55,979
	Northern Whig	43,750
Athlone.....	Athlone Herald.....	3675
Carlow	Carlow Morning Post.....	27,250
Cavan.....	Cavan Herald.....	126,675
Clare.....	Clare Journal	10,450
	Ennis Chronicle	10,400
Cork.....	Constitution, or Morning Post	122,125
	Cork Mercantile Chronicle	51,348
	— Southern Reporter.....	126,675
	— Advertiser & Intelligencer	11,250
Down.....	Newry Telegraph.....	64,454
Drogheda..	Drogheda News Letter	29,000
Dungannon.	Ulster Chronicle	1151
Fermanagh.	Enniskillen Chronicle	13,665
	Impartial Reporter	4250
Galway....	Connaught Journal	25,625
	Advertiser	6325
Kerry.	Kerry Evening Post.....	3900
	Western Herald	10,725
Kilkenny..	Leinster Journal	16,275
	Moderator	13,925
Limerick ...	Limerick Chronicle	138,400
	— Evening Post.....	175
	— Irish Observer.....	43,800
Londonderry.	Londonderry Journal.....	30,075
	— N. W. Farmer.....	7,513
Mayo.....	Mayo Constitution.....	16,150
	Ballina Impartial.....	5,250
Roscommon.	Roscommon & Leitrim Gazette	3,500
Sligo	Sligo Journal	17,665
	Western Luminary.....	8,450
Strabane...	Strabane Morning Post.....	5,075
Tipperary...	Clonmel Herald	14,450
	— Advertiser	37,925
Waterford..	Waterford Chronicle.....	34,000
	— Mirror	34,000
	— Mail.....	27,750
Westmeath.	Westmeath Journal	6,500
Wexford ..	Wexford Herald	18,350

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 1 to January 31, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Jan. 1	44	40	29.88	29.47	Jan. 17	40	36	30.06	30.08
2	43	29	29.40	29.47	18	30	38	30.10	30.15
3	18.5	23	29.40	Stat.	19	24.5	37	30.15	Stat.
4	12.5	27	29.50	29.60	20	21	33	30.10	29.90
5	25	30	29.90	30.13	21	23	29	29.76	29.84
6	24	37	30.16	30.10	22	21	29	29.86	29.84
7	35	45	29.99	29.98	23	18	31	29.54	29.49
8	38	49	29.88	29.86	24	34	25	29.46	29.40
9	39	48	29.70	29.85	25	19	33	29.50	29.55
10	37	49	29.70	29.29	26	8	35	29.55	29.77
11	34	43	29.27	29.20	27	23	35	29.94	30.10
12	23	38	29.92	29.60	28	12	40	30.06	29.90
13	27	45	29.83	29.69	29	35	50	29.88	29.76
14	52	38	29.37	29.66	30	30	40	29.67	Stat.
15	31	40	29.95	30.10	31	30	47	29.60	29.62
16	31	59	29.96	29.67					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

With the exception of a few days at the commencement of February, we have for some weeks experienced a continuance of frosty weather, although not marked by peculiar severity. Brief as the interval was which unbound the glebe, the plough was immediately put in requisition, and some portion of the winter fallows has already been sowed. The continuance of frost, acting upon an exposed surface, will be peculiarly beneficial to the seed intended for the reception of spring corn and fallows; not only by pulverising the soil, and thus rendering it more pliable and better adapted to the reception of seed, but by abridging the quantity of labour which is necessary to produce a perfect tilth, to say nothing of the benefit to be derived from the destruction of grubs and other insects. The effect which a continuance of such weather is likely to produce in another instance, however, is not quite so satisfactory to the husbandman: namely, that of wasting his supply of cattle-food. There is already great complaint for the want of keep—turnips are becoming exceedingly scarce, and hay no less so—great sacrifices have been made, owing to the effect which that circumstance has produced upon the value of lean stock, and greater sacrifices still must take place before a succedaneum can be had by the first cropping of the wheats and artificial grasses. In spite of

these drawbacks, good horses have rather improved in value than otherwise, and we anticipate for such a ready sale, with advanced prices, at the approaching spring fairs.

The plant of wheat is unusually promising; indeed, it is impossible to conceive a more inviting prospect, than it affords throughout the country—strong, vigorous, and well planted, and the weather in every respect calculated to keep it sufficiently in check to prevent a too luxuriant vegetation, and a redundancy of straw; the well known prognostics of what the farmers term a casting crop. The prices of grain have remained nearly stationary since harvest, and although there appears at this time a disinclination on the part of the merchants to make extensive purchases, arising out of the uncertainty as to what measures will eventually be adopted, with respect to the admission of foreign grain, yet there is no material diminution of value.

We believe the agricultural body unanimously assert, that however urgent their opposers may be to procure such an alteration in the Corn Laws as will tend to reduce the price of grain, the present time is peculiarly ill chosen, inasmuch as its value at this moment is not commensurate with the deficiency of the crop, and that consequently the present will prove a losing year to the grower.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Jan. 12th, 53s 10d—19th, 53s 2d—27th, 53s 0d—Feb. 2d, 53s 10d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leaden-hall Market.

Beef	-	3s 6d to 4s 4d
Mutton	-	3 0 to 3 10
Veal	-	3 4 to 5 4
Pork	-	3 4 to 5 0
Lamb	-	0 0 to 0 0

NEW POTATOES. Spitalfields

Yorkshire Kidneys 5l per ton.

Scotch Reds 4l 15s to 5l

Oxnobles 3l 5s to 3l 10s

Marsh Champions 4l to 4l 10s

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield, Old Hay, 90s to

100s—Infer. 70s to 85s 0d—

Clover, 110s to 120s—Inf. 90s to 100s.—Straw, 30s to 36s.

St. James's.—Hay, 84s to 110s—

Clover, 110s to 137s 6d—Straw,

80s to 39s 6d.

Whitechapel.—Clover, 90s to 120s

—Hay, 75s to 105s—Straw, 30s

to 36s 6d.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 23d ult. 208. 207—Three per Cent. Reduced 83 five-eighths, 83—Three per Cent. Consols 82 seven-eighths, quarter—Three and a half per Cent. 1818, 89 three-quarters—Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 89 five-eighths, 89—New Four per Cent. 1822, 97 five-eighths, quarter

—Four per Cent. 1825, 98 five-eighths, three-eighths
—Long Annuities 19 eleven-sixteenths, five-eighths
—India Stock 245 half—India Bonds 53, 52 pm.
—Exchequer Bills 34, 33 pm—Consols for Account 82 seven-eighths, one-eighth.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JANUARY 23, TO FEBRUARY 17, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

Jan. 23. S. SMITH, Manchester, engraver. J. FLETCHER, Liverpool, merchant and broker. C. JALLAND, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, miller and corn-factor. J. MASSENGER, Wigton, Cumberland, mercer and draper. J. HOPKINS, Bristol, and St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, dealer. E. COX, Ledbury, Herefordshire, carrier. J. KENTON, Hanley, Staffordshire, engraver. F. CHARLTON, Blyth, Northumberland, draper and spirit-merchant. T. OGDEN, Manchester, grocer. J. H. BREVELL and R. B. ANDERSON, Liverpool, merchants. T. CARPENTER, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, carcase-butcher. T. DROSER, Blakeney, Norfolk, miller. J. W. CHASE, Eastington, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper.

Jan. 26. E. HEYWOOD, Abchurch-yard, London, dentist. H. WICKERS, Greenwich, Kent, victualler. J. BENNETT, Whitcraef, Gloucestershire, grocer. J. HART the younger, Birmingham, coach-maker. E. SMITH, Coventry, coal-dealer. W. HINE, Bristol, innholder. J. BOARD, Ham, Crouch St. Michael, near Taunton, Somersetshire, coal-merchant. J. PIERCE, Maiden, Kent, carpenter. J. NASH, Vauxhall-road, Brixton, Surrey, builder and victualler. R. F. HINDLE, Kendal, Westmoreland, woollen-manufacturer. R. DENTITH, Huntington, Cheshire, butcher. R. COLLINS, Chew Magna, Somersetshire, surgeon and apothecary. J. SAYNER and G. SAYNER, Hunslet-lane, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyers. J. BUNTING, Liver-

pool, hardwareman. **L. M. HARVEY**, Goolse, York-shire, innkeeper. **T. M'KNIGHT**, Wellington-place, near the West India Dock, provision-merchant. **T. WHITE**, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor and breeches-maker. **R. S. LATHAM**, Bath, woollen-draper and tailor. **J. DUNHAM**, Cook's-court, Carey-street, bill-broker. **H. WELLS**, New Bond-street, Hanover-square, tailor. **E. HATHWAY**, Poland-street, Oxford-street, bookseller. **T. BOWEN**, of the ship *Darius*, merchant. **J. ROGERS**, Dancem-terrace, City-road, priest. **S. HOPSON**, Long-lane, Smith-field, London, tanner. **W. CHAMBERS**, Ely, Cam-bridgeshire, tailor. **P. BARKS**, Bradley, Staffordshire, iron and coal-master. **J. RYMER**, Ramsgate, Kent, surgeon and apothecary. **H. FELLATT**, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, Middlesex, tile-merchant. **G. FARR** and **R. FARR**, Broad street, London, merchants. **B. LOMAX** and **E. LOMAX**, St. Mary Rotherhithe, Surrey, shipwrights. **S. DAWES**, **G. BALLARD**, and **C. YORKE**, King-street, Chesham, London, warehousemen. **J. CASH**, Liverpool, tailors-draper. **C. S. SILVESTER**, Maiden-hill, Edgeware-road, and of *Marylebone-lane*, Oxford-street, builder and bricklayer. **J. DALTON**, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, man-miliner. **W. E. LEDGARD**, Brig-house, Halifax, York-shire, merchant. **C. SYMES** and **A. C. SMART**, Bath, cabinet-makers and upholsterers. **T. CADE**, Shal-ford, Surrey, school-master. **R. PROFFIT**, Friday-street, London, warehouseman. **J. C. MUSGRAVE** and **T. GARETT**, Wincanton, Somersetshire, bankers. **W. THOMAS**, Llanharan, Herefordshire, miller and porter-dealer. **W. HOLGATE**, Station Cotes, Gar-gate, Yorkshire, grazer, cattle and sheep-saler. **R. BAGGOTT**, Ledbury, Herefordshire, breeches-maker. **S. NICHOLSON**, New-street, Covent Garden, Middlesex, cheese-monger. **J. WILLIAMS** (otherwise *J. M. WILLIAMS*), Reddington, Surrey, boarding-house-keeper. **W. HALLEWELL**, White Stedwell, Yorkshire, builder. **J. H. CLARK**, Collier-street, Southwark, ap-praiser, auctioneer, and furniture-broker. **S. HACHER**, Canterbury, builder. **C. GOODRICH**, Etton, York-shire, corn-factor. **R. SKINNER**, Tiverton, Devon-shire, cabinet-maker. **R. B. WITTHY**, Phoenix-alley, Long-acre, Covent-garden, coal-merchant. **W. YEAT-HERD**, Jury street, Aldgate, London, wine-merchant.

Feb. 8. **J. COTTLE**, of the *Hare* and *Hoards* public house, St. John street, Middlesex, victualler. **J. LEES**, Drury-lane, Middlesex, coach spring-maker and smith. **W. TYLER**, Barron-street, Pentonville, Middlesex, car-penter and builder. **S. ESCUDIER**, Carpenter-street, Berkeley-square, Middlesex, coal-merchant. **G. BELL**, Mount-gardens, Lambeth, Surrey, dealer. **B. B. HUT-CHINSON**, Wapping Wall, Middlesex, victualler. **W. JOHNSTON**, Carolina-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, jeweller. **B. HODGES**, Bristol, bookbinder and account-book manufacturer. **J. HILDER**, Charles-street, City-road, Middlesex, brewer. **J. MORGAN**, Bethlehem Lane, Cambridgeshire, baker. **J. CRERAR**, Basinize Wells-road, Middlesex, baker. **J. DYSON**, Ratcliffe-new, Old-street, carpenter and builder. **C. REYNOLDS**, Clapton-square, Hackney, Middlesex, apothecary. **W. M. UNDERWOOD**, Nailswood, Gloucestershire, mill-er. **J. TOOTAL**, **G. N. TOOTAL**, and **C. TOOTAL**, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn-merchants. **J. P. SMITH**, Cornwell-road, Lambeth, common brewer. **J. MOON**, Manchester, cotton-merchant. **W. COX**, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, mercer and draper. **C. HALL**, Andover, Hants, builder and carpenter. **R. WAITE**, Spilaby, Lincolnshire, maltster. **W. BANCKS**, Brier-ley, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, draper. **W. LENTON**, Vere-street, Clare Market, and Shoe-lane, builder. **H. CLARKE**, Rochester, Kent, hatter. **G. L. WALKER**, Leeds, Yorkshire, commission-agent.

Feb. 6. **W. H. STIDOLE**, Bagnor Mill, Speen, Berks, paper-maker. **J. RAYWOOD**, Barnsley, York-shire, linen-draper. **W. WELLS**, Norwich, tailor and draper. **S. E. SAMPSON** and **I. SAMPSON**, Greek-street, Soho, Middlesex, and Battersea, Surrey, vitriol and aqua-fortis manufacturers. **H. L. SHARP**, Hornton-street, Kensington, Middlesex, and Smithfield, London, chemist and druggist. **D. JONES**, High-street, South-wark, hatter. **F. LANGLEY**, Nelson-street, Picca-dilly, Middlesex, dealer. **W. WHITE**, Baker's-row, Wal-ther, Surrey, tailor. **S. D. NEELY**, Regent-street, Middlesex, bookseller. **J. R. TRIPP**, Swansea, Glamorganshire, money-scrivener. **J. B. OLIVER**, Ipe-wich, tallow-chandler. **J. SPRINGFORD**, Westminster, Wilts, victualler.

Feb. 9. **T. COGGER**, of Wardrobe-terrace, Doctors Commons, London, engineer and smith. **T. DANVERS**, late of Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, but now of Gower-street, White-chapel, mill-dyer. **S. N. GREENLAND**, of Frame Selwood, Somerset, clothier. **A. MAT-THEWS** the younger, late of Chatham, Kent, tailor and draper. **W. JACKSON**, of Rochford, Essex, banker and broker. **J. TAYLOR**, of Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper. **T. BURROW**, of the city of Worcester, glover. **J. BEESTON**, now or late of Mugginton, Derby, lime-burner. **T. CLEMENCE**, late of Truro, Cornwall, cabinet-maker.

Feb. 13. **R. WALKER**, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, victualer, and Britannia soap-manufacturer. **T. BATES**, of Thayer-street, Manchester-square, dealer, &c. **J. TAYLOR**, late of Sower's-place, New-road, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, baker. **F. J. PROUD**, of Upper Thames-street, London, merchant. **T. BOWEN**, of Lyns, Norfolk, linen-draper. **E. FAIR-LAND**, late of Willow-walk, Bermondsey, Surrey, glass-manufacturer. **I. B. PRICE**, of the city of Hereford, timber-merchant. **J. WOODCOCK**, of Westham, Essex, carpenter and builder. **J. B. BRITAIN**, of Charlotte-terrace, New Cut, Lambeth, Surrey, oil and calceum. **J. HAGUE**, of Ashton-under-line, Lan-caster, ironmonger. **F. ARNITT**, of Thirk, Yorkshire, tanner, grocer, and draper. **J. IGGULDEN**, of Doves, Kent, painter, plumber, and glazier. **J. T. LAMBERT**, of Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier. **P. LONGLEY**, now or late of Ramsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, carpenter. **T. HODSDALL**, late of Oxford-street, Middlesex, but now of Chancery-lane, auctioneer. **T. SEDDON**, of Liverpool, clog and shoe-maker. **J. WEST** the elder, of Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, clothier. **J. WELSBY**, late of Charleston, in South Carolina, in the United States of North America, but now of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant. **H. MITCHELL**, late of Tottenham, Middlesex, coach-master. **W. ROBBINS**, of Birmingham, grocer. **T. GIBBON** and **D. EVANS**, Merchant-street, Middlesex, linen-draper. **W. SMITH**, formerly of Middleton-street, Clerkenwell, builder and carpenter. **S. MELLOR**, now or late of Altonfield, Staffordshire, cheese-factor. **J. K. FICARD**, late of the town of Kingston-upon-Hall, but now of Russell-street Covent-garden, white-lead-maker. **W. HAYWOOD**, Nottingham, glass-merchant. **J. ATKIN-SON**, of Lancaster, Lancashire, grocer and tea-dealer. **J. JOHNSON**, of Manchester, Lancashire, late a grocer, but now a victualler. **G. R. WARDALL**, of Liverpool, Lancashire, team-owner and innkeeper. **R. L. P. BECK**, of Westminster, Dentist, victualler.

Feb. 17. **T. CLARKE**, Oswestry, Shropshire, timber-merchant. **W. CRUICKSHANK**, Bromfield, Shropshire, maltster. **S. SLINGSBY**, Chesham, cotton-printer. **W. BOOTH**, Manchester, victualler. **J. FAIRHURST**, Prescott, Lancashire, moulder. **S. LUSTY**, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, corn-dealer. **N. BEARD**, Kennington-lane, Lambeth, common-brewer. **W. BARKS**, Pauls-lane, Step, grocer. **J. BOTTOMLEY**, Delph, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, brewer. **M. BILLCOCK**, Hereford-street, Walsworth, timber-merchant. **W. SPRATLEY** and **J. JOHNSON**, Long-acre, coach-and-manufacturers. **W. POPE**, St. John-street, West Smithfield, tailor. **J. F. PICKERING**, Wash, York, tallow-chandler. **C. ELKINGTON**, Birmingham, printseller. **M. P. TOURAY**, and **P. TOURAY**, City-road, mustard-manufacturers. **J. HOLGATE** and **E. W. WESTON**, Manchester, calenderers. **W. GARDINER**, Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier. **G. SCHOFIELD**, Farnley-Tyde, York, clothier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. KIRKPATRICK, manufacturer, Glasgow. **J. BOYD** and *Co.*, manufacturers, Stonefield. **A. WILSON**, merchant, Dunbar. **D. ALLAN**, manufacturer, Glas-gow. **J. MELLOR**, of Glasgow, Manchester, and South-ey, H. KEMP, cattle and barley dealer, &c. Camrie. **BOWIE** and **LAMB**, merchants, Glasgow. **T. LITTLE**, drover and sheep-dealer, in Ridings. **D. M'BRYNE** and *Co.*, manufacturers, Anderson. **A. BALLOCH**, distiller, &c. Duntochter. **J. DUNCANON**, baker and gran-dealer, Glasgow. **P. MOORE**, merchant, Ayr. **A. KENNEDY**, granier and cattle-dealer, Canabarr. **A. PATON**, merchant, Kilmarnock. **W. ANDERSON**, of Whitecote, Kirkcudbright. **J. CAMPBELL**, gardener and builder, Glasgow. **A. CROMAR**, clothier and haberdasher, Aberdeen. **G. MACHELOR**, one of the partners of *F. and G. BACHELOR*, cattle-dealers, Balgay, near Dundee, now at Hillside of Balgay. **W. MILLAR**, grocer and wine-merchant, Edinburgh. **D. BAIN**, mercantile agent, &c. Edinburgh. **A. DAVIDSON**, banker, Castle Douglas. **W. YOUNG**, coal-master, Glasgow. **J. SMITH**, wright and builder, Paisley. **T. HALL**, and *Co.*, iron-merchants, Glasgow. **E. HALL** and *W. COWEN*, partners of that company. **W. HOGG**, builder, Bridgend, Perth. **J. C. MILLAR** and *Co.*, mer-chants, &c. Glasgow. **J. C. MILLAR**, alone. **A. SHAND** and *Co.*, merchants, Aberdeen. **J. POITPLE-WELL** and *Co.*, manufacturers, Stonehaven. **W. CRAW-FORD**, wright, at Lyleland of Paisley. **J. RICHARD-SON**, merchant, Lorchaber. **J. DODDS**, slater, &c. Edinburgh. **J. PATRICK**, innkeeper, horse-dealer, &c. Perthshire, Danlop. **G. CUNNINGHAM**, boot and shoe-maker, Glasgow. **G. and M. PATON**, wood-merchants, Glasgow. **H. and J. MACLAREN**, woollen-spinners, Little Govan, near Glasgow. **W. CUNNING-HAM** and *Co.*, merchants, Glasgow. **A. M'KENZIE**, merchant, Beaulieu. **J. BEGG**, distiller, Dalketh. **J. PHAZER**, china and glass-dealer, Edinburgh. **D. M'ARTHUR** and *Co.*, engineers, Bromley, Glasgow. **J. ANDERSON** and *Co.*, merchants, Glasgow.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 21st of February, Lord Mountcashel presented a petition from Tipperary, signed by magistrates and clergymen against the Catholic Claims, which his lordship prefaced by an address against concession, stating that the Catholic population were indifferent about it, and would ever be so but for those who inflamed them by their barangues. Petitions were also presented against any alteration of the Corn Laws. On the 22d, the order respecting the Corn Laws was discharged. On the 23d, Lord Lorton presented a petition from Protestants in Sligo against Catholic Emancipation. On the 26th, petitions similar to the foregoing, were presented principally from Kent. Others also from different quarters, for and against the Corn Laws. On the 27th, the Marquis of Lansdowne postponed his motion on the Catholic Question from the 8th to the 15th of March. Petitions for and against the Corn Laws, the Catholic Question, and one for restoring the Winchester measure, were presented. A petition from the Magistrates of Bury St. Edmund's was presented, praying a repeal of the Game Laws—a measure of infinite credit to them. Lord Wharnccliffe then went into the particulars of his intended law respecting game. Although an advocate for making the sale of game legal, that alone was not sufficient. He saw no reason why, having the property of the game, landlords should not have the power of selling it. He was, however, free to admit, that, for some years, such permission to sell game might have an injurious effect; for which reason he should propose, by a clause in his Bill, to enable Magistrates to license persons to sell game. These were the heads of the first Act he should propose. His second would be directed against persons who should go out at night, armed, to kill game. It was high time that some measures should be taken to improve the moral state of society. He should, with that object, propose the repeal of the 57th Geo. III. commonly called "Mr. Baukes's Act," on account of the extreme severity of punishment which it affixed to the offence of poaching—namely, transportation. One consequence of that severity was, to induce Jurors to forget their duty and acquit guilty persons. His proposed Bill would give to Magistrates the power of punishing summarily, by three months'

imprisonment and hard labour, for the first offence; by six months' imprisonment and hard labour, a second offence; but that, for a third offence, the party should be sent before a Jury, and, if convicted, punished as a felon, by transportation. In every case, whether a first offence or not, when violence should be used towards a gamekeeper, he should propose that the offender should be tried and punished as a felon. He should introduce into his Bill a clause to enable Magistrates to hold offenders to bail. These were the provisions of his Bills. The Earl of Malmesbury feared the rendering game property would increase poaching. Earls Hardwicke and Carnarvon, and Lord Clifden, spoke in favour of inquiry. The Marquis of Lansdowne said he should vote for the second reading of the Bills. In the mean time he moved for returns calculated to show the connexion between the crime of poaching and the other offences which had crowded our prisons to an overflow.—Ordered. Lord Wharnccliffe then introduced his two Bills, which were read a first time.—March 1st. Various Corn petitions, and others for and against Catholic Emancipation, were presented. On the 2d, petitions on the same subjects as those of the preceding day were presented, and a short debate took place upon certain alterations in the Corn Laws. On the 5th, the Duke of Gloucester presented a petition from Surrey, for the abolition of the Slave Trade. On the 6th, petitions against the Catholics were presented from Oxford. On the 7th, petitions were presented in favour of the Catholics; and one by Earl Stanhope, against any alterations in the Corn Laws. On the 8th, Lord Lauderdale moved, that "a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the price at which foreign grain is shipped at foreign ports, and the quality and the price at which it could be imported into this country." On the 9th, numerous petitions relative to the Catholic Question were laid on the table, and Lord Lansdowne abandoned his motion in favour of the Catholics on the day appointed. On the 12th, nothing important took place in the House, but on the following day petitions from the Clergy against the Catholics were presented, and the Earl of Malmesbury presented a petition from Banbury, complaining of the grievance of the new weights and measures. On the 15th, the House was occu-

pied in receiving petitions for and against the Catholics and Corn Bill. The Earl of Roden complained of being misrepresented in some of his observations on the State of Ireland, by certain newspapers. On the 16th and 19th, the House was occupied much the same as on the preceding day. On the 20th, the Duke of Devonshire, on presenting a petition in favour of the Catholic claims from Duncannon, expressed his regret at the late decision of the House of Commons upon the subject. Lord Suffield presented a fourth annual petition from the Magistrates of Norfolk against the Game Laws.

House of Commons.—On the 21st of February, after numerous petitions respecting the Corn Laws had been presented, Mr. Maberley moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into certain payments made by the Corporation of Northampton in favour of a candidate at the late election, which was agreed to. On the 22d, Mr. Peel brought in four bills for the simplification and consolidation of the Criminal Law Statutes. The Hon. Gentleman was complimented on his measures by the enlightened part of the House, as conferring upon him lasting honour. On the 23d, upon the presentation of two petitions by Lord Chandos against altering the Corn Laws, Mr. Peel notified that the question would be considered on the 1st of March. On the 26th, Mr. Curteis moved

for returns from foreign Consuls of the price of wheat in their respective countries. Mr. Abercromby presented a petition, signed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Stafford, and other Catholic Noblemen and Gentlemen, praying for an alteration in the law, which considerably affected their interests.' By the law, Roman Catholics were charged a double land-tax; so that when those of the Established Church paid only four shillings an acre, a Roman Catholic was called upon to pay eight! The report of the Emigration Committee was brought up; and Lord Althorp brought forward a resolution tending to prevent bribery at elections. The Mutiny Bill went through a committee, and a motion for abolishing corporal punishment in the army was rejected. On the 27th, many petitions against any alteration in the Corn Laws were presented, as well as others for a revision of them. The Master of the Rolls brought in a Bill to alter or amend the practice of the Court of Chancery. On the 28th, the House did not sit, only thirty members being present. March 1st. The House went into a committee for the consideration of the Corn Laws, on the motion of Mr. Canning. After an eloquent speech, the Hon. Secretary moved certain resolutions, which on the whole were favourably received, and contained in substance the following scale of regulations as to price.

If the price per quarter be	70s. and upwards	1s. duty.	
	69s. and under	70s...	2s.
	68s. ..	69s...	4s.
	67s. ..	68s...	6s.
	66s. ..	67s...	8s.
	65s. ..	66s...	10s.
	64s. ..	65s...	12s.
	63s. ..	64s...	14s.
	62s. ..	63s...	16s.
	61s. ..	62s...	18s.
Assumed point of protection.	60s. ..	61s...	20s.
	59s. ..	60s...	22s.
	58s. ..	59s...	24s.
	57s. ..	58s...	26s.
	56s. ..	57s...	28s.
Average price of the last six years.	55s. ..	56s...	30s.
	54s. ..	55s...	32s.
Average price of 1827, to Feb. 15.	53s. ..	54s...	34s.
			19s. .. 20s.
			25s. .. 26s.
			37s. .. 38s.
			34s. .. 35s.
			31s. .. 32s.
			28s. .. 29s.

On the 2d, numerous petitions were presented for and against the claims of the Catholics, on one of which Mr. Dawson spoke severely upon them. Mr. Plunket followed him with an opposite petition and speech. The House divided on the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill; Ayes 182, Noes 39. On the 5th, Sir F. Burdett brought the Catholic Question

before the House, and was seconded by Lord Morpeth. "That this House is deeply impressed with the necessity of taking into its immediate consideration the present state of the laws, by means of which their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects are affected with civil disabilities, with a view to their relief from the same." Mr. G. Dawson opposed the motion in a

speech of great pretension. Mr. S. Rice supported it, as did Mr. V. Stuart. Mr. Bankes, jun. opposed it. After Mr. Brownlow and Mr. Martin had spoken in support, and Mr. Cust and Mr. Moore in opposition, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Sir J. Newport. On the following day Sir J. Newport spoke in favour of the resolution. Lord Elliot candidly acknowledged his change of opinion in its favour. Sir J. Copley spoke against it, and arrayed in its front the excesses of dark times. The Hon. Gentleman seemed animated by fresh zeal since he was before heard on this subject. He was triumphantly answered by Mr. Plunket. Mr. Brougham supported the motion at some length, and also Mr. Canning, who in the course of his eloquent speech was interrupted by Sir J. Copley in consequence of his stating that he had, by virtue of his office, intreated the opinion of that gentleman and the late Lord Gifford, as to whether he might legally answer a civil congratulation from Cardinal Gonsalvi on the part of the Pope, congratulating him on his Majesty's accession. A formal reply was returned with all due solemnity, stating that such a correspondence would involve Mr. Canning in a *premunire* and Old Bailey penalties, on which the Hon. Secretary left the polite letters in question unacknowledged! The interruption of the Master of the Rolls arose from his stating that the opinion was a private one. Mr. Canning insisted that it was put officially for his information as a minister of the crown, and was of course a public document to which he had a right of reference, and he, Mr. Canning, did not understand such an interruption. He concluded by observing that the Hon. Baronet's motion was merely a declaration on the part of the House that the state of Ireland, or the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, deserved consideration, and went no farther than to state that the House adopted the resolutions of its predecessors, who sent three Bills up to the Lords for relief to the Roman Catholics. In voting with the Hon. Baronet, he did no more than sanction that proposition. If, on the other hand, the House should decide that the consideration of the state of Ireland was not worthy to be entered upon, then he should say the House of Commons was indeed changed; and he shuddered to contemplate the consequences which might arise from such a change. The House divided, for Sir Francis Burdett's motion 272; against it 276—majority 4. On the 7th some unimportant business was disposed of. The House met again on the

8th, and after some unimportant preliminary business, resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Laws Act. Lord Clive, Sir E. Knatchbull, and others, opposed the measure of ministers, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer justified. Mr. Bankes moved an amendment, that the average price be fixed at 64s. instead of 60s. which was lost—Ayes 160; Noes 229. On the 7th, the resolutions respecting Wheat, in the Corn Bill, were agreed to after a division, on a proposal of Mr. Whitmore, that there should be a fixed duty of ten shillings on Wheat, from the price of 55 to 65 shillings, which was lost by 335 to 50. On the 12th, the House went into a Committee on the Corn Trade Act, when the different resolutions were ultimately agreed to. On the 13th, Mr. Peel's Criminal Law Bills were read; and Dr. Lushington moved for a copy of any dispatches received in this country relative to the attack of the house of a Wesleyan Missionary in Jamaica on Christmas-day, in consequence of an inflammatory sermon of a Mr. Brydges, when fourteen musket-balls were fired into the house, and no civil or military protection sent to the aid of the inmates. The motion was agreed to. Mr. D. W. Harvey moved for an account of the bankrupt fees of the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Harvey also moved for an account of certain excise and customs' prosecutions. On the 14th, a petition was presented, complaining of the suffering of the shipping interests. On the 15th, after some preliminary business, Lord Althorp moved for a Select Committee to consider the mode of taking the poll at county elections, with a view to diminish the expenses incurred by candidates, which was agreed to. Mr. Sykes moved that a Committee be appointed to examine into the conduct of the Corporation of Leicester, which he accused of making 800 honorary freemen, and paying their fees, except a small sum, to influence an election. Among these were 104 clergymen! The House divided, 68 for, and 92 against the motion. On the 16th, the House again divided on the grant to the Duke of Clarence, 89 for, and 15 against the motion. On the 19th, several petitions were presented: one from Wallingford, showing election corruption; from the Catholic Bishops on Education; and from the Shipping interest. The House went into a Committee on the Corn Trade. An amendment was proposed that 40 shillings be substituted for 35, as an average for Rye, Peas, and Beans. This was lost by a majority of 150 to 102. On Barrel-flour

Sir J. Newport moved that each barrel of 196lbs. should at all times pay a duty of four shillings. For the original motion 152, for the amendment 116. Several other amendments were proposed and negatived, and the original resolutions agreed to. On the 20th, a sufficient number of members not being present to form a Committee by ballot on the Galway election, the House did not sit.

Lord Liverpool has been seized with a severe attack of illness, of which the turn has been favourable, but it will most probably for ever incapacitate him from public business. In the interim his place has not been filled up. The anxiety of the country to see his successor appointed, has not been gratified, in consequence, it has been rumoured, of cabinet disagreements upon who is to be his successor.

A general meeting of British Catholics was held last month. The Duke of Norfolk having taken the chair, expressed his opinion that notwithstanding the late decision, looking to the character of the minority, and the arguments of their opponents, they had reason for much satisfaction. His Grace warmly repelled the charge of idolatry preferred by Mr. Peel, and showed, by reading the Catholic Catechism, that the second Commandment was not omitted, but blended with the first. Lord Stourton, Mr. Macdonnell, Mr. French, the Hon. Mr. Petre, and others, addressed the Meeting, and a series of Resolutions were agreed to, among which were the following:—"Resolved, That we most solemnly appeal to the justice and intelligence of our fellow-countrymen; we call upon them emphatically to proclaim, whether they desire to disqualify us in our civil capacities, for offering up our prayers to God according to the mode of worship transmitted to us from our ancestors; whether, in the present unparalleled distress of the nation, they still desire that Ireland should be a source of weakness instead of strength; whether they are anxious to retain that country for ever in a state of discontent and military subjection; and, in fine, whether they are resolved that, among the nations of Europe, England shall afford a perpetual example of bigotry, which must be hailed by her enemies as an omen of weakness, and regarded by her friends as a blot upon her fame.—Resolved, That we most sincerely and cordially sympathize with our fellow-sufferers in Ireland under this new and grievous affliction; we are firmly persuaded, that if the passions were calmed, and the

interests of every class amalgamated by equal laws, the present lamentable discord would cease, and persons of every religious denomination would be linked together in the bonds of peace and good will.—Resolved, That we cannot too forcibly impress on the minds of our Protestant countrymen the cruel and humiliating degradations to which we, as professors of the Catholic religion, are constantly reduced under the existing penal laws; reproached with idolatry in our worship, superstition in our tenets, and slavery in our principles; our solemn oaths and declarations disregarded; yet sharing, in common with our Protestant countrymen, the burdens of the State, and the dangers of the field; whilst the avenues to honourable ambition and profit are closed against us."

Sir Herbert Taylor has published a "Memorandum between the 9th of June 1826, and the 5th of January 1827," drawn up from "Minutes taken during the distressing and trying period of the Duke of York's illness," which is extremely interesting.—"His Royal Highness, in the interview which the Bishop of London had with him, a few weeks before his death, stated to his Lordship unreservedly, that he knew his situation to be a very serious, though he trusted not a hopeless one, but that he did not choose to postpone a duty which he conceived ought to be performed while he was in the full possession of his faculties, which might yield to disease sooner than he was aware of; that he had in the course of his life faced death in various shapes, and was now doomed to view its approach in a slow and lingering form; that he did not deny that he should resign his existence with regret, though he felt no alarm; he admitted that his life had not been pure, that there had been much in his course he wished had been otherwise. He had not thought so seriously on some subjects as he might have done; still he had endeavoured to discharge his public duties correctly. He had forbore from injuring or deceiving any one, and he felt in peace and charity with all." The gallant General concludes his "Memorandum" with a remark, "that neither his Royal Highness's bodily suffering, nor the contemplation of his critical state, could in the least degree diminish the interest which he had ever taken in the state of public affairs."

The petitions presented during the present session of Parliament in favour of the Catholic Claims were 1058, against them 1017.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs and Recollections of Count Segur, Ambassador from France to the Courts of Russia and Prussia, &c. &c. Written by Himself. Vol. III. 8vo.

The deservedly high reputation so long enjoyed by Count Segur, no less in his own than in other countries successively visited by him in the character of a diplomatist, a soldier, or a tourist, has more recently been brought into fuller view by his manifestation of very striking and acute powers as a memoir-writer. His various public appointments; his high official connections, both at home and abroad; and his intimate acquaintance with the literary and political circles at the courts where he resided; opened for him a wide field of observation and anecdote, of which he seems to have availed himself with peculiar tact,—with equal spirit and judgment. That these qualities must combine to form a truly excellent and entertaining writer of memoirs we feel quite sensible; and when they do meet, they confer attractions upon the work, which most nearly resemble, and which boast all the absorbing interest belonging to, a good novel. Thus, however favourable the opinion generally entertained of the Count's talents among his countrymen, he appears in his writings to have surpassed their expectations, inasmuch that the interest attaching to them is by no means confined to national opinion, but has extended to both hemispheres, and excited equal attention among all classes of more polished society. Added to the importance, indeed, of the subjects discussed, we meet with an inexhaustible fund of incident and anecdote, the attractions of a lively and familiar style, so eagerly sought after, but so rarely attained in this species of composition. It is to this liveliness and brilliancy of manner, so well adapted to the lighter topics, to the richness of anecdote and wit, and to the portraiture only of the most striking characters and events—those heart-stirring events of the last half century—that we attribute the prevailing charm that accompanies us throughout these *Memoirs and Recollections*. We feel the author must have been a keen observer of, and an actor in, the scenes that passed before his eye; that his materials and opportunities were so ample as to permit him to extract the spirit and essence from his stores of information and anecdote. We have the same vivid and sketchy power, the same clear yet rapid and masterly touches, the same close development and reasoning, as prevail in the former volumes, and which in a very few pages present us with the results of as many chapters in the hands of a less gifted writer. This remark is more particularly applicable to the volume before us, filled as it is with multifarious topics drawn from a vast country just emerged from barbarism—a splendid yet half-polished court, under the personal sway of an accomplished but ambitious princess, from whom it chiefly dates the vast power and influence it has since exercised in the scale of European nations. Its secret views and policy are here laid open, mingled with all those intrigues, anecdotes, minute but interesting details, that could only be supplied by one in high official station, and

enjoying the confidence of the court parties and of the imperious Catherine herself. The Count was invited to accompany her in her splendid progress through her newly-acquired dominions in the Crimea; his conversations with her are very amusingly told, as well as his account of the distinguished personages who attended her, or joined her on their route,—the Emperor Joseph II. and Stanislaus King of Poland. Undertaken for a great political purpose, this imperial progress occupies a large portion of the volume. It seems to have been conducted at once in a very imposing and romantic style, and is described by Count Segur with a spirit of enthusiastic novelty, and the most vivid and imaginative colouring. When on the point of resuming his diplomatic engagements at the capital, he observes, that he was leaving the rapid and varied action of romance for the slow and sober step of history. "Having quitted the magic circle, I was no longer to see at each moment, as in our triumphant and romantic journey, new objects of surprise; fleets suddenly created; squadrons of Cossacks and Tartars coming from the remote parts of Asia; illuminated roads; mountains on fire; enchanted palaces; gardens raised in a night; savage caverns; temples of Diana; delightful harems; wandering tribes; dromedaries and camels wandering through deserts; hospodars of Wallachia, and dethroned princes of Caucasus and persecuted Georgia, paying homage and addressing their prayers to the Queen of the North."

Upon the whole, we think that few works are better adapted to attract and to reward the attention of the most select and even fastidious class of readers, than the very polished, animated, and entertaining *Memoirs of Count Segur*.

Napoleon in the other World. A Narrative written by Himself: and found near his Tomb, in the Island of St. Helena, by Xongo-Tee-Foh-Tchi, Mandarin of the Third Class.

It has seldom been our good fortune to meet with a more ably-executed and entertaining performance of the kind, than the one before us—at least since we last took leave of the pages of *Lucian*. Its allegorical character is extremely well conceived, and as well sustained throughout; difficult, and even intricate, as such a subject is confessedly allowed to be. These difficulties the author has here boldly encountered, and for the most part successfully overcome, making good that observation of Hobbes, that to him who boldly dares, most things become easy at last. In other branches of his subject, likewise, the author often displays a rare degree of merit; he has the art of combining much solid political wisdom and remark with lighter topics, with exquisite satirical humour and reflections, and with that play of manner and of style which so greatly enhance the zest and interest felt in this species of writing. The whole, too, is in good keeping; there is an air of probability and justice in the representation of the abodes, the conversations, and the rewards and punishments, assigned to the character of the departed Great.

Many excellent moral and political maxims are interspersed with the conversations; altogether producing an impression highly favourable to the author. Occasionally, too, there runs a vein of wit and satire through the political observations, which tells admirably from the lips of the illustrious personages who are introduced. The meetings of mighty enemies in the other world, and their retrospective conversations on the affairs of this—in particular, the language and character assigned to Napoleon, his meeting and dialogue with Lord Castlereagh—are extremely natural and probable, so as to throw a strong air of illusion over the scene. The few following observations, in which Bonaparte reflects on the policy of England, are at once masterly and just; nor can we refrain from closing our remarks with a single specimen. Alluding to his hard captivity, he is made to observe to Lord Castlereagh,

"Napoleon walking in Hyde Park, or in the streets of London, would not have been an object of little interest for the honour of England. Not a man with the smallest portion of judgment could have refrained from a feeling of enthusiasm when he saw the subjects of Great Britain on the Continent: every man would have felt a profound feeling of respect for you. What an overpowering influence you would have obtained over public opinion! Then you could have justly said, that you were masters both by sea and land. The sovereigns, seized with fear, would have eagerly yielded to all your wishes; . . . you would have dictated laws to all the cabinets of Europe; every port would have been open to you; your commerce would have become unbounded; you would have considered my person as a precious talisman of which you were the sole possessors; and while you were gratifying your vanity, you would have considerably advanced your own interests. Thus, by humbling an enemy (whose power was hated), you would have skillfully reduced him to become the instrument of your own aggrandizement. . . . This would have been revenge! If Pitt had lived, this prospect would not have escaped his profound sagacity; he would have adopted a very different system. In stead of that, what have you gained? The indignation of my numerous partisans; the contemptuous ridicule of the sovereigns who duped you, and the fine title of Head Jailor to the Holy Alliance!

"As for what concerns me individually, I disdain to speak of it; my actual destiny fortunately places me far above such melancholy subjects. I have suffered, it is true; it is now nothing more than a dream; but such is not the case when I think of the frightful traces your system has left upon the earth. . . . Like the destroying angel, you have spared nothing; not even your own country. Italy has been delivered up to the rapacity of Austria; Genoa sacrificed to the contemptible tyranny of the aristocracy of Piedmont. . . . Belgium was awkwardly united with Holland; France divided into a thousand factions, and the slave of the Jesuits; Prussia sighing after a constitution it will never obtain; Poland subject to her persecutor for ages—inexorable and unprincipled Russia! Spain torn by anarchy and misery; and Russia ready to swallow every thing up: while England is a

powerless spectator of whatever it pleases the tyrants of Europe to attempt against the happiness of nations. . . . The negligence you displayed in watching over the interests of your own country, at the time of the general peace, has justly procured you the hatred of your countrymen. England had a right to a large indemnity for the enormous expenses she had supported: by this means, she might have removed from her the immense burthen by which she is weighed down, and of which she perhaps feels at this moment the fatal consequences."

Truckleborough Hall: a Novel. 3 vols.

An electioneering novel comes appropriately enough upon the meeting of a new parliament. It may be characterized, generally, as a very cleverly-written novel, of which the quizzing will remind some readers of the style of "Candide." We mean that both authors laugh at the subjects of which they are treating, till it is difficult to imagine what are the genuine opinions of either upon any of them. Mr. North, the Coryphæus of the personages here introduced to us, is a very liberal gentleman at the beginning of the book—one who wishes nothing farther than the annihilation of private property and public credit, and the destruction of church and state. In pursuance of these laudable ends, he assembles a debating society; is tried for sedition, but acquitted; becomes a Whig in the second volume, and a Tory in the last; persisting, to the end of the book, that he alone has never changed. This is amusing enough, and is agreeably diversified by love-making, speech-making, duels, marriages, &c. &c. Among the characters Babbithwaite, a noisy counsellor, and a Count Poppinshlopp, a foreigner, who bores every one with his two treatises on the Immortality of the Soul and the Cookery of the Carthaginians, are the most amusing; if we except Sir Pertinax Pennyfarthing, a foolish baronet, who is an admirer of the fine arts, and who, before Miss North refuses his proposals, makes all sorts of excuses for her father's Jacobinism; but after his "rejected addresses," is quite frightened at the enormity of the patriot's wickedness. This personage is very diverting; and his sudden change afterwards in favour of Mr. North, merely because the latter has recognized his portrait, shows the author not unacquainted with the minuter springs of human nature.

Confessions of an Old Bachelor. 1 vol. post 8vo.

The prevailing characteristic of this volume is drollery—drollery, too, of a very original and genuine kind; such, for example, as may be expected to result from the management, in able hands, of the supposed auto-biography of an ancient Benedict, wherein are related his absurd and inveterate habits, his discontents, his unlucky wooings, and the everlasting scandal of his conversation. These whimsical themes are fruitful in entertainment to those who like to shake their sides with laughter in contemplation of the ludicrous excesses into which poor human nature is apt occasionally to run; and we indulge a hope that

the preposterous figure which our present hero is made to cut, may have a beneficial effect in lessening that too numerous class of gentlemen called "Old Bachelors." The diminution of Old Maids will follow as a matter of course. We perceive, by the by, at the end of the present volume, that the Confessions of one of this latter unhappy class are announced;—unhappy in more ways than one; since they not only endure the unmitigated evils of "single blessedness," but have to bear all the ridicule which, in fairness, should be thrown on the old bachelors, who are, in fact, the sole cause of old maids, and whose celibacy is not, like that of the other sex, enforced.

Here, then, is a dose for single old gentlemen: whether they like it or not, it cannot fail to do them good: but we are of opinion, that they will like it, and that they will rise from its perusal, to use a phrase of the old moralists, "wiser and (if they choose to profit by the lesson) happier men." The work is excessively entertaining in its details and incidents; but, humorous as the Confessions are, they contain things which sink deeper, and last longer, in the heart, than mere humour ever can—bursts of passion, tender recollections, eloquence, pathos, bitter regrets, and wise thoughts, matured by age, loneliness, and self-contemplation. Our Bachelor, too, in default of having much of the business of life wherewith to occupy his time, has cast an inquisitive eye upon his contemporaries, many of whom he has drawn to the life. These will, no doubt, recognize their portraits; but, if the colouring be a little more faithful, and less flattering than those which painters ordinarily use, or if, perchance, the sketches sometimes approach to actual caricature, they must recollect that the artist is a poor rich "Old Bachelor," and make allowance for his testy and disappointed mind. They should not fail, also, to remember that he has not spared himself in the record of his own dissocial infirmities.

Rejected Articles. Second Edition.

No one conversant with the style and character of the writers whose lucubrations are here so amusingly united for the benefit of their respective admirers, will fail to recognise the original portraits, even without bestowing a glance at the indicatory page of contents. Indeed they appear drawn to the life; and it is less like perusing an imitation than the real authors themselves. Bottom is here transmogrified with a vengeance, and we might well ask which is the real Simon Pure? a question, we think, almost enough to puzzle the prototypes of these articles themselves. They certainly present us with a more difficult, yet withal a successful application of the idea of the "Rejected Addresses." The resemblance is never carried to a degree of extravagance; its humour consists less in mere burlesque or parody than in an exact imitation of the peculiarities, the turn of thought, and manner of the imitated. They are just such as the originals are and ought to be; perhaps rather favourable likenesses, with the same dress and features of mind.

The author seems always to be doing his best; to be on the stretch of his hobby to amuse

us. We feel satisfied that he can do no more and humoured "to the top of our bent," our satisfaction is complete. That the author, indeed, is rather a Proteus than a parodist, metamorphosing himself into whose shape he pleases, is apparent, we think, in the *Unsentimental Journey*, by Elia; in *Brother Jonathan*, and the *Letter to the Ploughboys of Hampshire*.

The Italian Confectioner; or complete Economy of Desserts: containing the Elements of the Art, according to the most modern and approved Practice. By G. A. Jarrin. 8vo. 15s.

When Torquato Tasso was imprisoned at Ferrara, and tormented with every indignity which his haughty and cruel persecutor could devise, there was only one thing capable of soothing the agony of the poor great poet's ruined mind, and that, ludicrous and humiliating as it may appear, was confectionary. For a few sugared dainties he would promise to be submissive, and to resign himself to any thing which the atrocious caprice of his enemy might require. If it were only for the sake of administering to this one remaining enjoyment of the illustrious poet, we wish he had had a solitary friend at hand, and that this friend had been in possession of Mr. Jarrin's book, by the multiform receipts of which, Tasso might have been treated with a new and inconceivable dainty on every sad day of his captivity. But, alas! in those days Jarrin was not. The honour of this artist's birth was reserved for the eighteenth century, as he himself, with an amusing vanity, tells us in a line beneath his portrait. He takes care, also, to acquaint us that, notwithstanding his French name, he is an Italian, and was born at Colorno, a fact which he could not afford to suppress, inasmuch as no confectionary that is not Italian is considered to be of the proper school. Jarrin is unquestionably an imitable person: by the publication of the present work, he has set the delicate hands of numberless young ladies in motion, in the preparation of his sweet and emblematical devices. He is the King of Confectioners, and the very manner in which he speaks of his tempting mysteries, partakes of the style regal.

The following is extracted from his exordium:

"My work is divided into sections, and treats, at large, of sugar, and the manner of preparing it; of the numerous candies, and bon-bons, and imitations of fruits and other natural objects; of syrups, marmalades, jellies, &c. &c. I have also given receipts to make tablets and rock-sugar; the various *compotes*; the best manner of making creams and ices, with some important hints respecting the latter; how to preserve fruits in brandy; to make and arrange *pieces montees*, and the mode of producing picturesque scenery with trees, lakes, rocks, &c.; lozenges and jellies; cool drinks for balls and routs; rich cakes, biscotini, macaroons, &c. &c. That part of my work which regards the decoration of the table, necessarily treats of the articles which compose the various ornaments used for this purpose." The artist then goes on to talk about gilding, and modelling, and colouring, and works in gold and silver paper, and all the pagantry and luxury of his art.

We know not so delicious a work in all literature. Our own style becomes worse than insipid by the side of Mr. Jarrin's honeyed periods. We must lay down our pen; "The words of Mercury are harsh."

Testamenta Vetusta: being Illustrations from Wills, of Manners, Customs, &c. as well as of the Descents and Possessions of many distinguished Families, from the reign of Henry the Second to the accession of Queen Elizabeth. 2 vols. royal 8vo.

The mode of illustrating Antiquity by the examination of ancient Wills, appears, upon the very face of it, to be one of the most satisfactory that could be adopted. It is, indeed, astonishing that it should not have been thought of before the present time. This oversight has, however, enabled Mr. Nicolas to establish another claim to the approbation and respect of the public, to whom he was already honourably known.

"It has been sensibly remarked," says Mr. Nicolas, "that in documents of this nature, the real wishes of the heart are suffered to appear, because we shall be indifferent to the consequences of them before they can be divulged. Thus, testaments of celebrated persons possess a claim on the attention of biographers which they have very rarely obtained. But it is to the antiquary, to him who seeks for information on the manners and habits of his ancestors from sources unpolluted by the erroneous constructions of others, and who, setting aside the theories of a favourite writer on past times, judges from evidence alone,—that early wills are of the greatest importance. . . It is not, however, curiosity only which is gratified by these inquiries; for, by marking the alterations in manners and customs, we receive ample objects for exercising philosophical reflection. We learn also, from these comparisons, to correct that general but absurd impression, that our ancestors were wiser than ourselves; that former ages were purer in morals or motives; or that, in a political point of view, England ever knew the freedom which she now enjoys."

Considered thus, the present collection of curious and authentic wills, assumes, in itself, the character of a testament of permanent weight and interest. It may be regarded as a sacred bequest to posterity—a legacy of precious estimation for enabling us to settle many disputed points in the habits and the private history of our ancestors:

"Even from the tomb, the voice of nature cries,

Even in our ashes, live their wonted fires!"

In the present instance, this voice would, in all probability have continued unheard, and these fires would have been smothered, but for the zeal and industry of Mr. Nicolas.

With an utterance of these few general words of approval, we must be satisfied. The extent and variety of the subject will not be embraced in our short notices; and Mr. Nicolas must not imagine that we are insensible to the importance of his volumes, because we have no room for

analysis. We cannot, however, forbear to say that, independent of the illustrative value of the work, and the learned research exhibited in the notes, the "*Testamenta Vetusta*" is exceedingly amusing as a book for mere perusal:

"—Not rough and barren are the ways
Of hoar Antiquity, but strewn with flowers."

Notes made during a Tour in the Northern Countries of Europe; with Observations on the Foreign Corn Trade, &c. By R. Smith, Esq. F.R.L.S.

Allowing, in some degree, for the limited experience and the youth of the author at the commencement of his tour in 1816, we consider these notes not a little creditable to his general ability, his power of observation and active research. More particularly in a commercial and statistical point of view, the information they afford is at once very ample and particular, calculated on many occasions, in similar visits to the countries described, to prove extremely useful, in way of reference, both to men of business and of pleasure. This remark, however, will chiefly apply to some particulars and details of the work unobserved by former tourists; not to any novelty of description to be met with in the general aspect and character of the countries, the various curiosities and attractions of the most remarkable cities, their most imposing exhibitions, whether of nature or of art, all which were already become familiar to us through the numerous travels of preceding writers. Still the views under which they are here presented, not excluding objects of art and science, convey rather a favourable impression of the author's early taste and judgment. His inquiries embrace a very comprehensive and condensed series of facts, with more laborious surveys of numerous institutions and public departments than we could reasonably have looked for in a tour of pleasure, undertaken too, we are informed, without the most distant view to publication. Moreover, the author appears to have spared neither time nor labour in doing justice to the more useful portion of his subject,—often elucidated by commercial calculations and tables,—in particular as regards the corn trade. His information on more agreeable topics, likewise, is very considerable; though not free from some unavoidable little errors and inaccuracies, arising, as we have noticed, out of his inexperience at the early period of life when he commenced his tour.

Hints on the Impressment of Seamen, by a Commander in the Royal Navy. 8vo. pp. 61.

This is a republication, or nearly so, of the arguments on the same subject, and by the same author, published in the "*Panoramic Miscellany*" in 1826. It is a very sensible and clever little pamphlet. It argues for a modification, at least, of the system of impressment, which is clung to by the old women of the service with so much pertinacity. We need do no more here than recommend it most cordially to those who *think*, whether in or out of the glorious and honourable service which it more immediately concerns.

Recollections of Egypt. By the Baroness Von Minutoli. With a Portrait of Mahomet Ali Pacha.

Not the least pleasing feature in this lady's *Recollections* is, perhaps, the very lively and agreeable impression which the scenes she has here visited and described, seem to have produced on her own imagination and her feelings; an impression which she has also the art of extending to those of her readers. They are the genuine transcripts of an ardent and enquiring mind—something, many degrees at least, above usual female curiosity, in the common acceptation of the term; and they create interest by their easy and unpretending representation of what is really deserving a tourist's notice. Such being their merit, we are, accordingly, of opinion that they form no unpleasant anticipation and accompaniment of the more enlarged and magnificent publication relating to the same country by her learned consort the baron, which, we trust, we shall likewise be afforded the pleasure of welcoming in an English dress.

The present work, we are glad to learn, has already been favourably received abroad, and as favourably treated of in some of the Parisian journals,—a tribute no less due to the literary merit than to the cheerful courage and fidelity so unostentatiously exhibited by the fair writer, while accompanying her consort through a variety of adventures and no few perils.

They first arrived at Alexandria sometime in the year 1820, and we are presented with a very lively sketch of the society, and some of the most celebrated characters, with anecdotes of Mahomet Ali and his son Prince Ibrahim, the present terrific scourge of Greece. From Alexandria the party proceeded to the city of Cairo, and we have here some very characteristic descriptions of the scenery along the banks of the Nile. The fair author very judiciously avoids the too frequent error of depicting scenes and places already familiar to us in more extensive tours and surveys, with all which she seems well acquainted, of the same tracts of country through which the party passed; confining her attention to such facts and incidents as came within the range of her own views. It is this freshness of observation and novelty, which forms the peculiar charm of her work, assisted by the opportunities and facilities she enjoyed of drawing her amusing information from the best sources; having easy access to all the most eminent authorities, at every spot where she had occasion to reside during her adventurous travels. Her descriptions of some of the prevailing customs and fashions of Cairo are very characteristic and lively; in particular her visit to the Pyramids, and her progress through Upper Egypt, with her several voyages, are all admirably told. The party reach Radamoun, and visit the site of the famed Hermopolis; and soon after the writer of these *Recollections*, in the absence of her consort, was threatened with dangers involving perhaps both her life and honour, from which her spirited conduct alone protected her. She subsequently arrives at Thebes, where she remains eight days, and visits the ancient tombs of the kings, which, she observes, "so powerfully attract the atten-

tion of the traveller, that they well deserve the first place in my recollections." Their departure from Thebes, and the description of their approach to, and arrival at Assouan, is highly picturesque, bold, and sketchy. Indeed we may finally observe, that we have read few accounts of Egyptian scenery which convey in so brief and cursory a manner, an impression at once so clear and striking, or so nearly resembling that derived from visiting the places she describes.

An Impartial Examination of the Hamiltonian System of Teaching Languages, &c. By M. Santagnello, Professor of the Italian Language, &c.

In so far as M. Santagnello's arguments are directed to apprise the public of certain imperfections attaching to the new system of acquiring languages, we may venture to pronounce his work, for the most part, matter of supererogation. By this, however, we in no way mean to impugn its superior advantages over the usual methods hitherto employed. That it is not a perfect and infallible system, conferring a sort of miraculous gift of tongues, is a fact, we should hope, of which all persons, whether among the initiated or the uninitiated, who are at all capable of exercising their reason, must already have convinced themselves, if they were ever so unfortunate as to belong to that very large and credulous class who pin their faith on the infallibility of any system. That of Mr. H. as far as we can ascertain, possesses nothing of the kind; and were its projector or its advocates to arrogate for it any such preposterous claim, they would doubtless experience the disappointment due to mere pretenders. With all its advantages of simplicity and nature, it requires at the same time laborious efforts both of memory and judgment; while its facilities are of a kind to confer rather a general than a particular and correct knowledge of the attributes of a language. The elementary stages, doubtless, are facilitated; but a more complete knowledge, and all the peculiarities and niceties, are not to be acquired but according to the usual practice, by long observation, reading, and experience. Still we contend that this is no imputation on its general utility as a scholastic process, even were it obnoxious to peculiar faults and imperfections, of the minute kind here pointed out. The elementary facilities it affords, in opening a comprehensive, though incomplete knowledge of languages, in a less given period than according to former methods, in which the grammatical intricacies of language used first to be encountered by pupils of the tenderest age, are sufficient, we are sure, to entitle the new system to public consideration, without exclaiming with Dominic Sampson, at the extraordinary progress of its Tyros, "Prodigious, prodigious!" On the other hand, we pronounce its whole process extremely simple and natural, and like most of nature's operations, gradual and laborious. There is as little infallible or surprising in the system, as in the masters or pupils who exercise it, except so far as superior diligence and perseverance may be said, as in other pursuits, to produce such apparent effects.

As to its surprising ease and rapidity, we know that the method pursued is very analogous to the

process observed by nature, of imitative sounds in childhood; and that such progress of speech is uniformly slow, and requires much effort and perseverance. This will be also admitted, we think, by the most moderate and enlightened advocates of the Hamiltonian system; by those who have either witnessed or experienced its efficacy; an admission which may even be gathered from Mr. H.'s own words, where he observes in the conclusion of the preface to the Gospel of St. John, that the knowledge thus acquired is "certainly susceptible of addition, of greater fluency, facility, and perfection; but such as has hitherto never been communicated to whole classes, and rarely to individuals; such, in short, as is sufficient for every social and commercial purpose."

It might reasonably have been expected that claims so moderate would have spared Mr. H.'s zeal the task of combating those "shadows of perfection," conjured up, surely, more by his own imagination than by any pretensions to miraculous power, on the part of the projector of the new system. Indeed the advantage of private reading and study during the courses, in order to reap their full benefit, is frequently alluded to, as well as of writing exercises of what has been repeated in class, and of grammatical and other expositions on the part of the teachers. Is there no time, no labour, no effort of memory and judgment required here; no references to tedious grammatical rules, and lexicons, sufficient to prove that the Hamiltonian system is by no means the pupil's sinecure supposed by some? Is it not, on the other hand, attended by a degree of toil and diligence, as regards both masters and scholars, enough to satisfy even the legitimate tastes, if not to remove the prejudices of the veneration of ancient scholastic discipline? Perhaps few, therefore, will readily concur in the correctness of M. Santagnello's conclusions, as to the inutilty of the new system, somewhat too hastily and illogically drawn from objections to its more minute and trivial details. Unquestionably, its superior efficacy, as a more rational and natural method of elementary tuition, may be strongly argued from its so nearly approaching the process of nature in smoothing the acquisition by primary words and sounds, during infancy, imitated from the ear, in learning the maternal tongue. But more mature acquisition of any language, on the same principle, may, in a great measure, be said to want those two great impulses afforded by nature to childhood, during its progress in maternal speech; namely, those of necessity and pleasure, in place of which some adventitious motives, always less powerful and constant, must at a more advanced period be substituted.

Holland-Tide; or Munster Popular Tales.

Not one of the least striking and attractive features, perhaps, in the character of our modern novel is its successful application to the preservation and embellishment of the most popular traditions and tales, current time out of mind, among surrounding nations. In this it must be candidly admitted, that we are only laudably emulating the liberal example long held out by the Germans, whose zeal for similar investiga-

tions first taught us their value, in regard to illustrating a people's peculiar genius, and modes of thinking and of feeling, presented in a form far more characteristic and amusing than belongs to the enquiries of the professed antiquary or historian. In tales of this traditional and national kind, public attention appears, of late, to have been much attracted towards those of our sister island, not without reaping a fair return of gratification and amusement, we think, for the time so bestowed. Assuredly they offer more interesting materials for writers of fiction than we could well have anticipated before the appearance of the "O'Hara Tales," and the inquiries of Mr. Croker and a few others most intimate with the subject. These serve to display the traditional reliques of Ireland in a very favourable point of view; nor will the additional contents of the volume before us at all tend to lessen the degree of public interest excited by them. In a few instances, indeed, the interest we feel is of a deep and absorbing kind; fraught with much of the terror without the extravagance often prevailing in the Gothic school. With the usual characteristics of genuine Irish character and humor, one or two of the leading stories in the present series lay claim to some of the higher characteristics of national fiction, in particular the opening one entitled "The Aylmers," and the "Hand and Word," which contain occasional scenes and passages producing a strong and sometimes intense interest in the characters, situations, and conflicting passions almost too painfully developed in these stories. They, indeed, occupy by far the largest share of the volume; the following tales, perhaps, being somewhat too brief and condensed for the materials they embrace, though equally characteristic of the genius and superstitions of the country. Their effect, too, is much diminished by following after a perusal of the more highly-wrought and almost appalling display of the passions in the two forementioned stories, whose descriptions, also, of scenery and character rank high above the common order.

The Veterinary Surgeon's Vade Mecum; a complete Guide to the Cure of all Diseases incident to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Dogs, &c. By John Ridge, late Veterinary Surgeon in the Hanoverian Light Horse. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is in every respect a practical book, and its simplicity is one of its greatest recommendations. The treatment of the animals to which it refers appears to us to be judiciously expressed. The author states that his object was to compress into reasonable limits, the best mode of practice in the veterinary art, and to make a book which might always be carried about with the practitioner, and which should contain every thing necessary, and little or nothing superfluous. Among other peculiarities, Mr. Ridge has attempted a new classification of disease with a view to simplicity. Brought up from his earliest youth in the profession, he modestly asks that public indulgence, which we are certain he might from the merit of his work honestly demand. Farmers, commercial travellers, and private gentlemen, will find this work exceedingly useful, as

the old and vulgar system of farriery, miserable and defective as it was, is here superseded by the improved practice, couched in intelligible language, and by no means difficult of comprehension even by the most common intellect. The Anatomy of the horse is first treated upon—then Surgical Operations—Grooming—Medical Treatment of Diseases—Proper Treatment on a Journey—Shoeing, &c. A second division of the work treats of cattle in like manner, and in a way equally clear to the reader. In short, this is a work which every one who keeps a horse should possess, as well as all cattle-dealers and farmers: it is a plain and instructive book, and has the more merit from the absence of all pretension which it displays.

Eccentric Tales, from the German.
Part I. The Troubadours, with Coloured Illustrations by George Cruikshank.

Assuredly few artists have succeeded in throwing a more broad and decided expression of humour, combined with greater variety, into his barlesque delineations, than Mr. C. Of this style, indeed, he is so far a master as still to contrive to exhibit something piquant and novel in its way, well adapted to exercise the risible faculties by its comic diversity—an object which every such artist ought to keep in view, avoiding the repetition of his own ideas as much as possible. For such purpose he could scarcely, we think, have selected a better method of exhibiting all the varieties of his art than by a periodical series of barlesque illustrations, to accompany similar subjects to the one before us, much of the comic spirit of which would otherwise be wholly lost upon the English reader. The wit and humour, indeed, of the soi-disant Baron de Kosewitz, are of that practical as well as Quixotic character, which are set off to much greater advantage by, and afford much scope to, the efforts of an ingenious artist. In regard to the adventures themselves, we may briefly, we fear we can hardly add wittily, observe with the author in the preface—

“ Courteous reader, peruse!

“ W. F. Von Kosewitz.”

Altogether we may pronounce, we think, this first specimen of the proposed series a pretty fair promise of what we are to expect, should the Baron Von Kosewitz's genius for humorous situations and characters continue to furnish the artist with the requisite materials for his art. The pith and point of the present number turns on the amusing family contrast and adventures of a very spare and a very corpulent specimen of two Quixotic troubadours, whose full-length and short-length proportions are everywhere exhibited to the life.

Constable's Miscellany. Vol. I. Hall's Voyages.

In this little volume, purposely announced and published in a cheap form, for the benefit of the operative classes, we are presented with some of the first numbers of a series of useful or amusing works, on a plan, we believe, that has been

for some time past contemplated. It will, doubtless, extend the means of information, by rendering standard works far more accessible than they have hitherto been to a large portion of the community, whose manual occupations, and whose resources, would not otherwise have enabled them to devote their attention to a course of interesting and useful reading, such as it appears the laudable object of this series of periodical publication to afford them. It will accordingly, we think, form both an useful and agreeable addition to our Mechanic Institutions and other libraries of a similar character, which can hardly be expected to ornament their shelves with the large, expensive quartos of voyages and travels as they first make their appearance. The first numbers have been very judiciously selected, and there is as rich promise of future excellence in the list attached to the present numbers. We cordially wish success to this useful speculation of Messrs. Constable, who have been the means of effecting much good for literature in their time.

London and its Vicinity, to the extent of about twenty Miles. By George Cooke. Now publishing in Parts. 5s. each.

We have just seen this pleasant book of engravings by mere chance, for it has not been advertised, nor have the means commonly resorted to in order to promote the success of a publication been much employed. The subject is unquestionably a happy one, and it is astonishing that it should not have been already illustrated,—we mean in the direct and specific shape which it now assumes in the hands of Mr. Cooke; for there have already been books of prints in which the *landscapes* of London (we do not use the term in derision) have been introduced collaterally. Works of the most complete detail have been devoted to other towns; and while we have been made sensible of the picturesque beauties of many foreign cities, as, for example, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and the Italian capitals, our own great metropolis, rich as it is in subject-matter, has been in a manner overlooked, though a moment's consideration would bring us to the conclusion that no other could possibly be so interesting to the English public, and, by consequence, that no other could yield such certain profit to the publisher. With regard to the present work, it will readily be acknowledged, even by those who have never seen it, that Mr. G. Cooke is, of all artists, the very man to undertake the delineation of the beauties of London, and we are confident that when the work is universally seen (to which end we hope our notice may contribute), the expectation which the fame of the engraver cannot fail to create, will be amply verified. Three parts are already published: in our next number we intend to notice this interesting publication in detail, merely adding, for the present, that the original drawings are from the pencils of Callcott, Prout, and other well-known artists, and that the etchings and engravings abound in character and masterly effect.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A new Comedy has been produced, and has failed at once—a better fate than the lingering existence which unsuccessful performances usually drag out before benches thinly occupied by applauding friends. It could not possibly succeed; and the only wonder is, that a sensible manager like Mr. Price, should have fancied it had the slightest chance;—not that it was destitute of traits of beauty, and vestiges of feeling and elegance; but that it was entirely without that unity of purpose or interest which is essential to dramatic success. Except in name, it made no pretence to that kind of merit which the town have long sighed for—the fine and delicate picture of peculiarities and manners, set in a definite framework, and informed with the spirit of wit and pleasure. It was a romantic drama; emulating the style of Fletcher, which, as a style, cannot be appreciated on the modern stage. Our old dramatists blended poetry with their passion;—but then that passion had freer and bolder scope than the morality of our times would allow, even if our genius could conceive it; and the tenderness of thought, the ethereal softness of colouring, on which the mind delighted to repose when the storm had passed away, became sickly and effeminate when presented without the contrasts which once rendered them charming. The hero of this fugitive piece was no other than the great painter, Salvator Rosa—a name breathing of romance—and for that very reason unfortunate, as it suggested images which no poet could shape out, and no actor realize. Its plot consisted of several experiments practised on the love of the painter, to prove its constancy and fervour—the best imagined of which is an injunction to refrain from the fine arts for two days, which he is so little able to observe that, being overtaken by a tremendous storm, he stops to transfer its wildest fury to canvass, and, when surrounded by banditti, forgets every thing in their picturesque habits and attitudes, and sketches the face of one, who threatens his life, for his picture of the Prodigal Son. These traits, very finely wrought out by the author, and expressed by Wallack, were caught with enthusiasm—but they could not fill up the play: the rest was unconnected and feeble in action, though abounding with felicities of expression; and the audience, after hearing it to the end with tolerable patience, unequivocally declared their opinion that “it would not do.” If it be, as reported, the produc-

tion of Mr. Soane, its fate should convince its author that he has mistaken the right direction of his powers. He is a man of considerable talent—capable of an eloquent diction, which forcibly reminds us of Massinger, and endowed with fine graphic skill: but he wants the constructive faculty which is essential to the drama; there is no proportion in his works; and his persons are overwhelmed by his imagery, as the castle is oppressed by the huge helmet in the “Castle of Otranto.” In romance, where there is space for a tricksome spirit to have fair play, he might do much; he fails in the close grapple of the passions, and misses his mark from over-anxiety to seize it; and thus in his Massaniello, his Rob Roy, and the luckless play before us, he only surprises to disappoint, and wearies his audience by excitements without satisfaction, and painful alternations of violence and weakness.

A gentleman has made “his first appearance on any stage,” in the character of Othello, on these boards, and the result was exactly that which might be expected from the promise. A gentleman who fancies he can play Othello before a London audience, without serving an apprenticeship to the art, evidently knows nothing of the art he assumes to master. We have seen men, who from the very depth and intensity of their conceptions, failed in this most arduous character; who “suffering all,” were as those who “suffered nothing;” and lost themselves in their idea of the agonies and joys and despair of the noble Moor. But the new candidate had no such incumbrance of feeling; he marched on the stage with his arms extended, bestowed on his comrades an exuberance of action, and pitched his voice at once in the highest key; and, from that moment to the time when he fell, performed the part in the style of General Bonaparte. To dwell on such a failure would be invidious and idle. Happily for “the gentleman” he bears the name of “Smith,” so that his *incognito* is as well preserved now it has been mentioned as before; and we trust that the severe lesson he has received will induce him, after a reasonable fit of anger at the injustice of the town, to devote his talents to some pursuit in which his courage and zeal may better avail him.

A new farce, entitled “Comfortable Lodgings, or Paris in 1750,” has been produced for Liston. It is very broad; and, on the first night, narrowly escaped condemnation. Yet, having escaped, it

has ever since been permitted, unblamed, to convulse the audience with laughter. This is the true test of a genuine farce—to be immortal it should be all but damned,

“Never so sure our laughter to create
As when it skims the verge of all we hate.”

How extravagant now would be thought O’Keeffe’s choicest farces; how low Foote’s, if produced for the first time! The Minor would be voted indecent; the Mayor of Garratt coarse; and the Liar out of nature; but these once established, delight the town in spite of their theories. An Englishman requires precedent before he gives way to mirth, and must have sanction before he determines whether he ought to laugh or to pity. A very dainty fancy, like that which he so finely developed in Mr. Lamb’s farce of “*Mr. H.*” is sure to fail of obtaining a second hearing, because it cannot be understood at a first, and yet, if heard a second time, it would last for ever. In “*Comfortable Lodgings*,” Mr. Liston is represented as Sir Hippinton Miff, a cockney knight of the last century, who, having visited Paris to avoid an attack on his heart, is beset with apprehensions of a more serious attack on his purse and person, and placed in a series of ludicrous situations, which elicit and justify his comical terrors. The absurdities are rich, and, of course, “flow mended” from the actor’s tongue. There are too many puns, which are Mr. Peake’s besetting sin; but there is room for excellent acting; and Liston has not been more completely at home for many a day than in these “*Comfortable Lodgings*.”

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The only novelty at this house during the last month, is a comedy in three acts, called “*The Wife’s Stratagem*, or more Frightened than Hurt,” abridged and diluted from Shirley’s “*Gamesters*.” The original piece depends on an incident, which the nice morality of our times could not endure; and the “improved version” has lost half its spirit by losing all its grossness. In Shirley, one of the gamesters sells an appointment, which he has made with his beautiful ward, to his comrade, for a loan of money; but the tables are turned on him; for his wife, by agreement, takes the place of the girl, with a view to confound and reform her husband; and he is afterwards tortured by the belief that he has been accessory to his own dishonour. In the modernised piece, the meeting transferred is reduced to an engagement to attend a masquerade; and thus the subsequent horror of the guilty husband, which infused the chief interest

into the original play, is subdued to a mere comic jealousy, felt by a creature with whom no one can sympathize. The scoundrel husband remains a pure object of disgust, as he is no longer redeemed by the darkness of his fortunes. By the aid of excellent acting, and some broad farce; of which Keeley is the hero, the play goes off smoothly; but the experiment was scarcely worth the trial; and many other plays of the same age might be found, which would better bear the necessary excision.

MONODRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

We owe no very good will to those ambitious exhibitors, each of whom assumes to be a whole company in himself, from Mr. Mathews, down to Mr. Williams, the spirited hero of the Cobourg. They have a right to labour in their vocation; but we are jealous for the art of acting, and would rather share the hearty mirth of an honest troop of strollers, than be required to admire the versatility of one man for a whole evening. Mr. Mathews, the arch beretic of this unitarian school, is this year quite equal to himself in all that depends on his own personal exertions; but the material is rather scanty. The Observer newspaper, which reports every thing, public or private, with tremendous fidelity, has given the whole of the first part verbatim as taken in short-hand; and the bareness of the skeleton is surprising. Let any one who has not seen the great copier of peculiarities read it, and he will be lost in wonder to hear that such bald, disjointed chat, as it seems in the reading, should draw crowded houses! The best efforts of Mr. Mathews are put forth in the songs, which afford rapid glances at the surface of society and manners. His journey in the Fulham stage to town is perfect—but not agreeable. His concluding act, in which he imitates several deceased actors, is not very successful—though performed before a scene admirably painted by Roberts, representing his own admirable collection of theatrical portraits. In truth, the mere imitation of actors is below Mr. Mathews; he only does it well by accident when a trait or tone hits his fancy; and usually proves by his failure how difficult it is for a man of original power accurately to copy others.

Mr. Yates as far excels Mr. Mathews in the accuracy of his imitations of actors, as he falls short of him as a spirited painter of men and things. His entertainment this year is coarse, but spirited and amusing. Mr. Henry’s exhibition is remarkably ingenious; and Mr. Williams will amuse for once. The effect of all

these performances is to be deplored; they tend to destroy the true dramatic spirit, and help to unpeople the national theatres, sufficiently oppressed by the literary character of the times.

There is, however, one aspirant for monodramatic success, who has a good reason to offer for coming forward alone—a little actor, who has the taste and feeling of an accomplished artist, and who would be lost among the full grown heroes and heroines of the stage. We are not, in general, friends to exhibitions of precocious talent; but the acting of the child to whom we refer (Master Gross-

mith) is not only curious as a phenomenon, but delightful, without reference to his years. There is a natural propriety and grace in his manner, which makes one half fancy that the size of the spectators is monstrous, and that his stature is the true romantic standard; and his comedy is singularly genuine and rich. After performing with great success in the country, he is about to make a trial in London, with a miniature stage and appropriate scenery; and, having seen him with pleasant surprise at his native place (Reading), we take leave thus to introduce him to our readers.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

The operas given during our month were: "La Gazza Ladra," "La Schiava in Bagdad," and "Il Turco in Italia."

For an account of the first two, we beg to refer to previous reports for the present season; but "Il Turco in Italia" had not been performed since 1824, and the cast of characters, with the exception of Signor De Begnis, was entirely new, viz.

<i>Selim</i>	Signor Zucchielli.
<i>Don Geronio</i> . . .	De Begnis.
<i>Don Narcisso</i> . . .	Curioni.
<i>Prosdócimo</i> . . .	Giovanola.
<i>Fiorilla</i>	Miss Ayton.
<i>Fatima</i>	Madame Cornega.

Miss Ayton thus appeared in a new and a comic part, so much the more arduous, as it had formerly been in the hands of Madame De Begnis, whose Fiorilla was justly looked upon as a masterpiece of comic acting, and gained universal applause in a musical point of view. In no character was Madame De Begnis so completely at home; it was a perfect study from nature.

It is no slight praise, under the disadvantage of such a comparison, to declare that Miss Ayton's personation of Fiorilla was throughout highly satisfactory, and more than once distinguished by traits of comic humour, which called forth the applause of the audience. Miss Ayton's delineation had not the softness, the warmth, the luxuriousness of Madame De Begnis; it had more art, was more prim, more tramontane; but can we fairly expect the mental and physical organization of our northern latitudes to depict to the life the voluptuous flirt of the purlieus of St. Lucia and the Ponte di Maddelina? "Heaven forbid!" we think we hear a chorus of alarmed husbands and lovers sound in our ears. So much for difference of latitudes. In the next place are

we to make no allowance on the score of age? If young Miss Ayton has an admirer—an intended, we mean; for admirers she has in abundance—and the gentleman was accommodated with a box on Tuesday, February the 27th, her Fiorilla, we make sure, was deemed more than sufficiently warm and luxuriant by the party concerned, and his comfort must have been to ascribe to intuitive conception and imitative portraiture, what experience certainly could never have suggested.

This "Turco" is a sad play; a husband and two lovers at the same time, and one a Turk into the bargain, who thinks it a matter of course to fancy other people's wives, and treat the henpecked spouse in a most unceremonious way. Poor Don Geronio, a true Neapolitan variety of Jerry Sneak, is doomed to pocket the affront, and be all courtesy and politeness towards the Mussulman intruder. We congratulated ourselves with the idea, that all these sayings and doings were conveyed in a foreign idiom, when, a day or two after, we took up a newspaper which congratulated the British public on the treat preparing for them by the adaptation of Rossini's "Turco in Italia" for immediate representation on one of our national winter theatres. If sanctioned by the Lord Chamberlain, we trust his lordship, in tenderness for the matrimonial people, will see that the promised treat be not quite so luscious as the Italian libretto has it. The seductive vehicle of Rossini's fascinating music, is enough to shake the notions of many a fair amateur.

But to return to Miss Ayton, whom we had almost lost sight of, we can only add, that the opinion we expressed of her qualifications, on the occasion of her Ninetta, remains upon the whole unchanged. Extremely clever, sensible, and

discriminating; sharp and ever alive to the business of the part, full of self-possession and confidence, Miss A. cannot fail to give satisfaction as an actress; and, in her singing, all these advantages, as may be supposed, are productive of so much the more favourable results, as the instruction of Miss A., both in England under a master like Liverati, and abroad at the fountain-head, has obviously been of a first-rate description. She has had a regular and complete vocal education, which few of our English singers can be said to have received. But, with all these advantages, Miss A.'s voice, unless it undergoes great and not probable improvements, will render it difficult for her to maintain the rank of *prima donna* in an establishment of magnitude and consequence. The voice is thin and weak, and, when forced into the upper notes, shrill and sometimes disagreeably harsh. In the concerted pieces, the Soprano parts, allotted to Miss Ayton and Madame Cornega, were scarcely audible, and the want of trebles was sensibly felt.

Of the other performers our notice must be brief. Zucchelli's Selim was a masterly performance, especially in point of singing, in which we thought him superior to both Cartone and Remorini, his very able and successful predecessors in that part; Cartone's acting, however, was the best of the three. Of Signor De Begnis' Don Geronio we have spoken on several previous occasions; it is so truly excellent, that one is tempted to doubt the possibility of the part being done equally well by any man living. Curioni sang a good song very sweetly, but appeared to dislike the character of Narcisso, and no wonder; it is unmeaning and ineffective, just thrust in for the sake of having a tenor. Signor Giovanola acted the poet with considerable humour, and sang as well as a person without voice can be expected to sing in such a house. Madame Cornega, as has been already said, failed also in point of strength: with greater physical power, or in a less extensive theatre, that lady's talent and musical knowledge would render her services very valuable.

Various operas have been successively announced as being in rehearsal, and a Madame Brizzi has been mentioned in the bills as a new *prima donna* destined to appear in Meyerbeer's "*Margherita d'Anjou*;" but nothing farther has been heard of these promised novelties. A Madame Toso is immediately to make her debut in "*Pietro l'Eremita*," unless some unforeseen contestation about the

cast of the parts should be productive of delay. At all events the limits of time prescribed for our report will prevent us from noticing this lady's performance in the present number of our miscellany.

After much preparation and delay, Mr. D'Egville's grand mythological ballet in three acts, called "*Le Siège de Cythère*," was produced for the first time on Tuesday the 6th March. It is a companionable afterpiece for the "*Turco in Italia*." The slippery goddess of Paphos meets Adonis on one of his hunting excursions, is smitten with his youthful charms, and unmindful of her conjugal duties, enjoys his company amidst her attendant train of the Graces, the Pleasures, Joys, Smiles, &c. personified. "*Anche io mi voglio divertir*," as La Signora Fiorilla says. Love and pleasure is the order of the day all over the Island of Cythera, when, by some unlucky chance, the Don Geronio of Madame Venus, i. e. Mars himself, makes his appearance, and witnesses his lady's irregular proceedings and his own dishonour. Adonis is on the point of being sacrificed to the rage of the injured spouse; but Venus, without ceremony, wraps him in a cloud which conveys him out of harm's way. Mars stamps and threatens and blusters, but Venus, as may be supposed, snaps her fingers at him, "*se rit de ses menaces, et, avec son cortège, va rejoindre son cher Adonis*." Mars now implores the aid of the barbarous Scythians, who, led by their fierce Prince Brontes, forthwith march to the siege of the fortress of Cythera. Venus, apprised of their approach, calls out the local militia of the island; the Graces, the Loves, the Joys, and the Pleasures are marshalled under the command of the beautiful nymph Calista, all of whom the savage Scythians, on their arrival, find drawn up in martial array on the ramparts. Calista summons Brontes to single combat, and subdues him *instantly*. It is a curious *tableau* to see the elegant Brocard stand on the brawny haunches of a Monsieur Blasis, a second French Hercules, not unlike the posture-master *à l'antique*, who exhibited some years ago at the theatres here.

Brontes and all his savage host are made prisoners by the fair local militia, and led away in chains—of roses and myrtle. But the powerful physical attractions of the Scythian prince, in their turn, enchain the heart of Calista: she pays him a visit in his dungeon; a tender and heart-rending scene is the prelude to their union; and the Graces, and the Loves, and the Smiles, and the Pleasures, *comme de raison*, come in severally for a Scythian

apiece. Venus and Adonis appear, to crown the connubial feast, and to partake of the universal "*délices d'un amour réciproque*."

The composition of this ballet is not likely to revive the former reputation of Mons. D'Egville. The horrid *douceurs* of eternal lovings in almost every scene, to which Mons. D'Egville shows so decided a partiality in more than one of his ballets, become soon cloying, to an English audience at least, whatever may be their effect upon our more susceptible neighbours. A little of that goes a great way with us, especially when the exterior of most of the "*sujets*" is not in any great accordance with the *beau idéal* we would fain form of the mythological *personnel* of the fable. Nor is this discrepancy much remedied by the costumes, which, in the case of the ladies, is anything but Grecian or antique:—long waists, *boucles d'Angoulême*, and unsightly pads, are as much the rage in the island of Cythera as in the Rue Vivienne. Whether Mons. D'Egville, or Mr. Ebers, or any person of authority in the establishment have a voice in these matters, is doubtful: with the sex the laws of fashion are paramount. The scenery, too, bears no Grecian characteristics; the view of the island of Cythera, for instance, resembles more a Dutch landscape than an *Ægean* prospect. Mons. Bochsa's music to this ballet is, in

general, satisfactory: it possesses much appropriate variety of expression, and there are some striking "*effects*" and powerful harmonies interwoven in the score.

Antient Concert, 16th March.—We rejoiced, at this musical entertainment, to see our favourite and most promising young genius, Miss Wilkinson, making her appearance with looks of good health, and with a voice continuing to be more and more flexible and confirmed. Under Madame Pasta's tuition, she has made extraordinary progress, and we are not singular in thinking her gifted with extraordinary powers. As a vocalist, she is fast rising to a first-rate character for power, richness, and lofty spirit. Her expression was peculiarly touching in the song of "*Return O God of Hosts*." The strain "*Behold thy Servant in darkness*," as she sang it, reminded us of the words of Collins—

"Melting it flows, pure, murmuring, strong
and clear,
And warms th' impassion'd heart, and
wins the harmonious ear."

We are happy to understand that Miss Wilkinson is to come out this season at several private concerts, but why does she not take courage and come forth more at public ones? The Ancient Concerts are too confined a field for her genius.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The annual exhibition of modern works, just opened at this establishment, presents us with a collection as generally pleasing as usual, but less furnished with new specimens of first-rate excellence, than almost any one that we can remember. And the diminution of the usual space, occasioned by the greater part of one of the rooms being occupied by the King's pictures, is by no means sufficient to account for this; since, notwithstanding the unusual apology which the Directors think it necessary to make for having rejected many works of merit, the walls are in many places covered by trash of the very lowest and most worthless description. The truth is, that this exhibition, and indeed all the other annual collections of modern works, adopt the most questionable plan, of selecting the objects that are to line their walls, almost as much with a view to the mere attraction and gratification of the vulgar gaze and curiosity, as to the merit of the work exhibited, and the encouragement of the

best energies of the rising artist. It ought to be a mark of at least some distinction to be an exhibitor, even, at any one of our national institutions for the encouragement of art. Whereas, so far from this being the case, we ourselves, (who, heaven knows! never yet put brush to canvass) would not only engage, within a fortnight from any given time, to paint a pair of pictures that should be received and exhibited at the Royal Academy, or the British Institution, but to catch the first stray boy of ten years of age who should pass us in the street, and teach him to do the same within a month! To pursue a plan like this may fill the catalogue (and perchance the rooms) of these establishments, and it may encourage *artists*; but it does any thing but encourage *art*; to say nothing of the destructive effect it exercises upon the public taste. If all pictures were to be kept from the public eye but such as possess some degree of merit, the public taste could not, in the nature of things, be otherwise than to a

certain degree refined; just as those persons who are bred up in a certain class of life cannot mistake coarseness and pretence for grace and elegance. Whereas nothing can be more unquestionable than the fact, that if you place a work of sterling merit, and a showy and glaring imitation or copy of the same work, before any ten persons taken promiscuously from among the general populace of any great city, nine out of the ten will prefer the inferior work; and they will always continue to do so while you continue to place the pretence and the reality side by side. But if, for a moderate period, the very same persons were able to see and contemplate nothing but works of real merit, they would never again look with common patience upon the opposite. In short, it is almost as much the duty of those who pretend to provide for and cultivate the public taste for fine art, to keep back and discourage the pretenders who have nothing but their pretence to carry them forward, as it is to encourage and bring into notice those who really show themselves to be qualified for the task they have undertaken.

Turning at once to the details of the present exhibition, we shall glance at the most conspicuous objects of which it is composed.

No. 3 and 12.—*Sabrina*, and *Hylas*. Howard, R. A.—These are two of Mr. Howard's elegant and graceful pieces of sameness. The *Hylas*, in whose face there is depicted a very pretty and becoming fear, was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. Whether *Sabrina*, its companion, was also there, is more than we can remember; and this fact we venture to offer as a compendious (but not ill-natured) criticism on the general merits of the work.

14. *Our Saviour's Agony in the Garden*. Northcote, R. A.—For an account of this work we refer the reader to a late number. We notice it here merely to add, that it is, among the works on a large scale, incomparably the best in the present exhibition.

23. *Cattle*. Burnet.—We notice this picture only because it affords us an occasion of asking, why this artist, who possesses uncommon powers, is so little before the public? We are greatly mistaken, if he may not, when he pleases to take the pains, become one of the most distinguished landscape-painters of his day. His present habit, of closely imitating Cuyp, need not, to any material degree, stand in the way of this "consummation," whenever it becomes one "devoutly to be wished" by the artist. With this devout desire he may do great

things; without it he will do nothing but imitate Cuyp.

24. *Scene from Two Gentlemen of Verona*. Briggs, A. R. A.—Mr. Briggs is unquestionably the best illustrator of Shakespeare that we at present have. The present instance is exceedingly good in the conception and handling; but it is defective in the colouring, which is harsh and muddy.

31. *Scene from the Talisman*. Fradelle.—This is a work of much pretence, and therefore we notice it; but of little merit, and therefore we dwell upon it no farther than to say, that it would be received with acclamations at the annual *exposé* of the Louvre—so smooth, mawkish, and affected is it in almost every part.

42. *The Entombment of Christ*. R. Westall, R. A.—The elegant inanities of Mr. Westall were such early favourites with us, and he so long remained our *beau idéal* of an artist, that we cannot find in our hearts to describe this work in the same words as we have the preceding; but we might do so, without departing very far from the truth.

43. *Battle of the Nile*. Arnald, R. A.—This is one of the pictures of English victories, purchased by the British Institution, and presented to Greenwich Hospital. As far as we can remember, it is the best of them; which is, in truth, saying but little in its praise. It represents the period at which *L'Orient* blew up; and certainly the various lights required to be introduced and blended in such a subject are managed with considerable skill; but any pictorial representation of a scene like this must be a comparative failure. Still we should be glad to see Mr. Martin attempt the task. He would give us something powerful and impressive at least; which is the best we can hope for in the place of that which must ever set the truth at defiance.

55. *Mischief*. Lance.—This is a very rich and clever fruit-piece; and it is redeemed from mere still life by the introduction of a monkey, who seems to luxuriate among the tempting store as if they recalled to him visions of his native clime.

72 and 87. *Haydon*—These are two clever and spirited little studies, which we notice only to lament that they are all we have lately seen from this artist's pencil.

101. *Landscape*. Noon. Constable, A. R. A.—Though not equal in originality of style to many of this artist's landscapes, the present is not inferior to them in spirit and truth; and (if we may so speak) it equals them in a kind of affected want of

affectation, which is Mr. Constable's chief fault.

107 and 122. *Sea Views. Stanfield.*—We are most glad to perceive that the admirable works which this artist executes for temporary purposes, do not quite deter him from labouring on those productions by which alone he can hope to achieve a name. His stage-scenes display a richness of fancy, and a power of execution, amounting to real genius; but he must do something else than those if he would be remembered for ten years after his name has ceased to grace the play-bills. The general public are excellent paymasters in the matter of fame, so long as the aspirant keeps regularly presenting his claims before them; but the moment he ceases to do so, they cease to remember what they owe him. With them the Statute of Limitations extends but to a few brief hours. They acknowledge no book debts. Present them with what is really good, and you are pretty sure to get amply paid for your pains. But think not to put in any claims for gratitude or remembrance, after you have once parted with the power or the will to command them. We are equally pleased, too, to find that the kind of execution required by the great works in which Mr. Stanfield unquestionably surpasses all his competitors, does not interfere with his power of executing on a different scale and with a different view. Not that his smaller works, such as those above named, are any thing like equal in merit—because they are not equal in difficulty—to his larger ones. But in their way they are as true and perfect.

114. *Holy Family. Mrs. W. Carpenter.*—This is a very charming and elegant production—the most so that we have seen from a female hand for a long period; and we receive and notice it with increased pleasure accordingly. Nothing can be more fascinatingly feminine than the mother, or more natural and true than the children. The colouring, too, is not without considerable sweetness and harmony. We should, however, have greatly preferred to see the picture announced by any other title than that of a Holy Family;—since there is nothing in the least degree appropriate to that title in the air and expression of the mother; and the children are merely natural. In short, the whole work has a perfectly modern air; and we can scarcely understand in what sense the design of it is said to be taken from a bas-relief of Michael Angelo.

142. 198. 206. *Newton.*—Small as they are, these are three of the most

spirited and intellectual pieces in this whole collection. The first is a sketch of two children dressed as dancers in a Dutch ballet. The merit consists in the liveliness and truth of character displayed in the faces of the children. Nothing can be more *naïve*, child-like, and natural. The other two form a pair, called *The Forsaken* and *The Adieu*. Each consists of a single figure of a young damsel, the one steeped for ever in a sweet and settled sadness, springing from the permanent loss of all that made her happy—the other sad, but only as a bright star looks sad when a momentary cloud is passing across it. Nothing can be more full of life and expression than the latter of these charming little sketches; and both of them seem as if they were intended to illustrate some copy of verses. If not, the occasional poets of our day, male and female, cannot do better than illustrate them; if, indeed, words can do so to better effect than their own silent eloquence does.

200. *L'Allegro. Brockedon.*—To this somewhat ambitious attempt, as we cannot award it the measure of praise that would satisfy its author, we shall say nothing more than that it is not without a degree of merit which may lead to better things.

279. *Othello relating his adventures. Briggs, A.R.A.*—This is another of Mr. Briggs's very clever attempts at illustrating Shakespeare; and it is in some respects entirely successful. Nothing can be better than the soft sweetness of the "gentle lady," as she leans lovingly on her father, and listens, "with greedy ear," to the story of Othello's life. The father, too, though not remarkable for any particular expression but that of a quiet and satisfied attention, is extremely appropriate. But the Moor,—who must always in effect be the principal person in any scene of which he forms a part,—is, to our thinking, a comparative failure. He looks almost like a servant just entered to deliver a message, rather than an equal, discoursing of that which is calculated to absorb the attention of all listeners. Surely, too, it is a great error in costume, he should be *standing* to relate that which was not a brief anecdote, but the story of a life.

284. *The Inconstant. Stephanoff.*—This is a very pleasing and clever little piece. The half-concealed consciousness of the beauty, whose simplicity has so triumphantly got the better pretence and affection, is very complete.

313. *A Scene at Abbotsford. E. Landseer, A.R.A.*—This admirable little gem of Edwin Landseer's is even more than

usually interesting—for to the absolute truth of nature, it adds the attraction of portraiture. Next to the person and bearing of the Novelist himself, we desire to know something of that which belongs to him; and this little picture gives us portraits of his two favourite stag hounds. The scene is made up by pieces of armour, &c. forming part of the household stuff of that spot which will ever be one of the most classical haunts of the memory, and the meanest object connected with which is worth delineating.

333. *The Pugilists. Bristow.*—This presents us with a very good idea, very cleverly and humorously executed. The company consists of a bevy of monkeys, two of whom have quarrelled over their cups, and are "fighting it out," according to the most approved rules in that case made and provided by the modern professors of the pugilistic art. Each has his second and bottle holder; and the moment represented, is that at which the umpire is crying "Time!" But the combatant who has just been floored, is evidently in no condition to "come to the scratch" again; and the successful party is sucking his lemon with an air of infinite self-sufficiency and satisfaction.

It should be mentioned, that this Exhibition contains many more specimens which would call for notice from us if our space permitted of any thing beyond a tolerably strict selection. It should be added, too, that we have passed over those works which have been exhibited before, and with which the public are therefore familiar.

Cruikshank's Phrenological Illustrations.

—We have too long neglected to notice in detail this clever and amusing production:—for most clever and amusing it is, whether looked at as a good-natured satire on the nonsensical science which has given rise to it; or as a set of witty and humorous designs, so filled to overflowing with the very spirit of fun and drolery, that every one of them can scarcely fail to furnish food for merriment even to the most staunch favourer of the great science itself. The work consists of six plates, containing together four and thirty etchings, illustrative of as many (that is to say all) the organs with which it has pleased the phrenologists to provide us; each design presenting a sort of outward and visible type of the particular organ to which it refers. As the publication, though by no means dear considering the nature of it, is not likely, from its price, to attain very general circulation, especially among our country readers, we will just run through it, and glance at its most

successful points. Each design is in the vignette form, that is to say, without boundary lines; and each plate contains five or six of these designs, the centre one of which is much more elaborate than the others, and occupies much more space. The centre piece of plate 1. illustrates Philoprogenitiveness, in the form of a *père de famille*, surrounded by a progeny which are literally innumerable, from the manner in which the artist has contrived to group and dispose them. If you attempt to count them, they seem to multiply themselves into one another, till you cannot tell which is which. It is clear that the happy father and mother themselves do not know (nor care) of how many their litter consists, any more than those other members of the "swinish multitude" do, who can alone pretend to rival them in the possession of this prolific organ: it is sufficient for the parents that there is room to stow them in, and plenty for them to eat: the former consisting of a cabin eight feet by ten, and the latter of two pounds six ounces of neck of mutton, and potatoes *à discretion*! But the most satisfactory part of the scene, to the person principally interested in it, must be the infinite sameness observable in the noses of his sixteen (or six and twenty) descendants. If they were ranged all on a row, even he himself could not tell one from another, or from his own. Perhaps of all the numerous satisfactions attendant on that blessed state which alone affords due play to the organ now in question, the above-named is the most signal and complete. Surely (with all submission) it is even a better thing, of the two, than the utmost realization of the wish contained in a well-known song,

"Be the girls like my wife, and the boys like my friend!"

The other organs illustrated in this plate are those of Amativeness, or Physical love, Self-love, Individuality, and Number. One alone of these is sufficiently successful to call for particular notice. Nothing can be more exquisite in its way than the little vignette of the youthful Adonis, who is just *got up* for the evening, and before sallying forth on his nightly project of lady-killing, is contemplating his own perfections in his dressing glass. The face consists of but a few scratches, as it were, of the graver; and yet the most elaborate finish of the pencil could not convey the expression of self-love with more complete success. The self-lover is evidently Irish; and we could almost fancy him to have been sketched from a rising young actor of that nation, who is really almost half as clever and

good-looking as he believes himself to be.

The second plate is full of matter. The centre piece illustrates Adhesiveness, in the forms of a cosy couple whose intended afternoon's ride has prematurely ended in a bog, where, notwithstanding their earnest attempts at extrication, they seem likely to remain for an indefinite period. Combativeness (we need scarcely say) is illustrated by Donnybrook fair; and Destructiveness by a bull in a china-shop! The tail of the animal, in the latter, seems actually to triumph in the downfall of plates and dishes; and the jugs, basins and ewers, and so forth, seem to stand by with an air of infinite resignation, waiting till their turn comes. The other two etchings are remarkable for their aptness, but have nothing else to recommend them. They illustrate Inhabitativeness, by a snail and its shell, and Constructiveness by a spider and its web.

The third plate has for its centre a set of illustrations of an organ which the artist has been good enough to invent and present to the science gratuitously;—that of Drawing. This etching may be taken as the best specimen of a considerable, indeed too considerable portion of this work. Though most cleverly executed, it is intended to tell chiefly in virtue (if virtue it can be called) of its puns. The illustrations of Drawing are, a porter, a bar-maid, a waiter, and a dentist, drawing, respectively, a truck, a tankard of beer, a cork, and an obstinate tooth. Above, too (almost indistinguishable, and in the manner of Hogarth) is a bird drawing its water. The merit of this etching consists in the admirable slight-of-hand (for it is nothing less) by which a few apparently hasty and unmeaning scratches are made to produce together the most perfect truth of expression: witness the tooth-drawer and his *im*-patient, and the little boy outside who is looking on. The artist would have added to the interest and completeness of this most clever sketch, if he had drawn us a drawing of himself in the act of drawing all these drawings. The rest of the designs on this plate may be passed by as comparative failures, except that of Order, which is capital, both in conception and execution. An angular antique, in the shape of a school-mistress, has, by dint of birch and buckram, reduced to the very images of Order about a dozen little urchins, who were evidently made for nothing else but to set all order at defiance. The eternal rod, which the good dame holds up in *terrorem*, seems, by their mode of sitting, to have imprinted their lessons elsewhere than in their heads.

The fourth plate contains seven designs, none of them possessing any great merit, with the exception of the fine moral idea included in the illustration of Weight, by a kingly crown. The one of Covetiveness, however, is very good. An old gentleman, evidently of the covetive class himself, is having his pocket picked by a little raggamuffin, who hands the proceeds over to a bigger raggamuffin in attendance behind—thus forming a climax of positive, comparative, and superlative. The organs of Time and of Tune, in the shape of a time-piece and a barrel-organ, are mere puns, and not very good ones. The latter reminds us of a much better, made by a person who, to look at her, you would scarcely think could descend from her state to commit such a solecism in gentility. On being asked if the inventors of the new science admitted any organ of Drunkenness, the lady in question replied, that she did not know, but that if they did she supposed it must be a Barrel-Organ.

Plates fifth and sixth have both great merit, and are perhaps the best. The centre piece of plate fifth illustrates Language, by a bevy of Billingsgate ladies engaged in a dispute, the humour of which almost merges in a vigour amounting to the heroic. Ideality is as good, but in a very different style. A gentleman, addicted in his waking hours to the pleasures of imagination, is doomed, between sleeping and waking, to taste its pains, by imagining his own suit of clothes into a cut throat, and his great coat hanging against the door into a ghost. Comparison presents us with a rencontre between a small paper edition of Mrs. L——n and a tall copy of Mr. W——n, the Bank clerk. The rencontre takes place at the point where Long Acre and Little Saint Martin's-lane meet. Imitation and Approbation are typified, in one and the same etching, by Mr. Mathews and his admiring audience: the former being in the act of imitating Dr. Spurzheim. The sixth and last plate contains two or three excellent pieces. Veneration is acting, with a *ventripetal* force, on a gross-feeding John Bull, at the sight of a huge side of Christmas prize-beef. "I do venerate a loin of veal!" says the Justice of Peace, in a New Way to pay Old Debts. Conscientiousness presents us with a fine contrast between the imperturbable gravity of a Jew clothes-man, who is offering a shilling for a whole lot of cast-off apparel, and the uncontrollable astonishment of the elderly Abigail who is suffering under the offer. The innocent wonder of the latter is quite enough to show that the prudent Israelite, by beginning thus low, will get the lot for

five shillings, though it is worth half as many pounds. Cautiousness is very good. This organ shows itself characteristically enough, under two different aspects, in the persons of a dainty dame and her spouse—the former of whom picks her way with the prettiest mincingness imaginable, through the pollutions of a wet winter's evening in London, careful alone of her trim instep; while the husband shows his cautiousness by the way in which he has muffled himself up to the mouth and down to the heels. Benevolence is a bit of satire, and not a very successful bit. Certain executors of the law are flogging a “petty larceny rascal” at the cart's tail, on the principle of the proverb, that those who spare the rod spoil the child. Last of all comes Casualty, or Inquisitiveness, in the form and likeness of Paul Pry.

We are persuaded that those of our readers who are acquainted with this clever production, will not think we have bestowed too much attention upon it.

Historical Picture.—Mr. Thompson's historical picture of His Majesty's embarkation at King's-town, Ireland, after having been sent once to Dublin, for a first view, last winter, and there received with applause, is, we see, noticed for ex-

hibition in London. It contains one hundred portraits, the size of life, all (including that of His Majesty) painted from the originals expressly for this work. Apart from the testimony of Irish critics and visitors, the connoisseurs at this side are unanimous in their opinions as to its merits.

Lord Byron.—Mr. Wedgwood has recently published an engraving, in the line manner, after Mr. West's portrait of Lord Byron. Some persons may think that Mr. Wedgwood's *burin* has dipped a little into the style of the French school of portrait-engraving; but it will scarcely be denied, that nothing so respectable as this, (in the same manner,) as a portrait of Lord Byron, has come to us from copper. It is, in truth, a bold massy performance; full of colour and strongly lined. The artist has not sought to compromise the difficulties of the instrument where-with he works. The present print is susceptible of being inserted into a quarto volume, by way of illustration. As a furniture-print, it forms, in point of size, exactly a companion to those of Boccaccio, Dante, and others, which Raphael Morghen engraved some years since.

VARIETIES.

Medico-Botanical Society of London.—

The anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday the 16th day of January, Sir James M'Grigor, M.D. F.R.S. K.T.S. President, in the chair. The various reports of the treasurer, secretary, librarian, and conservator, were laid before the meeting, and thanks were ordered to those officers for their services during the past year. The president addressed the Society at considerable length, and began by adverting to the great loss the Institution had suffered by the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, who had been pleased to extend his patronage to the Society, from a conviction of the great utility to the medical officers of the army. He alluded to the numerous and valuable accessions their body had received during the past year, and to the honourable mention made of the Society in several foreign and domestic journals of eminence in science. He observed that the annual custom of distributing a gold and a silver medal to the authors of the most valuable communications on the subjects of its inquiry, at the same time that it rewarded their successful exertions, awakened in others a similar desire of distinguishing themselves. He informed the meeting that their council had

awarded, in which he had no doubt they would concur, the gold medal to John Frost, Esq. F.S.A. F.L.S. for his valuable communication on the ipecacuana, and the silver medal to John Peter Yosy, Esq. for his paper on *menyanthes trifoliata*. The ballots for the council and officers having been closed, and the lists examined, the following gentlemen were by the scrutators declared unanimously elected:—President, Sir James M'Grigor, M.D. F.R.S. K.T.S.; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Thomas Brande, Esq. F.R.S.; Professor Chems, R.I.; Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. F.R.S.; Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Benj. D'Urban, K.C.B. F.R.S.; Edward Thomas Monro, M.D.; Treasurer, Henry Drummond, Esq. F.S.A.; Director, John Frost, Esq. F.S.A. F.L.S.; Auditor of Accounts, Wm. Newman, Esq.; Secretary, Richard Morris, Esq. F.L.S.; Honorary Librarian, Dr. Monro; Professor of Botany, John Frost, Esq.; Professor of Toxicology, George G. Sigmond, M.D. F.L.S.; Conservator of the College, John Peter Yosy, Esq.; Council with the above, Henry Brandreth, Esq. M. A. F.S.A.; Peter Cosgrave, M.D.; Thomas Gibbs, Esq. F.H.S. Thomas Jones, Esq.; Wm. Yarrell, Esq. F.L.S.

Zoological Society.—A numerous meeting of the members of this newly-established Society was held at their house in Brnton-street, on Wednesday the 7th of March, for the purpose of electing a president in the place of the late lamented Sir T. Stamford Raffles, the founder and first president of the Society. The chair was taken at one o'clock by Lord Auckland, when the Marquess of Lansdowne was unanimously elected president. A report of the progress of the Society was laid before the meeting, by which it appeared that the museum, consisting of instructive collections in every branch of zoology, but more particularly rich in ornithology and entomology, was opened to the members at their house in Brnton-street. Meetings will take place during the present season on every Wednesday, between the hours of one and five, for the inspection of the different collections; and on each of these days at three o'clock some subject of interest in zoology will be discussed and illustrated from the subjects in the museum. It was also reported that the Society's establishment in the Regent's Park is in considerable forwardness; and it is expected that the gardens, with promenades and shrubberies, interspersed with aviaries, sheds for some of the more interesting quadrupeds and birds, and ponds for fish and wild fowl, &c. will be opened early in the ensuing summer.

Astronomical Society, Dec. 2.—A letter from Mr. Flaugergues, of Vivieres, communicated the intelligence that while looking for the comet, in the constellation Taurus, discovered by Mr. Gambart, of Marseilles, he had found another under the left arm of Orion. A letter from Mr. Gambart, dated Marseilles, Oct. 29, announced his discovery, the preceding evening, of a comet, having then 14 h. 38 m. A.R. and 36.1° Dec. North. A letter from Professor Santiini, dated Padua, November 6, detailed observations of a comet, discovered by M. Pons at Florence, the 7th of October. Of the planet Aries, near its opposition to the Sun, in 1826, and of Pallas and Vesta, under the same circumstances. M. Santiini has compared these observations with the geocentric positions of Pallas and Vesta, as computed by Professor Encke, and the mean differences are, for Pallas in A.R. + 3.96", in decl. - 0.54"; for Vesta in A.R. + 11.43', in decl. - 4.32'. A postscript, dated November 7. The discovery of another comet, on the 22d of October, in Boötes, by Mr. Pons, was announced. An account of the solar eclipse of November, as observed by Colonel Beaufoy,

at Bushey, was read to the society. At the meeting on February 9, after the seventh annual report of the council had been delivered, they proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 1.—Hudson Gurney, Esq. V. P. in the chair. Mr. Ellis, in a letter to the president, communicated a transcript of a letter in the Harleian Collection, addressed by Mr. Greenhowe to a minister named Crompton, giving some curious information respecting the Jews in England in 1662. The time at which the Jews were recalled into this country, as a people, Mr. Ellis observed, had been a subject of doubt and controversy; Burnet stating them to have been recalled by Oliver Cromwell, whilst this is denied by Tovey, who, in his "*Anglia Judaica*," affirms, that in the year 1663 there were not twelve Jews resident in London. The letter now communicated, however, proves that the Jews existed as a people in London in 1662, having a Synagogue, celebrating therein their own worship, assisting at which the writer saw above a hundred Jews, besides women, many richly apparelled, and some wearing jewels; all of them seeming to be merchants and traders, without one mechanic person among them. These Jews, it also appeared from the same document, had only a few years before celebrated the fast of Tabernacles in booths on the south side of the Thames; but kept themselves out of observation as much as possible, upon the Restoration of Charles II. as the laws against them had never been formally repealed. Mr. Ellis gave two extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons, showing that the Jews had returned to England as a people, before the Restoration.

The Literary Fund.—Last month the general annual meeting of the Literary Fund was held at the Society's Rooms in Lincoln's Inn Fields; Sir B. Hobhouse, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. The officers, committees, &c. for the ensuing year were elected as follow:—president, the Duke of Somerset; vice-presidents, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Radnor, Earl Spencer, Earl of Mountnorris, Viscounts Torrington, Dudley and Ward, Lords Brandon, De Dunstanville, Carrington, John Russell, the Right Hon. G. Canning, Sir W. Clayton, Sir R. Peel, Sir B. Hobhouse, Owen Williams, Saville Onley, John Symmons, Alderman Ansley, W. T. Fitz-Gerald, and T. Snodgrass, Esqrs.: the first and last being elected in the room of the late Marquis of Hastings and Earl of Chichester; the others re-

elected. The council received three additions from the general committee, in the room of two deceased, and one resigned; and six new names were added to the general committee. The Rev. Mr. Croly was elected one of the registrars, in the place of the late Dr. Symmons.

Polar Expedition.—Reports have reached town through the North-west Company, that Captain Franklin had accomplished the objects of his overland expedition, and had fallen in with, and embarked on board H. M. S. Blossom, which had been sent for the purpose of meeting him in Behring's Straits. It is added that some of the party who were with him had retraced their steps by their original route.

Lithography.—This art has of late made a rapid advance in this country. The beautiful drawings of Mr. Lane and the skilful printing of Mr. Hullmandel are elevating lithography to a formidable competition with copper-plate engravings. Indeed, in some respects, it is already superior: we mean in softness, freedom, resemblance to the original drawings, and in the general breadth of the effects, and the almost imperceptible blending of the lights and shadows. Some exquisite specimens, by Lane, have lately issued from the press of Mr. Hullmandel. We allude particularly to a portrait of Dr. Jenner prefixed to Dr. Baron's life of that great physician lately published; to a print from Leslie's picture of the Rivals, and to another from Newton's "Girl at her Devotions." This last is, indeed, a delicious work, and after 2500 impressions, retains much of its first excellence! This power of multiplying copies is a great and commanding advantage in lithography. It does not enter into our present intention to criticise the original designs; otherwise we might fatigue our readers with our praise of Newton's exquisite "Girl," and should assuredly not gratify the friends of Mr. Leslie, with our remarks upon his queer Rivals, and the insipid lady whose favour they are striving to gain.

Longevity.—A letter has been addressed by a Mr. Cooper to the Editor of the *Sherborne Mercury* on the subject of the duration of human life. All such calculations made with care are highly useful. Mr. Cooper says,—"From the 1st of January 1807, to the 1st of January 1827, the number of births as entered in my register-books for Yetminster, Dorset, including the chapelrys of Leigh and Chetnole, amount to 677

The number of deaths in the same period 416

Of these there died under the age of two years				101
Between the age of				
2 and the age of 20 there died				46
20	..	30	..	31
30	..	40	..	19
40	..	50	..	24
50	..	60	..	42
60	..	70	..	34
70	..	80	..	57
80	..	90	..	52
90	..	95	..	10

416

Inwood states, that out of 1000 persons born in London, only 325 lived to the age of 20; and at Northampton 441; but here, out of 671 born, 524 have lived to the age of 20. By his tables, considerably more than 1 in 2 die under 20; here, almost 3 in 4 have lived to 20; and if we exclude infants under the age of 2 years, not more than 1 in 12 has died between that period and 20. But this is not the only important fact to be deduced from my register-books. Inwood states that in London, out of 1000 born, only 1 in 20 live to the age of 70; and at Northampton 1 in 10. But from the year 1737 to 1757 there were 537 births registered here: of these, 113 have lived to the age of 70 and upwards; or more than 1 in 5. Inwood states that in London only 2 in 1000 live to 90, and at Northampton 4 in 1000: here 10 in 537 have lived to 90. Now, Sir, Northampton was at the time selected as a healthy, London as an unhealthy spot, for estimating the average of life; how then are we to account for the prodigious difference between the average of Northampton, the most healthy spot, and the average of Yetminster? It is principally because the average of Northampton was taken long before vaccination was introduced, and a more skilful and scientific surgical and medical practice adopted; the average of Yetminster subsequently.

The Pope.—At a dinner recently given at Rome by the English residents to the celebrated artist Mr. Wilkie, our distinguished countryman, the Duke of Hamilton drank the "health of the Pope and long life to him," extolling the paternal Government of his Holiness as Head of the Church, and praising him for his virtues and liberality! Doubtless in the opinion of the Master of the Rolls, and the late Lord Gifford, the Duke of Hamilton has incurred penalties of a most serious nature, like Mr. Canning, who was nearly committing himself in an affair little short of treason, by answering a letter from the Pope. How convenient

are the principles and opinions of lawyers, and how they always dovetail in their existing interests when they give them!

Surgical Operation.—Mr. Jowett, surgeon, Nottingham, has performed the operation of tapping the pericardium, or bag containing the heart—an operation in vain attempted by the famous Desault, and never ventured on, we believe, by any other, though often spoken of and recommended. We extract what follows from a Nottingham Journal:—"A girl, named Skinner, fourteen years of age, residing in White-street, Carter-gate, Nottingham, was attacked with rheumatism last January, at which time Mr. Jowett, the surgeon to St. Mary's parish, discovered by the use of the stethoscope, that the pericardium and lining membrane of the heart, were inflamed likewise. By very active measures the severity of the complaint was subdued, and she appeared to be recovering: but the stethoscope, conjoined with other signs, indicated that considerable effusion, or dropsy, had taken place in the pericardium. On the 13th of February, she became much worse, and on the 14th was so bad that it was evident she could not survive the night, unless some relief were afforded. The operation having been previously pro-

posed was then consented to, and was performed by Mr. Jowett the same afternoon, in the presence of Dr. Manson (the consulting physician), an assistant, and the patient's friends. It was at first intended to have drawn the fluid out by means of a syringe pump, fitted with proper apparatus; but an accidental circumstance occasioned what has since proved a material improvement. viz. the evacuation of the fluid into the left cavity of the chest, which, being in a healthy state, absorbed it in a very short time. Within twelve hours after the operation, there was a manifest improvement; and, though she still remains in a very weak and exhausted state, considerable hopes of recovery are entertained."

Edinburgh Theatrical Fund.—Last month, at the first anniversary meeting, Sir Walter Scott presided over a company of nearly three hundred, and delighted it by his social and intellectual exertions: but one of the most remarkable circumstances attending the meeting, was the avowal he made of being the sole author of the celebrated Scots Novels. Among those who contributed to the gaiety of the entertainment, is found the name of Mackay, the unrivalled representative of Baillie Nicol Jarvie.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Statistics of Paris.—It appears that the consumption, and consequently the wealth of Paris, is on the increase. Each person in Paris, including all ages, consumes on the average a hectolitre and a quarter of wine, i. e. about 125 bottles yearly, and, besides this, a great quantity is consumed outside the barriers, where tipplers escape the local tax. The consumption of wine is much augmented since 1821, which is chiefly to be ascribed to the abundant vintages of late years. The consumption of beer seems to have declined, but in a smaller degree than the other has increased. The consumption of brandy has increased even more rapidly than the consumption of wine, and almost in the ratio of one quarter. Comparing the two years of 1821 and 1824, in the former it was 42,851 hectolitres, in the latter 53,313—about 14 bottles a year for each individual. In regard to animal food, Paris consumed in 1824, 79,627 oxen, 76,811 calves, 388,807 sheep, and 89,110 pigs, without reckoning the pork brought in the shape of sausages, &c. which amounted in 1824 to 1,397,452 kilogrammes. The increase is most con-

siderable in the consumption of mutton. In 1822, the number of sheep killed was only 319,242. In 1824, also, 13,274 more heads of cattle fell than in 1820. To this consumption of eatables is to be added 4,013,608 francs-worth of sea-fish, 1,013,510 frs. of oysters, 633,082 frs. of fresh-water fish, 8,701,510 frs. of fowl and game; and lastly, butter to the value of upwards of nine millions of francs, and eggs to more than a quarter of a million. A very large increase is to be remarked in the consumption of wax and wax-candles; in 1820 it was only 72,287 kilogrammes. This substitution of wax for tallow candles is the sure indication of a certain degree of opulence. There go out of Paris, every week, 178 of the large Royal diligences; most of them make several journeys, and offer altogether the accommodation for 14,757 passengers. Add to these, 306 common diligences, which make a distant journey, viz. beyond the departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise, and 249 petty diligences, or vehicles, which go only short stages. The number of journeys made beyond the departments just named is, 1,514,292 per annum, or 89-100ths of the

population of the département. To these must be added, 8395 places in the malle-postes, about 10,000 post-chaises, and nearly 50,000 persons conveyed by the coaches from the department of the Haute-Seine. The result gives nearly two journeys a-year for every inhabitant of the department, of whatever age, and both sexes. The number of English travellers was, in 1816, 15,512; in 1820, 20,184; on an average it is 17,676. In 1824, 52,400 passports were delivered at Paris: 53,661 were *visés* to leave it. The gifts made to the clergy of France between 1802 and 1822, are 384 houses, 1077 pieces of ground, 309 hectares of land, and 28 libraries; besides which there have been restored to them, 56 churches, 37 chapels and abbeys, three convents, and 174 parsonage houses. From this statement it is concluded that one inhabitant out of 6000 bequeaths the whole or part of his property to the clergy. The revenue of the church, previous to the revolution, is estimated at 70 or 80 millions. The legacies of the above 20 years have restored to them two, and the annual grant by the budget is 40 millions; so that the actual revenue of the clergy may be estimated at 42 millions.

French Coal-Mines.—The coal mines of Anzin are very extensive, and employ a large capital. They have been worked about a hundred and twenty years, and are connected with the coal-mines of Fresne and Vieux-Cordé. At the present moment there are forty-one shafts in these mines; twenty-nine of extraction, nine of draining, and three of ventilation; and nine shafts are digging. The deepest shafts are those of Beaujardin. The draining shafts are worked by five of Watt and Bolton's steam-engines of seventy-horse power, and four of Newcomen's steam-engines of fifty-horse power. Twelve of Perier's, and fifteen of Edwards's engines are employed in the extraction of the coals; amounting to two hundred and twenty-four horse power. A population of about five thousand people subsists in these subterranean works. The number of working miners is nearly three thousand; about a third of whom consists of children, from ten to eighteen years of age. There are five medical men to attend the sick; and the superannuated miners retire with a pension. Their widows and orphans are also taken care of; and for the education of the latter there are three schools of mutual instruction. The introduction of Davy's safety-lamps has greatly diminished the number of accidents. The mines are also provided with rail-ways: the iron composing them

is, generally speaking, wrought, which is considered much preferable to cast-iron for that purpose. The consumption of coals in France is increasing daily, which may be deemed one of the most unequivocal proofs of the growing prosperity of a country. The mines of Anzin furnish annually from five to six millions of livres' worth of this valuable fuel.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Colossus at Rhodes.—Colonel Rot-tiers, of Antwerp, on his late visit to Rhodes, composed an essay on the place on which the celebrated Colossus formerly stood. It has been hitherto supposed that the Colossus stood upon two rocks which were at the entrance of the port. The colonel demonstrates that this opinion is erroneous. He proves this in a very simple manner. The statue, according to the most authentic accounts, was sixty-two cubits in height; now a man six feet high generally stepping out three feet, how far would a man of sixty-two cubits step? The answer to this question puts an end to all further dispute; for the distance between the legs of this statue would be thirty-two cubits, which does not at all agree with the distance between the two rocks of the port. There is at Rhodes a second port adjoining the first; according to the colonel, it was at the entrance of this that the Colossus stood; and his observation seems to be the less liable to objection, as he has discovered there fragments of pedestals.—Besides the views of the remains of antiquities connected with the Order of Malta, which Colonel R. intends to publish, he will also publish a volume by way of Supplement to Vertot's History of the Order.

Natural History.—The celebrated and magnificent cabinet of natural history collected by the late Sieur J. Joan Raye, is to be sold by public auction at Amsterdam, in the month of June next.

GERMANY.

Beethoven.—Beethoven is at this time languishing at Vienna, under the accumulated pressure of disease and poverty. An application has been made in his behalf to the Philharmonic Society of London, and a Meeting has been convened by that Society for the purpose of making arrangements for a Benefit Concert. The necessity for such an application reflects little credit on the country which gave birth to this distinguished Composer; but genius is of no country, and all Europe is in some measure called upon to mitigate the sufferings of a man, to whom all Europe is indebted for a portion of its purest and most rational enjoyment. Well might poor Weber say, that selling

music was a more profitable concern than composing it!

HANOVER.

Ancient Burial Place, Carlsruhe.—Very remarkable antique graves, 137 in number, have been discovered on the mountain Schonberg, near Freiburg, on the Brisgau. Skulls, ornaments, daggers, spears, swords, &c. of very ancient appearance, have been found in them. The arrows and spears are of iron, the swords half iron, half steel, the daggers of the finest steel, which resists the file. The most remarkable, however, is the coloured glass, which is frequently set in silver, especially a sky blue, such as, perhaps, was never before seen. There are also red and purple beads, and large pieces of amber. All the graves are turned towards the East. It is estimated that these burying grounds contain 500 tombs formed of large flat stones. An account of these curiosities, with lithographic plates, will be published by Mr. Schneiber of Freiburg.

SPAIN.

Spanish Biography.—M. José Gomez de la Corina, and several other Spanish writers, have been commissioned by the King of Spain to prepare for publication a Biographical Dictionary, containing Memoirs of all Spaniards who have rendered themselves distinguished, from the earliest times down to the end of the year 1819. Orders have been sent from Madrid to throw open all the archives and libraries of the kingdom to the editors of this grand national work; and the various authorities in the country are directed to contribute whatever documents they may have in their possession. The assistance of learned foreigners has also been requested.

NORWAY.

Extract of a letter from Christiana.—“Our government looks forward anxiously to the result of an expedition that was last year sent to Spitzbergen, by two enterprising young Englishmen, who are established at Hammerfest, close to the North Cape. They had already, in the summer of 1824, erected buildings in Ice Sound, lat. 77 deg. 50 min. North, preparatory to their sending the people; and in April 1285, the expedition, consisting of twenty-five men, sailed from Hammerfest, under the conduct of an Englishman, we believe a surgeon by profession. A vessel that accompanied them brought advice of their safe arrival; since then no information has been received. Their object appears to be the sea-horse fishery, and we are informed the country abounds in herds of reindeer, foxes, &c. This, we believe, is the first regular attempt that has been made at colonization; if it

succeeds, the advantage to Finmark, and the community at large of that distant province, will be incalculable, by opening a new and profitable source of industry. It is to the same parties his Majesty has lately granted the copper-mines, situate in that province.

AMERICA.

United States. New Route to the Pacific Ocean.—The General Government, having under consideration the propriety of establishing a military post at some point within our territorial limits, on the coast of the Pacific, the present is, perhaps, the most appropriate time to communicate any information which may in the least tend to facilitate the consummation of a measure, in our opinion, of so much national importance. Heretofore, those great barriers of nature, the Rocky Mountains, have been called up in judgment against the practicability of establishing a communication between this point and the Pacific Ocean. But the great Author of Nature, in his wisdom, has prepared, and individual enterprise discovered, that so “broad and easy is the way” that thousands may travel it in safety, without meeting with any obstruction deserving the name of a mountain. The route proposed, after leaving St. Louis, and passing generally on the north side of the Missouri River, strikes the River Plate, a short distance above its junction with the Missouri; then pursues the waters of the Plate to their sources, and in continuation, crosses the head waters of what General Ashley believes to be the Rio Colorado of the West, and strikes, for the first time, a ridge, or single connecting chain of mountains, running from north to south. This, however, presents no difficulty, as a wide gap is found, apparently prepared for the purpose of a passage. After passing this gap, the route proposed falls directly on a river, called by George Ashley the Buenaventura, and runs from that river to the Pacific Ocean. *The face of the country*, in general, is a continuation of high, rugged, and barren mountains; the summits of which are either timbered with pine, quaking-asp, or cedar; or, in fact, almost entirely destitute of vegetation. Other parts are hilly and undulating; and the valleys and table lands (except on the borders of water courses, which are more or less timbered with cotton wood and willows,) are destitute of wood; but this indispensable article is substituted by an herb, called by the hunters wild sage, which grows from one to five feet high, and is found in great abundance, and in most parts of the country. *Soil.*—The sterility of the country, generally, is almost incredible. That part of it, how-

ever, bounded by the three ranges of mountains, and watered by the sources of the supposed Buenaventura, is less sterile; yet the proportion of arable land, even within those limits, is comparatively small; and no district of the country visited by General Ashley, or of which he obtained satisfactory information, offers inducements to civilized people, sufficient to justify an expectation of permanent settlement.—*Rivers.* The river visited by General Ashley, and which he believes to be the Rio Colorado of the West, is, at about fifty miles from its most northern source, eighty yards wide. At this point, General A. embarked and descended the river, which gradually increased in width to one hundred and eighty yards. In passing through the mountains, the channel is contracted to fifty or sixty yards, and so much obstructed by rocks as to make its descent extremely dangerous, and its ascent impracticable. After descending this river about 400 miles, General A. shaped his course northwardly, and fell upon what he supposed to be the sources of the Buenaventura; and represents those branches as bold streams, from twenty to fifty yards wide, forming a junction a few miles below where he crosses them, and then empties into a lake, (called Grand Lake,) represented by the Indians as being forty or fifty miles wide, and sixty or seventy miles long. This information is strength-

ened by that of the white hunters, who have explored parts of the Lake. The Indians represent, that at the extreme west end of this Lake, a large river flows out, and runs in a westward direction. General A. when on those waters, at first, thought it probable they were the sources of Multnomah; but the account given by the Indians, supported by the opinion of some men belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, confirms him in the belief, that they are the head waters of the river represented as the Buenaventura. To the north and north-west from Grand Lake, the country is represented as abounding in salt. The Indians, west of the mountains, are remarkably well disposed towards the citizens of the United States; the Eutaws and Flatheads are particularly so, and express a great wish that the Americans should visit them frequently.

—*United States' Paper.*

INDIA.

A subscription has been opened at Bengal, for the purpose of erecting a sepulchral monument of marble to the memory of the late Bishop Heber, to be placed in the Cathedral Church of Calcutta. It has also been determined, if the funds should be found more than sufficient for the expense of the above, to appropriate a portion of them to the purchase of a piece of plate, to be preserved in the family of the brother of Bishop Heber, as an *heir-loom* for ever.

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent Perioramic Shades.—Among the little revolutions perpetually occurring in matters of taste and decorative arrangement, we have to notice these revolving lamp-shades, "a pretty invention, quaint and new," proceeding from the ingenuity of Mr. Bartholomew, who is, we believe, not unknown to the public as a follower of the Arts. The application of painted shades to the common French lamp and to others of the *lychnick* genus has been made during some time past; but never with such significancy and completeness of design as in the present case. The principal novelty, however, is the horizontal rotatory movement which these shades are made to maintain. This is contrived by the simple means of a ventilator attached to the upper part of the shade, where, being acted upon by the flame of the lamp it communicates a revolving motion to the gay exterior part, and effects besides an equable dispersion of the smoke. The rapidity of the turns is moderated, when requisite, by a smaller ventilator, having its sections made the reverse way. The forms and designs of the invention are, or may be, abundantly varied. Castles,

pavilions, pagodas, temples, towers, may be thus presented to the eye in a fashionable drawing-room, and in their circling course will convey to the most indolent *ennuyé* among its sofa-loungers a luminous exposition of their own parts and points, without exacting from his curiosity so much as the discomposure of a finger. For dining-rooms, saloons, boudoirs, &c. we should imagine this invention to be very well adapted; it displays fancy combined with flame—lightness superadded to light. Appended under various shapes of elegance to the boughs of the greenwood tree, it might enliven with a fairy lustre the evening-hours of a *fête-champêtre*; and we shall be mistaken if its merits do not speedily obtain for it a "free admission" to all the theatres and places of public entertainment. The fact of its applicability to the French lamps in ordinary use is likely to recommend it extensively. We are given to understand, indeed, that it has already received the favourable notice of an authority equally high in taste as in station, and able, oftentimes, to confer currency in these matters by the breath of a word.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

R. Barlow, of Chelsea, for a new combination of machinery, or new motion for superseding the necessity of the ordinary crank in steam engines, and for other purposes where power is required. Feb. 1, 1827.

J. F. Daniell, of Gower Street, for improvements in the manufacture of gas. Feb. 4, 1827.

J. Oldham, of Dublin, for improvements in the construction of wheels designed for driving machinery, which are to be impelled by water or by wind, and which improvements are applicable to propelling boats and other vessels. Feb. 1, 1827.

R. Hindmarsh, of Newcastle upon Tyne, for an improvement in the construction of capstans and windlasses. Feb. 1, 1827.

R. Stirling, of Galston, and J. Stirling, Glasgow, for improvements in air engines for moving machinery. Feb. 1, 1827.

J. White, of Southampton, for improvements in the construction of pistons, or buckets for pumps. Feb. 1, 1827.

S. Parker, of Argyle Place, Westminster, for improvements in the construction of lamps. Feb. 1, 1827.

A. A. M. Marbot, of Norfolk Street, Strand, for

improved machinery for working or cutting wood into all kinds of mouldings, rebates, cornices, or any sort of fluted work. Communicated by a Foreigner. Feb. 3, 1827.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil Street, Strand, Bart. for a new motive power. Feb. 8, 1827.

W. Stratton, of Limehouse, for an improved apparatus for heating air by means of steam. Feb. 12.

J. G. Christ, of Bishopsgate Street, for improvements in copper and other plate printing. Communicated by a Foreigner. Feb. 14, 1827.

P. J. Heisch, of America Square, merchant, for improved machinery for spinning cotton. Communicated by a Foreigner. Feb. 20, 1827.

C. B. Coles, late of Duke Street, Manchester Square, and W. Nicholson, of Manchester, for a new method of constructing gasoneters, or machines, or apparatus for holding and distributing gas for the purpose of illumination. Communicated by a Foreigner. Feb. 20, 1827.

W. Benecke, of Deptford, for a machine for grinding or crushing seeds, and other oleaginous substances, for the purposes of extracting oil therefrom. Communicated by a Foreigner. Feb. 20, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Correspondence of Edward Jenner, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. Physician Extraordinary to the King, &c. &c. By John Baron, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 16s.

Memoirs of Theobald Wolfe Tone, written by Himself, comprising a complete Journal of his Negotiations to procure the aid of the French for the Liberation of Ireland, with Selections from his Diaries, whilst Agent to the Irish Catholics. Edited by his Son, William Theobald Wolfe Tone. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 24s.

BOTANY.

The Botanic Garden. By B. Maund. Vol. I. 4to. 12. 17s. and 12. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

The Monuments of St. Paul's Cathedral and of Westminster Abbey, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 12. 7s.

HISTORY.

The History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America, till the British Revolution in 1688. By J. Grahame, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 12. 8s.

Vestigia Anglicana; or, Illustrations of the more interesting and Debateable Points in the History and Antiquities of England, &c. By S. R. Clarke. 2 vols. 8vo. 12. 8s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

An Essay on the Doctrine of Remainders, and, as Collateral and Subordinate Topics, of Executory Limitations. By W. F. Cornish, Esq. 8vo. 9s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

On the more Protracted Cases of Indigestion. By A. P. W. Phillip, M.D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Hunterian Oration. An Oration delivered before the Hunterian Society, with Supplementary Observations, &c. By Sir W. Blizard, Knt. 4to. 5s. Remarks on the Impropriety of Men being employed in the business of Midwifery. 8vo.

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The Military Sketch Book; containing Reminiscences of Seventeen Years in the Service, Abroad and at Home. With Opinions, Comments, Anecdotes, &c. By an Officer of the Line. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12. 1s.

Journal of an Officer of the King's German Legion; an Account of his Campaigns and Services in the Peninsula, Sicily, Italy, and Malta, England, Ireland, and Denmark. In one vol. post 8vo.

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The Pocket Encyclopedia of Natural Phenomena, &c. By T. Forster. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, &c. By W. C. Utley. 8vo. 12s.

A Treatise on Calisthenic Exercises, arranged for the Private Tuition of Ladies. By Signor Voarino. 8vo. 6s.

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Twenty-six Sermons, of which Eight are republished. By Richard Ransden, D.D. 8vo. 9s.
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Facts and Documents illustrative of the period immediately preceding the Accession of William III. referring particularly to Religion in England and France, &c. By A. H. Keany, D.D. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa. By Geo. Thompson, Esq. Eight Years a Resident at the Cape. In 1 vol. 4to. with a map and numerous plates, 3l. 13s. 6d.

Two Hundred and Nine Days; or the Journal of a Traveller on the Continent. By Thos. J. Hogg. Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

Narrative of an Excursion from Corfu to Smyrna; comprising a Progress through Albania and the North of Greece. To which is annexed a Translation of the *Erastus of Plato*. By the Author of "Letters from Palestine." 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sketches of Persia. From the Journals of a Traveller in the East. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

LITERARY REPORT.

A Work of great interest, as affecting questions of equity, morals, and the private history of a late amiable lady (whose sufferings and premature death have been sincerely deplored by all classes), is nearly ready for publication. We allude to the Wellesley Case, which is to be given in all its details, embracing, not only those which came before the Lord Chancellor, but also many documents not produced in Court. The work will be published by authority, and will be prefaced by a Memoir of Mrs. Wellesley, including a statement of the causes which immediately led to the late proceedings.

Mr. George Colman the younger has announced two volumes, to be entitled *Random Records*. The expectation of another Work from the Author of *Broad Grins* is delightful.

The high circles, it seems, are again to be invaded, and the personages in them dramatised, in the forthcoming publication of 'Hyde Nugent, a Tale of Fashionable Life.'

Immediately will be published, in two volumes, 8vo. *Memoirs of Theobald Wolfe Tone*, written by Himself, comprising a complete Journal of his Negotiations to procure the aid of the French for the Liberation of Ireland, with Selections from his Diaries, whilst Agent to the Irish Catholics. Edited by his Son, William Theobald Wolfe Tone.

In a few days will be ready, Belmour, a Tale of High Life, in 2 vols. post 8vo. By the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer.

A Novel from the pen of a lady of rank (well known for her wit and accomplishments) is also in the press. It is to be entitled *English Fashionables Abroad*. The scenes in which our countrymen and countrywomen of the *beau monde* are made to figure, are said to abound in brilliance and *espieglerie*. They consist for the most part of pictures of the assemblies and *soirees* in the private houses of the upper classes on the Continent.

A Novel which must prove very attractive to the more portion of the female community, is announced, under the title of *Blue Stocking Hall*.

Miss Edgeworth has in the press a Volume of *Dramatic Tales for Children*, intended as an additional Volume of the *Parent's Assistant*.

Captain Andrews, who went out as a Commissioner from the Chilean Peruvian Mining Company, to engage Mines in South America, has prepared a Narrative of his Journey from the Rio de la Plata by the United Provinces into Peru, thence by the Deserts of Coranja to the Pacific, which is in the press, and will soon appear.

A Translation of the Life of Lewis Holberg, a celebrated Danish writer, by Himself, is in the press, and will be published as the 12th volume of 'Autobiography.'

An English Translation of the celebrated Chinese Novel—*Ja-Kiao-Li*, is announced to appear in a few days.

In the press, *Some Account of the Science of Botany*; being the Substance of an Introductory Lecture delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By John Frost, F.A.S. and L.S.

A Fashionable *Jeu d'Esprit* is announced by Mr. Ainsworth, under the piquant title of *May Fair*; a tale of the *Bleu Monde*.

Speedily will be published, in one vol. 12mo. *True Charity*, or a Tale of the Year 1800.

H. T. De la Beche, Esq. has in the press, *A Tabular and Proportional View of the Superior, Super-medial, and Medial (Tertiary and Secondary) Rocks*; to contain a List of the Rocks composing each Formation; a proportional Section of each, its general Characters, Organic Remains, and Characteristic Fossils.—on one large sheet.

Sir Hudson Lowe, it is stated in the newspapers, has sent for publication to this country a Memoir of all the Transactions at St. Helena, while he was Governor of that Island, and the Custodian of Bonaparte.

In the press, the *Memoirs of Lord Collingwood*, with the noble Admiral's Correspondence on various occasions.

Godfrey Higgins, Esq. has nearly ready for publication a Work called the *Celtic Druids*. It will consist of one volume quarto, and be elucidated by upwards of Fifty Lithographic Prints.

The Rev. Thomas Belsham is preparing for the press, a Second Volume of his *Doctrinal and Practical Discourses*.

In the press, *The Chronicles of Wesleyan Methodism*: exhibiting an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Circuits in its connexion, the names of the Preachers who have travelled in them, and the Yearly order of their succession, from the establishment of Methodism to the present time.

Early in April will be published, 'Aburdities,' in Prose and Verse. Plates by A. Crowquill. 1 vol. post 8vo.

In the press, *The Book Collector's Manual*: or, a Guide to the Knowledge of upwards of 20,000 rare and curious Books, either printed in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the Invention of Printing to the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

DEAN SHIPLEY.

William Davies Shipley, the son of Jonathan, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, was born at Midgham in Berkshire, on the 5th of Oct. 1745, O. S. At an early age he was sent to Westminster-school; but upon the appointment of his father, in 1760, to the Deanery of Winchester, he was removed to the College there; from whence he went to Oxford in 1763. Here he took the degree of M.A. in 1770, and soon afterward, viz. in 1771, was collated by his father to the Vicarage of Wrexham, Denbighshire; when he left the University, and from that time resided in Wales. Upon the death of Dr. Herring, in 1774, he succeeded to the Deanery of St. Asaph, and about the same time to the office of Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1777 he married Penelope, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Ellis Yonge, of Brynorken, Esq. From his father, a prelate of whose distinguished and venerable character it is here unnecessary to speak at large, the Dean inherited a sincere attachment to our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and to those liberal principles which produced the Revolution, and established the House of Brunswick on the throne of these Kingdoms. It was the defence of these principles that engaged him in a contest, which at the time drew the general attention of the public, and will ever be regarded as a proof of his manly and disinterested character: for the principles which he maintained were then no longer fashionable. With this contest is connected the illustrious name of Sir William Jones, who not long afterward became the Dean's brother-in-law. About the close of the American war, that steady friend to liberty had written and published a little piece on the subject of Government, intitled "A Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer." Of this piece he was the known and acknowledged author. The Dean of St. Asaph republished it in Wales; upon which he was indicted for a libel by a political adversary; but the ostensible prosecutor was no less a personage than William Jones, the present Marshal of the King's Bench-prison, a Welsh attorney! The prosecution was long and vexatious; for the prosecutor, after twice bringing the cause for trial into the Welsh court, suddenly removed it by *certiorari* at Shrewsbury. When it came there to a hearing before Mr. Justice Buller, the Jury were inclined to negative the charge

of libel, and refused to give a general verdict against the Dean. In this celebrated trial the real question was, whether or not the matter was libellous; and the single point in debate, whether or not the Jury were to decide upon it. For the prosecution it was contended that they were not; and the judge, in summing up, *inculcated the same doctrine*; which indeed, at that period, was generally current in the Courts. The Jury, however, gave a verdict, by which they found the publishing *only*, evidently meaning that they found nothing libellous in the matter; but this verdict not *satisfying the judge*, it was altered, by the suggestion of the prosecutor's counsel (Mr. Bearcroft), and given according to his dictation in these words, *guilty of publishing, but whether a libel or not we do not find*. The case was then brought up for judgment into the King's Bench, when that Court had the sagacity to discover a flaw in some part of the proceedings, and quashed the whole. Such was the termination of that long-protracted case: but it led to a salutary alteration which was made some years afterwards in the practice of the Courts. We allude to the statute by which, in cases of Libel, the Jury is authorized to decide upon the law as well as the fact. The statute did not pass without great *repugnance on the part of the lawyers*: the two chiefs of the profession, viz. the Lords Thurlow and Kenyon, thought fit to enter their protest against it. The truth is it deprived lawyers of a power very pernicious to the state. Another remarkable circumstance that attended the case was this: while the Dean was under prosecution for a publication of the pretended libel, the author was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. Sir Wm. Jones, who was too intrepid and open an asserter of the rights of Englishmen to wish for any concealment, wrote a letter to Lord Kenyon, at that time Chief Justice of Chester, while the indictment was lying in his Court, avowing himself to be the author of the piece in question, and maintaining that every position in it was strictly conformable to the laws and constitution of England. Throughout the whole of this transaction the Dean's conduct was irreproachable. He knew the principles of the Dialogue to be sound; and those he resolutely maintained, but without any mixture of personal animosity, much less with any criminal design. From his father he had

learned to pay "due reverence to the Constitution; he had learned that it was his duty to study its principles and consider its structure, that he might be qualified to defend, to preserve, and to improve it." From the same source he had learned, that "in whatever hands power is lodged under any government, there always goes with it an obligation to use it to those purposes of public good, for which it appears to have been given;" that "this is the only good tenure by which all authority is held." These were the principles in which the Dean was educated, and throughout the course of his long life he found no reason to change them. This adherence to his principles appeared in the Preface which he wrote when he gave an edition of his father's works in 1792. He there asserts "that the teachers of a religion whose principle is to do good to all men, cannot, without deserting their office, forbear to teach the duties of princes and magistrates, and to show the guilt and ruin arising from the violation of those duties. That on such occasions it becomes necessary to raise our conceptions above the common business of private life, and venture to apply the simple precepts of our Saviour to the greatest and most important operations of government. That in the plainness of those precepts there is a depth of wisdom sufficient to direct the highest actions of men." That the sublimity of the Christian morals consists in the *usefulness*, the *extent*, the *universality* of the principles; that they give laws not only to the vulgar, but to statesmen, princes, and lawgivers themselves." And further, "that the ministers of religion should consider themselves as the teachers of whatever is good and useful to mankind; or, in other words, as the teachers of the Gospel. Let the Clergy (says he), like the rest of their fellow-subjects, pay all due submission to the powers that are set over us for our good,—tribute to whom tribute, honour to whom honour is due. But let them teach the greatest their duty; that they are not only servants of our common master, but, by the very tenure of their office, servants of the people." The Dean wrote this Preface partly to vindicate his father's line of conduct in our unhappy contest with the American Colonies. That contest the Bishop earnestly deprecated; and the measures which led to it he uniformly opposed, particularly in a "Speech on the Bill for altering the Charters of Massachusetts Bay." In the conclusion of that piece his Lordship thus stated the grounds of his opposition. "If the tendency of this Bill is, as I own

it appears to me, to acquire a power of governing them (the Colonies) by influence and corruption, in the first place this is not true government, but a sophisticated kind, which counterfeits the appearance, but without the spirit or virtue of the true: and then, as it tends to debase their spirits and corrupt their manners, to destroy all that is great and respectable in so considerable a part of the human species, and by degrees to gather them together with the rest of the world, under the yoke of universal slavery; I think, for these reasons, it is the duty of every wise man, of every honest man, and of every Englishman, by all lawful means, to oppose it." The Bill passed, but the design, which was to bring the Colonists to unconditional submission, miscarried; and we have no desire to recall to mind the disasters and failure of the war that followed: this only we shall not scruple to add, that the war, if completely successful, would have been more injurious to our country. And as the Dean of St. Asaph enjoyed this domestic example for his conduct in general, so especially had he the same excellent pattern for the substance and manner of preaching. The sermons of his father are distinguished by such doctrines as the following; that "the great end of true Religion is to establish among men the practice of moral goodness and righteousness:" that "matters of positive institution are subordinate, and useful only as they promote the practice of real godliness, virtue, and charity." That we do not think justly of our holy religion, unless we remember that it is the most extensive and universal of all religious dispensations: that it is not only revealed, but adapted to every country and every climate, to all the different races of men, and to all the infinite forms of society and government in which they can be placed:" that "by mixing intimately with the springs and principles of action, it assumes a right to conduct and govern every scene of human life; and forms (as the exigencies of the world require) not only saints and martyrs, but princes and statesmen." These doctrines were conveyed in an unaffected style, which for purity and elegance has not any superior in our language. Such was the rational and liberal course of preaching which the Dean had for his example, and which he respectfully and uniformly followed.

MALTÉ BRUN.

Conrad Malté Brun, distinguished as a geographical, historical, and political writer, was born in 1775, in the Danish province of Jutland. His father's family

was one of the first in Jutland; and possessing the nomination to several benefices in the Lutheran church, he sent his son to the University of Copenhagen, to study theology and take his degrees. While there, however, he suffered his taste in the Belles Lettres to supersede theological pursuits; he published a volume of Poems, and undertook the management of a Theatrical Review. At the University, however, he acquired that lofty power of reasoning which he was enabled afterwards to apply with so much success on various subjects. His father was of the aristocratic party which called for a war with France; but he espoused the cause of freedom, and wrote in favour of the emancipation of the peasants and the liberty of the press; and, a party having arisen which demanded the establishment of a free constitution, he became one of its most active members. In 1796, he published "The Catechism of the Aristocrats;" a biting satire against feudality and the coalition of sovereigns. Menaced with a prosecution, he took refuge in Sweden; and while there, he published a volume of poems which acquired for him the encouragement and approbation of the Academy of Stockholm. When Count Bernstoff was on his death-bed, he recommended to the Prince Royal to recall Malté Brun, and employ him in some diplomatic capacity. Accordingly, in 1797, he returned to Denmark, and was favourably received; but, having publicly attacked certain ministerial measures, he was again under the necessity of seeking an asylum in Sweden. Soon afterwards he removed to Hamburgh; and it is said to have been about this period that he became either the founder, or one of the most active members of a secret society, called the United Scandinavians; the object of which was to unite the three kingdoms of the north into one federative republic. This project excited so much alarm, that Paul of Russia, and Gustavus of Sweden, demanded from the Danish government, the punishment of its authors. In consequence, a prosecution was commenced against Malté Brun, who was then in Paris, and he was sentenced to banishment. He settled in Paris in 1799, devoting himself to literary employment. In conjunction with Mentelle, he published, between 1804 and 1807, "Political,

Physical, and Mathematical Geography," in sixteen volumes, 8vo. On the reputation obtained by that work, the proprietors of the *Journal des Débats* requested him to join in the editorship of that paper. He accepted the invitation; and, excepting for one brief interval, he devoted himself to that laborious duty to the very day of his death. Only one hour before he expired, he traced a few lines for the *Journal*, but had not strength to finish them.

M. Malté Brun was acquainted with all the languages of Europe; he wrote French with the facility of a native; and he had a thorough understanding of the character of all the European Cabinets.

In 1807 appeared his *Picture of Ancient and Modern Poland*; and in 1808, he commenced a periodical work which is still continued, under the title of *Annals of Voyages and Travels*, and of *Geography and History*. It is a faithful and learned analysis of all the voyages and travels, and of all the discoveries in modern times. In 1814 and 1815, he produced another periodical, called the *Spectator*, which was completed in three volumes. Of his great work, his *Summary of Universal Geography*, six volumes have appeared; and the printing of the seventh and last volume is nearly finished. During the Hundred Days he published his *Apology for Louis the Eighteenth*; and in 1825, appeared his *Treatise on Legitimacy*. During the last few months preceding his decease, he was employed in the drawing up of a *Dictionary of Universal Geography*, in one volume, which is in part printed. His labours were too great for his strength. His physical energies were rapidly giving way. An interval of repose might have restored him; but he neglected the counsels of friendship; and the moment that was to terminate his existence speedily arrived. For three days only he kept his room. He died on the 14th of December; and on the 17th his remains were interred in the Cemetery of the West; where M. Eyries paid the tribute of his esteem and regret to his colleague, and M. de la Renaudière bade a last adieu to the man who had preceded him in his office. In the church Rue de Billettes, a funeral oration was pronounced by M. Boissand, the Lutheran minister.—M. Malté Brun has left a widow and two sons.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Improvements of London.—One of the most important plans for the improvement of our capital has just been finally sanctioned. A Minute has passed the Treasury Board, authorising the erection of a Terrace from Storey's-gate up the Bird-Cage Walk, along the whole of the south side of the Park, to Pimlico. This will be in unison with the Terrace on the opposite side, from Spring Gardens westward; and thus, with the King's new palace at one end and the Horse Guards and other architectural public buildings at the other, form St. James's Park into one Grand Square. In the centre, the canal is to be reduced and diverted into picturesque windings, instead of its present formal and uninteresting shape. The marshy ground is to be drained and disposed into parterres, shrubberies, and other ornamental designs.

Taxation.—Mr. Macdonnell, in his "Treatise on Free Trade," gives a comparative statement of the expenditure of a London mechanic with a wife and four children, and that of a Parisian mechanic with the same family. That of the one he estimates at 78*l.* per annum, and of the latter at 45*l.* 10*s.* Of the excess of expenditure in the case of the English labourer (*viz.* 32*l.* 10*s.*) he attributes one eighth (or 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*) to the greater amount of taxation which is paid, directly or indirectly, by the English mechanic, as compared with the taxation borne by the French artisan.

New Theatre.—The inhabitants of Goodman's Fields, on the eastern part of the Metropolis, are likely to have a splendid theatre, built near the spot where Garrick first appeared, which is to be under the management of Mr. Elliston, and which will also be a great ornament and improvement to the neighbourhood. We learn that it is to be built by shares, and to be called "The Royal Brunswick Theatre."

Late Bubbles.—It appears from a table just published, of all the schemes and bubbles projected during the last two years, that they amounted in number to 243; that the amount of capital proposed to be subscribed on these schemes was 248,000,000*l.*; that the amount actually paid was 43,062,608*l.*; and that the balance due on these schemes, at the close of 1825, was 199,837,102*l.* Numerous other schemes, to which equal publicity has not been given, are known to have been projected throughout the United Kingdom; and without exaggeration it

may be inferred, though it may astonish dupes and directors, that the bubble mania, if carried into execution to its meditated extent, would have required, if it could have been procured, a capital of three hundred and fifty millions sterling!

Christenings and Burials of 1766 and 1826 compared.—The following comparative statement of christenings and burials, within the bills of mortality, for the years 1766 and 1826, may not be uninteresting to the generality of our readers, and more particularly to the professors of the Malthusian doctrine. In 1766 there were christened, males, 8,343—females, 8,913—total, 16,257. In 1826 there were christened, males, 11,178—females, 11,066—total, 22,240. In 1766 there were buried, males, 11,714—females, 12,197—total, 23,911. In 1826 there were buried, males, 10,454—females, 10,304—total, 20,758. By this it will be seen that the christenings of 1826 have exceeded those of 1766 by 5,987! and the burials of 1766 have exceeded the burials of the year 1826 by 2,253. Thus, in point of fact, giving to the year just passed a real increase in the population of the metropolis only of 8240 souls over the year 1766.

Orkney and Shetland Society.—At a General Annual Meeting of this Society, lately held at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the usual annual business was transacted, and the officers of the Society for the ensuing year were appointed. The objects of this Society are similar to those of the St. Andrew's Society—the support of such destitute natives of the Orkney and Shetland Islands, in London, as by the law are deprived of right to parochial relief.

Poor Laws.—From a table drawn up by a Committee on the Poor Laws in 1818, and ordered to be reprinted in the present Session of Parliament, it appears, that the money raised for the poor during 1776, was, to that raised for the same purpose in 1815, as 17 to 81; and from 1785 to 1803, the rate was in the proportion of 21 to 53; and from 1803 to 1815, in the proportion of 58 to 81. The total number of persons relieved in 1801 and 1815 was as 7 to 9. Thus it appears, that the expenditure for the poor had increased four times in forty years, or had doubled itself in twenty years. The law expenses of removals of officers, and other parochial charges, had increased to such a rate, as to double itself in a period of every 12 years.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Day to the Perpetual Curacy of Playford, Suffolk.

Rev. — Gape to the Vicarage of Sibsey, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Hodges to the Rectory of Chilcomb, Hampshire.

Rev. T. C. Kemp to the Vicarage of East Meon, Hampshire.

Rev. J. Parson to the Rectory of Ashwicken and Ledate, Norfolk.

Rev. E. Pendrill to the Perpetual Curacy of Llansnach, Glamorganshire.

Rev. H. L. St. George to the Vicarage of Tedavnet, Ireland.

Rev. W. M. Ward to the Vicarage of Hartington, Derbyshire.

Rev. J. W. Dew to be Chaplain to the Viscount Strathallan.

Rev. F. T. Atwood to the Perpetual Curacy of Hammersmith, near London.

Rev. W. Baker Bere to the Perpetual Curacy of Upton, Somersetshire.

Rev. W. T. Birds to the Rectory of Preston, Salop.

Rev. Dr. Cockayne to the Rectory of Dogmersfield, Hampshire.

The Rev. C. R. Ashfield, A.B., to the Rectory of Blakenham, Suffolk.

APPOINTMENT.

Rear-admiral Charles Adam is appointed to succeed Lord Amelius Beauchamp as Commander-in-chief at Lisbon, and on the coast of Portugal.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Loominster—Rowland Stephenson, Esq. declared duly elected.

Hechester—Hon. Lionel Talmash, and Hon. Felix I. Talmash, duly elected.

Ipswich—C. Mackinnon and R. Adam Dundas, duly elected.

Cockermouth—Lawrence Peel, Esq. in the room of William Wilson Carrus Wilson, who has accepted the office of Steward of his Majesty's Manor of Earl Hendred.

Married.] At All Saints, Hertford, Mr. S. Simon, of that place, to Miss Susanna Gutteridge.

At St. James's, Westminster, Lieutenant Henry Ogle, of the Royal Navy, to Harriet Ann Bracebridge, of Eastbourne, Sussex, only daughter of the late Walter Bracebridge, Esq. of Warwick.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. J. E. Fisher, of Lower Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place, to Miss Tanner.

At St. James's church, John Hesketh, eldest son of Sir Thos. Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. to Julia, daughter of Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. of Wavendon House, Bucks.

At Leighton church, Benedict John, eldest son of B. J. Angell, Esq. of Rumsey House, Wilts, to Emma, second daughter of John Gore, Esq.

At Friern Barnet, Mr. G. Rawlinson, of Doughty-street, to Eliza Hall, niece of William Morgan, Esq. of Colnry Hatch.

At St. John's, Southwark, the Rev. H. Vallance, B. A., to Charlotte Channing, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Jarvis Audy, M.A.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Alfred Perkins, Esq. of Cadogan-place, to Charlotte, second daughter of Thomas Pemberton, Esq.

Died.] Henry Woods, Esq. of Purcroft, Chertsey, aged 64, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and fortitude.

On the 6th ult. in the 80th year of his age, John Perkins, Esq. of Pendell-court, near Bletchingley, Surrey.

On the 2d inst., at Hendon, Martha, relict of the late William Lewis, Esq.

At Theberton Hall, Suffolk, on the 5th of March, Harriett, wife of P. V. Onslow, Esq.

On the 6th ult. at Wandsworth, George Harrison, one of the Society of Friends, in his 80th year.

On the 5th ult. at Clapham Common, Mrs. Hornman, aged 78.

At Staplegrave, Somersetshire, Charles Law, Esq. formerly of the firm of "Law and Whittaker," booksellers, London.

At Bath, Robert Williams, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Suddenly, on the 5th ult. in his 81st year, Joseph Maulkin, Esq. of Bury, one of the oldest capital burgesses of the corporation.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A gravestone has been erected in Campton church-yard, Bedfordshire, to the memory of Robt. Bloomfield, at the expense of Dr. Bonney, the venerable archdeacon of Bedford, which bears the following inscription:—

Here lies

the remains of ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

He was born at Honnington, in Suffolk, Dec. 3d. 1761,

and died at Shefford, Aug. 19th, 1823.

"Let his wild native wood-notes tell the rest."

It is in contemplation speedily to publish a History of Bedfordshire, on a handsome scale, in separate parts, each comprising a hundred, and illustrated with numerous engravings. Much attention will be paid, we are told, to natural history and geology, and it will contain a biography. No separate account has yet appeared of Bedfordshire, which, though not of considerable magnitude, contains some objects of interesting historical association. Bedford was for some centuries a place of great consequence; and Dunstable was, as a place of sojourn for the court, nearly equal to Windsor. The county contains some handsome residences,

with collections of works of art; and it has some fine churches.

BERKSHIRE.

A short time since a meeting of gardeners and gentlemen of the neighbourhood of Windsor was held at the Hope Inn, for the purpose of establishing a society, to be called "The Windsor Horticultural Society;" several resolutions were proposed and carried, and the meeting adjourned to the annual cucumber show-day, when the resolutions agreed to at the previous meeting were read by the chairman to the company. Some amendments were proposed and agreed to. The society was formed, thirty-five gentlemen declared themselves members, and signed the resolutions. A committee and a secretary were appointed. Several dishes of fine fruit were shown, and four prizes awarded.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, Feb. 16. Tuesday the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse unanimously elected Henry Percy Gordon, Esq. (Senior Wrangler of the present year) honorary fellow of that Society.—The Norrisian prize, on the subject, "The Mosaic dispensation not intended to be perpetual," is adjudged to

an exercise having the motto, *Lux per Moesen, non ad salvandum sed ad convincendum peccatorem* data: sed gratis et veritas per Iesum Christum pacta." The writer omitted to send in any paper containing his name.

The Vice-Chancellor and other official electors of Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships have given notice, in pursuance of the 13th regulation of the Senate, bearing date the 14th of March, 1826, that a premium of 50*l.* will be given for the best dissertation "On the Character and Authority of the Targum of Jonathan on the Prophecy of Isaiah, with a particular reference to those passages which relate to the Messiah." The dissertations are to be sealed up; the candidates must have taken their first degree; and the exercises are to be sent in (with motto, and paper containing the author's name sealed up in the usual manner) to the Vice-Chancellor, on or before the first day of December next.

CHESTER.

Dr. William Harwood delivered three popular lectures on Natural History lately at Chester. The lectures were extremely well attended throughout; the company including many members of the medical profession. The object of Dr. Harwood seems to be to create a taste for the study of natural history, by opening to the inquisitive mind the vast field for inquiry and speculation which that study affords; to exemplify the eternal fitness of things, and the beneficent provisions of an all-wise Creator for the preservation and comfort of the brute creation, in the admirable adaptation of the diversified forms and faculties of animals to their peculiar habits and wants; and in this the lecturer was eminently successful.

CORNWALL.

The Committee of the West of England Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb are about to open their establishment. The interest which this charity excites in the western district will ensure its ultimate success. At Truro a meeting has been held, at which Lord Falmouth presided. Donations to the amount of 13*l.* were immediately collected. The annual subscriptions were 27*l.*—At Liskeard, Lord St. Germain presided at a meeting, at which very liberal contributions were subscribed. District committees, composed of many of the leading gentlemen of Cornwall, were established.—A meeting will, within a short period, be convened at Bridgwater; and at Bath and Taunton similar measures will be adopted.

A steam-boat will be shortly established at the ferry between Torpoint and Morris-town. The vessel, which is building, will be flat-bottomed, and of sufficient capacity to receive the Cornish mail, coach, horses, and passengers, which will then run direct from Fore-street, Devonport, instead of from Toipoint as at present.

CUMBERLAND.

On the anniversary of the birth of the poet Burns, the admirers of the "patriot bard" dined together at the Scotch Arms, in Rickergate, and at the Burns' Tavern, in St. Cuthbert's Lane; where the toast, the song, and sentiment went round till "between the late and early;" and the parties did not separate without a fixed determination to assemble again, when the revolving year brings about the anniversary of the birth of Burns.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of inhabitants of Plymouth was lately held at the Guildhall, the Worshipful the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of petitioning the

Legislature against granting farther concessions to the Catholics. The hall was very full, and the discussion occupied more than two hours. The Rev. Messrs. Hatchard and Lampen, Dr. Bellamy, Mr. W. H. Hawker, Dr. Blackmore, Mr. S. Harris, (and a Mr. Sugg, a stranger from London) severally declared themselves opposed to Catholic Emancipation. The Rev. J. Worsley delivered a very ingenious address, which he concluded by declaring his intention to oppose the petition. Mr. John Bayly, solicitor, in a maiden speech, avowed himself the advocate of Emancipation. This gentleman's address was very eloquent, and elicited frequent applause. On a show of hands, the question for petitioning was carried. On the 7th instant a public notice, bearing the following signatures, announced a counter petition: T. Bewes, J. Collier, H. Woolcombe, J. T. Fownes, R. Bayly, W. Eastlake, C. Bird, J. H. Macaulay, Christopher Harris, S. Williams. This petition prays for "the removal of the penal statutes now in force against the Roman Catholic subjects, consistently with the security of the Protestant Establishment, and succession to the crown."

The following is the amount of Tonnage of the British and Foreign shipping which entered the following ports in the west of England during the year ending October 10, 1826:—

	British.	Foreign.
Plymouth	22,242	4080
Exeter	5007	509
Dartmouth	4416	642
Bideford	1351	—
Falmouth	6956	1005
Fowey	1710	2737
Bristol	50,870	4496
Poole	9851	594
Lyme	1433	403
Weymouth	1053	426
Portsmouth	11,247	6856

DORSETSHIRE.

The road at the entrance of Weymouth, which was much damaged from the effects of the November tempest two years since, has been, by order of the commissioners, put in a complete state of repair, and rendered sufficiently spacious for the safety of the traveller by night. But what is of more consequence to the safety of that town and harbour, and especially to the esplanade, is the completion of the repairs of the outer pier, which suffered from the effects of the same high tide and gale. Every attention has been paid by the Body Corporate, in order that this important work should be executed in such a manner as to render it impregnable in future from all kinds of wind and tide. It now displays as fine a piece of stone masonry as any in the kingdom.

DURHAM.

At the monthly meeting of the South Shields Literary, Scientific and Mechanical Institution, the following gentlemen were elected honorary life members, viz.—J. G. Lambton, Esq. M.P.; Cuth. Ellison, Esq. M.P.; the Hon. W. Powlter, M.P.; Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M.P.; T. W. Beaumont, Esq. M.P.; G. T. Fox, Esq.; Robert Ingham, Esq.; Russell Bowlby, Esq.; Thos. Winterbottom, M.D.; and Jas. Thorburn, M.D. At the same time 12 ordinary members were elected, and 24 proposed to be balloted for at the next monthly meeting. Dr. Thorburn read a paper on caloric, which he announced as the first of an intended series.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A few days ago, a trampled pavement was discovered in an arable field, in the parish of Leigh,

the property of Mrs. Hill, near the turnpike-road leading from Gloucester to Tewkesbury. This curiosity is about two feet below the surface of the ground, and is about 60 feet long by 8 wide.

HAMPSHIRE.

The annual report of the Southampton Dispensary has just appeared, from which it appears 980 patients have been admitted during the year. The expenses during that period amounted to £704.4s. 9d. with a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, exclusive of a sum deposited in the Savings Bank—£204.1s. 4d. But notwithstanding the admissions had been so numerous, that the annual subscriptions of the charity had not been adequate to its expenditure, and consequently an appeal was made to the charitable. Dr. Stead and Dr. N'Roberts have been added to the list of physicians. The many fatal accidents that have occurred in the Southampton water have induced the committee, in consequence of recent arrangements, to distribute six sets of apparatus, for restoring suspended animation, at proper stations.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A Benevolent Society has been established at Hemel Hempstead the last five years. The Society has just published its Fifth Annual Report for 1887. The report speaks in high terms of the liberality with which the Institution has been supported, and of the increased utility to the individuals whom it professes to benefit. Amongst the various ends which the Institution answers, the intercourse which it promotes between the rich and the poor is not one of the least useful. The Institution was established for the avowed purpose of reducing or preventing the increase of poor rates; and to induce the poor, or those in indigent circumstances, by suitable rewards, to place a proper dependence on their own exertions.

KENT.

Canterbury Philosophical and Literary Institution.—A member of the Society (Mr. Weekes, of Sandwich) lately delivered a most interesting lecture on the gases in combination, and their subservience to the uses of the blowpipe. Our space will not permit us to give a detailed account of the whole of the experiments, but some, on account of their novelty and brilliancy, cannot be passed over unnoticed; amongst which the combustions of steel wire in oxygen produced the most brilliant scintillations, and rapidly converted it into an oxide. The oxides of the metals were submitted to the action of the blowpipe, and restored to their pristine metallic form and lustre, from their reunion with oxygen. It will be recollected by many of our scientific readers, that the late celebrated Dr. Clarke, the professor of Mineralogy, of Cambridge, after many unsuccessful attempts to employ the mixed gases to the testing of minerals, at length succeeded in inventing the compound blowpipe that bears his name. During his labours, from the dangerous nature of compressed gases, and their tendency to combustion, the scientific world had nearly lost his valuable efforts. On one occasion the whole roof was blown off from his laboratory, and himself much burnt and wounded. He at length perfected the blowpipe to that degree, by introducing a ball of quicksilver to prevent the return of the flame, that no untoward accident need be apprehended by the operator. The doctor's apparatus was here introduced. Perfect as it proved to be, there yet remained a desideratum to increase its power: this Mr. Weekes has perfectly succeeded in doing, and in a manner equally safe to the operator. The utmost base of the tube of Dr. Clarke's was 1.32

of an inch, whereas in the improved construction invented and used by Mr. Weekes on this occasion, the dimension of the pipe was full 1.32 of an inch. It is needless to remark on the value of this discovery to the student in Mineralogy, to which subject Mr. W. intends shortly to apply it in a forthcoming lecture at the Institution. We cannot at this time go into the minutiae of the experiment as regards the application of the instrument to Mineralogy, but we might convey some idea of its powers by stating that metallic wires of various diameters were instantly dispersed in globules over the table, that were perfectly infusible by Dr. Clarke's instrument.—*Kent Herald.*

LANCASHIRE.

In the population of Lancashire 152,271 families are employed in trade, 22,723 families employed in agriculture—Total amount of charge, 1823, 326, 477. of which 157,790. charged on land—49,574. trade.

An amendment, though neither great nor rapid, is taking place at Manchester, in the wages of hand loom weavers in most descriptions of cotton fabrics; and it is the opinion of many intelligent manufacturers that it will be progressive.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Last month, on sawing up an ash-tree at Langret Ferry, near Boston, a small insect was found in a cavity in the centre, which, though apparently in a torpid state, revived on being exposed to the air. It resembled a caterpillar, and measured two inches and a half in length. The colours of the skin were brilliantly variegated. From the wood surrounding the spot where the insect was enclosed being perfectly sound, together with other circumstances, it is probable it had remained wedged up in its narrow cavity for upwards of twenty years.—Unfortunately the finder did not take any precaution to preserve the caterpillar's life, and therefore its transition from apparent death to life was of very brief duration.

NORFOLK.

The successful application of Captain Manby's apparatus for saving lives from shipwreck has been again proved at Yarmouth. Seventeen persons were lately saved from the Brothers Schooner, stranded near the Old Jetty, Great Yarmouth, by Captain Manby's apparatus kept at the pier, in charge of the Custom House officers. The sea was running so high, and breaking over the vessel with such fury, that no boat could approach; and every instant it was expected that the persons on board would perish from the vessel going to pieces; but by the prompt exertions of the tide-waiter, his crew, and a preventive man, a communication was soon effected, and by it a wrap raised to the mast-head, on which in a sling the number above stated were all safely landed, when it was admitted by all present that no other means could possibly have rescued them from inevitable death.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

We are happy to say that an arrangement has been effected between the county of Northampton and the trustees of the Peterboro' and Wellingboro' road, for widening and improving the bridge between Oundle and Barnwell, which is now in a very dangerous state. The county-surveyor has received orders to proceed with the work.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The school endowed by the will of the late J. Kettlewell, Esq. ship-owner, of North Shields, for the education of a number of boys, is now completed. The building, which is from a design of Mr. John Green, architect, of this town, presents a charming

and handsome elevation of the Grecian Ionic order, as displayed in the bold proportions of the temple near the Ilyssus at Athens. It reflects great credit upon the architect, and the excellence of the workmanship bears ample testimony of the skill and exertions of the builder. On the architrave is an inscription displaying the name of the founder, and the purposes and year of its erection. On a blocking, which surmounts the entablature, are cut the words "Kettlewell's School." The school will be conducted principally on the plan of Dr. Bell.

A very singular petrification has been dug from a seam of coal in Stonelaw Colliery, fifty fathoms below the ground. The petrification consists of a thin piece of coal, with the distinct impression of a shoal of small flounders, in the exact position in which these fish swim, being ranged in separate rows. The eyes are prominent, and the small bones of the back may be easily traced in all the fish.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is said that the Rev. Dr. Wilkins has summoned Mr. Chimley, of the Leen Mill, Nottingham, to pay a tithe or tenth of his clear profits of all corn ground at his mill. This tithe, if any claim exist for the demand, is said to be founded on a statute 400 years old, which has been considered obsolete.

—Crime has increased to such a lamentable extent at Newark, that it had been determined to hold an extraordinary sessions at that place. At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen of Newark lately, it was resolved that in future the sessions for the borough shall be held quarterly, instead of half-yearly, which had been the custom from time immemorial.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The reader in Mineralogy and Geology at Oxford has recently received a letter from Rome, announcing that the writer, Stephen Jarrett, Esq. of Magdalen College, has purchased a very valuable collection of marbles, &c. in that city, for the purpose of presenting them to the University of Oxford. The collection had been formed by an advocate of Rome, Signor Corsi, during a residence there of many years, and consists of 1000 polished pieces, all exactly of the same size, of every variety of granite, sienite, porphyry, serpentine, and jasper, marble, alabaster, &c. that is known to exist. The size of each piece being that of a small octavo volume is sufficient to show the effect *en masse* of each substance it contains. As connected with the history and progress of the arts, its interest is of the highest order, as it affords examples of every variety of ornamental stone that was ever used in sculpture, or in the most luxurious architectural ornaments of ancient Rome; whilst, in relation to the sciences of mineralogy and geology, it presents such an instructive series of specimens of all the most beautiful varieties of rocks as is unexampled in the world. Its value is still further increased by the circumstance of a descriptive catalogue of these specimens having been made and published at Rome by the gentleman who formed the collection.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Glastonbury canal took place lately, Mr. Emery in the chair. The object of the meeting was to inform the subscribers of the progress already made in forwarding their wishes; a meeting would have been convened earlier had that been possible. He, Mr. Emery, had been given to understand that they would now go to parliament for their bill without a single opponent, so thoroughly convinced were all

parties of the beneficial effects likely to result from the completion of the canal. Mr. S. Prat said, that all the landed proprietors had consented, and that an amicable arrangement had also been made with the Commissioners of the Court of Sewers, who, aware of the important advantages of a canal to the neighbourhood, desired to facilitate the work, and were only anxious, in their stipulations, that their own works should be duly protected, and the drainage preserved unimpaired. The estimate of the work was 18,000*l.*; 4000*l.* only remained to be subscribed, 6000*l.* being already entered in the books, and 8000*l.* promised by the Monmouth Canal Company; and he had good reason to hope that, when the advantages were fully made known, the whole would be soon subscribed. It has been ascertained, that the population within ten miles of the line amounted to 50,000, and it was calculated that 70,000 persons would be benefited by the completion of this canal.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A Staffordshire Sheriff's Jury, highly to their credit, lately assessed damages in an action for libel, brought by the brother of the idiot Smith against the printer of the Wolverhampton Chronicle, for the publication of an article on this well-known subject, copied from the *Salopian Journal*, giving the plaintiff one farthing damages, and lamenting there was not a smaller coin! and for which the attorney had instituted and recovered from three or four other publications;—a proceeding highly to his profit and that of the lawyers concerned, and a proof of the absurdity and oppression of what is called "common law," but which may more truly be styled "lawyers' will." The damages were laid at 3000*l.* Not content with this decision, the plaintiff, or his attorney, has since moved the Court of Exchequer by counsel, to set aside the verdict on two grounds—first, for irregularity, the defendant's attorney having stated to the jury that the plaintiff had recovered damages in another action for a similar libel on the same subject; and secondly, on account of the smallness of the damages. Mr. Baron Garrow observed, that the defendant's attorney might have made the statement hypothetically, and that could not be considered a ground for setting aside the verdict; and as to the damages being too small, it was a question which, with all its circumstances, the jury alone could decide.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A dramatic procession is intended to be given on the next anniversary of the birth-day of Shakespeare. (He was born April 23, 1564.) Grand preparations are made by the Shakspearian Society of Stratford-on-Avon, towards a celebration of the day; and a handsome subscription has been entered into to defray incidental expenses. Many spirited members of the society have engaged to take characters in the scenic procession, and several gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood have promised to patronize the dramatic exhibition. A programme is published by the managing committee, and circular letters sent to the principal actors in the kingdom, soliciting the favour of their presence and assistance upon the occasion. The Stratfordians are all upon the alert, and the nobility and gentry of the county are expected to honour the jubilee with their patronage. The mayor and aldermen of the borough, &c. have kindly offered to take the lead in the proposed pageant, which, no doubt, will be splendid and eccentric. In 1769 the last festival, termed the Jubilee, was instituted at Stratford by Mr. Garrick.

WILTSHIRE.

Salisbury Cathedral, in days of yore, had a very respectable, though not extensive collection of relics. The number was 234, classed under the four heads of Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors, Virgins. Among these were the breastbone of St. Eugenius, a jawbone of St. Stephen, a tooth of St. Macarius (a bad sound for a tooth), another tooth of St. Anne, a toe of St. Mary Magdalen, the identical chain by which St. Catharine bound the devil, the whisker of St. Peter, and the eyebrow of the Virgin.

YORKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Hull, emulating the example of other commercial towns, have come to the determination to establish an institution for the promotion of the fine arts in that place, and to have an annual exhibition of pictures, &c. They have also held a public meeting, and opened a subscription, in shares of £54, each, for the erection of a suite of public rooms, calculated to cost 10,000*l.*, and towards which sum 4700*l.* was subscribed at the beginning of the present week.

A lecture was lately read to the members of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, by Mr. John Marshall, jun. on the Sources of Wealth—Labour—Capital—Security of Person and Property—Various kinds of Labour—its benefits; being one of a course of lectures composed by a gentleman in the metropolis for the London Mechanics' Institution, and being intended to introduce two or three other lectures of the same course, on the Division of Labour and the Rate of Wages and Profits.

The quantity of Woollens exported from England to the United States of America, is very large, as will be seen by the following return, and though there is a falling off in the amount during the last year, as compared with 1824 and 1825, it will appear, when the price is considered, that the quantity is fully equal to either of those years.

Amount of Woollens sent from Leeds to the United States of America on British account during the last four years:—

In 1823.....	320,000 <i>l.</i>
1824.....	300,000
1825.....	380,000
1826.....	320,000

The York Philosophical Society lately held its annual meeting, the Rev. W. V. Vernon, F. R. S. president, in the chair, when the report of the council for 1826 was received, and the following officers, &c. elected for the current year:—president, the Rev. W. V. Vernon, re-elected. Vice-presidents, Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. R. F. Wilson, Esq. M. P. Rev. Archdeacon Maikham, R. Bethell, Esq., and W. Marshall, Esq. F. G. S. re-elected, and the Hon. E. R. Petre, F. H. Fawkes, Esq., H. Vansittart, Esq., G. Strickland, Esq., M. W. S., J. Hustler, Esq., J. Atkinson, Esq., and A. Thorpe, Esq. J. Gray, Esq. was re-elected Treasurer to the Society; and G. Goldie, M. D., W. Wright, Esq., and Mr. W. Gray, jun., were appointed joint Secretaries; and H. Atcherson, Esq., corresponding Secretary. The report contained a very satisfactory account of the progress of the objects of the Society.

WALES.

A select committee of the House of Commons was lately appointed to consider the best means of improving the communication to the South and South-west of Ireland, by Milford Haven. To this committee, on the motion of Col. Wood, the member for Breconshire, the petitions from Wales on the same subject were ordered to be referred. If it be really the wish of Sir John to improve the communication to the South of Ireland, he certainly

has no business in Wales. The shortest and quickest route to that great commercial city, Cork, is through Andover, Amesbury, Hindon, Mere, Wincanton, Castle Cary, Somerton, Langport, Taunton, Milverton, Wiveliscombe, and along the new line of road to South Molton, Barnstaple, and Ilfracombe, and thence by steam to Cork. By the present way of Milford Haven, which is mentioned to this committee, the letters are 84 hours from London to Cork; but by the route, as above, through the northern part of this country, they would arrive in 48 hours easily, giving a preference to Ilfracombe of 36 hours. No time ought to be lost by the inhabitants of all the above towns in following the example of the Welsh, and petitioning for the improved communication passing through Devon, as being the nearest and best route to the South and South-west of Ireland. The towns of Wiveliscombe and Milverton have already prepared a petition; the mayor of Barnstaple has called a meeting; and also Southmolton.

SCOTLAND.

Northern Institution.—A monthly meeting of this society was held in the Museum lately, the Rev. C. Fyvie of St. John's Chapel, Inverness, in the chair, when G. Sinclair, Esq. mayor of Ulster, Advocate, was elected an honorary member; and Mr. George Burnet, jun. Newcastle, a corresponding member. But few donations were received last month—those presented at this meeting being, 1*st.* a stone cup, or *putera*, from Burghhead, presented by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. 2*d.* a curious earthen ball, found in a cairn on the farm of Broomfield, near Inverness, from Capt. M'Intyre, of Ness Cottage. 3*d.* a beautiful silver medalion of Queen Elizabeth, having the queen's bust on one side, and on the obverse, a representation of the destruction of the Spanish armada, in high preservation, from Col. M'Pherson, Inverness: and 4*th.* an impression of the seal of the present Right Rev. the Bishop of Ross and Argyre, from the chairman, Mr. Fyvie. A letter to the secretary from R. B. Henderson, Esq. of Scotscaldier, one of the corresponding members of the institution, accompanied by drawings of a very curious antique flag or standard, made of silk, in the possession of a family of the name of Mackay, in Lord Reay's country, was also produced. The rudeness of the figures worked upon the silk, and the shape of the letters in the motto, would seem to assign a high antiquity to this relic. In one compartment of the standard there is an open hand (the crest of the Mackays at the present day,) with the motto on a scroll above it of "Werk wysly and tent to (mind or think of) ye end." Within are the words, "be treu." Two very interesting and important communications were then read, one from Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Bart. vice-president of the institution, on certain anomalous atmospheric phenomena, pointing out the impossibility of explaining, according to the theories currently received among meteorologists, many appearances and conditions of the air, which not unfrequently happen in this country, or in the course of our voyages through the adjoining seas. The other communication was from another vice-president, equally interested with Sir G. Mackenzie in the prosperity of the institution—we mean Sir T. D. Lauder, Bart. It consisted of a letter to Mr. Anderson, the general secretary, dated the 1*st* of January, detailing an extraordinary discovery made by Dr. Brauds, of Forres, of the recent formation of sandstone in the bay of Burghhead. A lime vessel having been stranded in the bay last spring, the caustic lime appears to have fallen to the bottom of the sea in small rounded particles or knots. The agitation of the waters swept layers of sand round these knots, which becoming conso-

lited, were gradually washed ashore, and present the appearance of masses of sandstone enclosing a small central nucleus of pure lime. The sandstone is granitic, and sometimes contains whole or broken shells, and small pebbles of quartz and granite. Within the sandstone crust, which is generally very thin, each specimen contains, when first picked up, besides the lime, a considerable quantity of water.

IRELAND.

The following is a statement of the situations held by Catholics in Ireland in 1822, and of the places held by Protestants and Orangemen, the latter constituting a tenth of the population. It shows why the Orange faction is so fearful of Catholic equality.

	Total of Catho- Persons	lica. in office.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>		
Post-office, including deputy post-master	466	25
Bank of Ireland—governor, deputy-governor, directors, officers, and clerks	127	6
Royal Dublin Society—presidents, vice presidents, and officers....	17	—
Corporation for Paving—commissioners and officers	19	2
Commissioners, &c. for erecting fountains, and officers	8	—
Commissioners, &c. for preserving the port of Dublin, and officers	35	—
Commissioners, &c. for wide streets, and officers	26	—
Trustees of linen board	74	—

Officers of ditto	71	3
Commissioners, officers, &c. of Stamp Office	61	2
Lord Lieutenant's household, exclusive of chaplains	20	—
City officers and common council Committee and officers of pipe-water establishment	125	—
Police magistrates and principal officers of Dublin	56	—
Office for auditing Public Civil Accounts—commissioners and officers	58	—
Court of Chancery, including Commissioners of Bankrupts ..	9	—
Court of Insolvent Debtors—commissioners and officers	65	—
King's Bench	5	—
Common Pleas	28	2
Exchequer, Law, and Equity	31	2
Taxing officers	75	3
Mayor courts	2	—
Office for Registry of Deeds, &c. officers	18	—
Assistant-barristers of counties ..	4	—
Clerks of the crown and peace ...	31	—
Crown solicitors	85	—
Coroners of Ireland	9	—
Commissioners of affidavits	108	14
His Majesty's Exchequer—officers, &c.	262	29
Office of Customs—officers, &c. ..	35	1
Office of Excise, exclusive of gaucers, preventive officers, &c.	296	11
Military offices	265	6
Army agents	43	—
	15	—

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from February 1 to February 28, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Feb. 1	38	47	29.64	29.66	Feb. 15	29	39	29.78	29.84
2	33	40	29.76	29.90	16	17	29	30.00	Stat.
3	27	34	30.18	30.38	17	14	29	29.88	29.84
4	25	39	30.40	Stat.	18	10.5	28	29.90	Stat.
5	29	38	30.36	30.30	19	21	30	29.86	29.70
6	21	39	30.16	30.20	20	19	35	29.60	29.58
7	29	39	30.24	30.28	21	27	40	29.58	29.57
8	25	37	30.28	30.30	22	30	39	29.70	29.90
9	26	37	30.24	30.18	23	20	40	29.92	29.89
10	25	34	30.05	29.90	24	21	42	29.80	29.90
11	26	34	29.74	29.70	25	16	42	30.03	29.93
12	29	39	29.70	29.78	26	30	51	29.77	29.64
13	30	38	29.92	30.30	27	45	56	29.43	29.58
14	26	40	29.97	29.84	28	34	53	29.67	29.59

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 23d ult. 82 three-quarters, seven-eighths—New Four per Cent. 1822, 97 three-quarters, 98—India Bonds 57, 58 pm

—Exchequer Bills, large, 36, 38 pm—small, 37, 38 pm—Consols for Account, 82 three-quarters, seven-eighths.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEBRUARY 20, TO MARCH 20, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

Feb. 20. T. CHANTLER, Pendleton, Eccles, Lancashire, hop-merchant. J. HARROP, Ashton-under-Lane, Lancashire, grocer. J. GOULDEN, Kaudal, Westmoreland, auctioneer and innkeeper. J. B. G. FERRYMAN, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, brickmaker. T. PALMER, Manchester, dealer in music. A. STRICKLAND, New Malden, Yorkshire, banker. M. BRIERLEY and P. ARRIVE, Manchester, machine-makers. J. CRANFIELD, Newton Causeway, Surrey, tailor and draper. J. MOYE, Drury-lane, Middlesex, oil and colourman.

Feb. 27. J. STONE, Watford, Herts, carpenter and builder. J. CROSS, of the Bell Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, London, and of Kingston Bottom, Kingston, Surrey, coach-master and victualler. J. C. KNOTT, Ashford, Kent, ironmonger. C. P. BLACKBURN, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, Surrey, carpenter and builder. J. B. WILLIS, Swan-place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, corn-dealer. T. H. EWBANK, George-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, brewer. W. CHAPPELL, Strand, Middlesex, pork butcher. J. ATTFIELD, Richmond, Surrey, carpenter and builder. T. COXWORTH, Jan. Wellstreet, Camberwell, Surrey, builder. T. LANE the younger, Upton-upon-Avon, Worcestershire, corn-dealer and maltster. C. OWEN the younger, Whitley, Salop, spade and shovel-plaster. A. SPIKING, Tetford, Lincolnshire, grocer and draper. T. WILLMOTT, Manchester, wine and spirit-merchant. W. WATTS, Oldbury-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, saddler. A. HART, Mount-row, Lambeth, Surrey, jeweller. J. BLOUNDEY, J. BLOUNDEY, and T. BLOUNDEY, Hamp, Lancashire, cotton-spinners and falling-millers. W. H. BRABHAM and J. BRAMALL, Manchester, hatters and furriers. F. HALL, of Ashton, within Mackerfield, Lancashire, shopkeeper. H. BERRISE, Great Newport-street, Middlesex, tailor. H. SMITH, Mold, Flintshire, draper. T. ROBERTSON, Oxford, money-scrivener. W. BLOXAM, Abingdon-street, Westminster, merchant. E. W. GARBETT, Hercules Hall, Lambeth, sine-manufacturer.

Feb. 27. W. BUSH, Brightlingstone, dealer. A. BEATSON, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, grocer and baker. G. WALBANCKE, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, goldsmith and jeweller. T. PEARSON, Kingston-upon-Hill, merchant. G. STROUD, Gloucester, coal-merchant. J. HOYLE and M. ATKINSON, Bacup, Lancashire, maltsters and corn-millers. S. HILL, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, tailor and draper. B. WILKINSON, Kirkcubston, Yorkshire, fancy-manufacturer. E. W. GARBETT, Hercules Hall, Lambeth, Surrey, sine-manufacturer. J. PEPPER, Chipping Barnet, Herts, innkeeper. W. CURTIS, Dockhead, Surrey, and Sloane-street, Middlesex, linen-draper. T. HUDSON, Ramsgate, Kent, coach-master and stable-keeper. W. H. MOODY, Aldersgate-street, London, coach-master. T. LUCAS, Bampton, Derbyshire, iron-founder. J. OKEY, Grantham, Cambridgeshire, cattle and sheep-salesman. W. BEAUMONT, Steps Mill, near Houlby, Almsbury, Yorkshire, falling and scribling-miller. C. L. LEE, Leeds, Yorkshire, stuff-manufacturer. J. HOLLAND, Louth, Lincolnshire, miller and corn-merchant. J. FLEMING, Pendleton, Lancashire, plumber and glazier. W. HODGSON, Pickering, Yorkshire, corn-factor. N. BRAGG, Whitehaven, Cumberland, butcher and cattle-salesman. E. TIPPLE, Mitcham, Surrey, surgeon. B. BOOTH, Runcorn, Cheshire, grocer. J. CRANE, Bristol, grocer.

March 2. T. N. HAYWARD, Tetney, Devonshire, grocer and baker. R. POTTER, East Teignmouth, Devonshire, ship-builder. G. W. BREAREY, Manchester, draper. J. DRUMMOND, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, Middlesex, distiller. W. JORDAN, Leeds, Yorkshire, joiner and builder. T. ROBINSON, Birkby, Yorkshire, woollapster.

March 5. W. HARRISON and T. LIGHTOLLER, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. A. SNOWBALL, Brook-street, Ratcliff, Middlesex, victualler. E. CHLET, Frome Salwood, Somersetshire, carrier. W. EVANS, King and Queen Dock, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ship-builder. C. SMITH, Minories, London, grocer. H. COPE, Barnet, Herts, tailor and draper. H. WILLIAMS, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, ironmonger. W. BURCHELL, Epsom, Oxfordshire, ironmonger. D. WARREN, Wellington, Somersetshire, money-scrivener. G. TAYLOR, Thickholms in Meltham, Almsbury, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer and dyer. T. PATINSON and M. PROCTER, Leeds, Yorkshire, wine and spirit-merchants. T. STANLEY, Stockport, Cheshire, hat-manufacturer. J. SCHORFIELD, Southwam, Halifax, Yorkshire, card-maker. J. GORLE, Hales Owen, Salop, victualler. W. BENNETT, Kennington, Surrey, victualler. T. NASH, Saint Mary Axe, London, tea-dealer. G. DAVALL, Birmingham, gun-barrel-rubber. J. DRAKE, Southgate, Middlesex, victualler. T. A. NEGUS and J.

MAYES, Angel court, Throgmorton-street, stock-brokers. A. DIMOND, Alfred Mews, Tottenham Court-road, Middlesex, wheelwright. T. BROAD, Penance, Cornwall, linen-draper.

March 9. E. G. HOPKINS, Finchurch-street, London, indigo-broker. T. B. WEBB, Ladbury, Herefordshire, cider-merchant. J. PEARMAN, Watford, Surrey, linen-draper. W. LAWTON, Hey, in Stayley, Mottram, Cheshire, woollen-manufacturer. J. POLLARD, Burnley, Lancashire, mercer, tailor, and draper. J. L. ABBOT, Bristol, saddler. W. DAVY, Norwich, iron and brass-founder. A. DAVIES, Pangloddia, Montgomeryshire, Rannel-manufacturer. E. DAWSON, of the Castle public-house, Jermyn-street, St. James's, Westminster, victualler. T. FOX and J. GARDINER, Yaxhall, Surrey, corn-factors. W. NASH, St. Mary Axe, London, tea-dealer. W. HERRIDGE, Lewes and Brightlingstone, tailor and draper. W. EVANS, King and Queen Dock, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ship-builder. J. HODGSON, Manchester, merchant. P. OGIER and J. PHILLIPS, Bishopgate-street Without, London, linen-draper. S. J. AVERY, Prospect place, Chelsea, Middlesex, ironmonger. J. P. ELLER, saddler and harness-maker. J. BARNES, Ladbury, Herefordshire, innkeeper. R. GOODRICH, Cheltenham, whitesmith. J. BAXTER, Manchester, clogger. L. LEVY, Shornbarn-lane, Lombard-street, London, general-merchant. H. JACOBS, of the Phoenix Glass Works, Phoenix-street, Crown-street, Soho, and of Manoeil-street, Goodman's Fields, Middlesex, glass-manufacturer. E. BARKER, Drummond Crescent, Samers Town, soda-water manufacturer. T. LITCHFIELD, Elizabeth Terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington, Middlesex, carpet-maker and builder.

March 12. T. HARRISON, Gilbert's-buildings, Westminster-road, Surrey, boarding and lodging-house keeper. T. FULLAM, Salisbury-court, braid-manufacturer. H. V. GARMAN, Trudgeur-place, Bow-road, Middlesex, surgeon. J. SMITH, Matlock, Derbyshire, nurseryman. G. PALMER, Cranbourne-passages, Lancaster-square, Middlesex, victualler. M. MOUAT, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, victualler. W. H. CARR and G. CARR, Over Durwen, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. H. ASHCROFT and J. ASHCROFT, Manchester, slaters. J. WALKER, Radstock, Somersetshire, innkeeper. J. FFOLDS, Hertford, dealer. W. THOMSON, Stockwell Park, Surrey, and Shudwell, Middlesex, biscuit-baker. H. M'LEAN, Cambridge, tea-dealer. T. S. BROWNE, Wymondham, Norfolk, tanner. A. FRANK, Manchester, innkeeper. R. BUTLER, Nottingham, joiner. F. URDITT, Gilders, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer.

March 16. J. L. SHEPHERD and H. FRICKER, Southampton, linen-draper. S. B. MASTERS, Hastings, cabinet-maker. J. BARKER, Bath, woollen-draper. W. WALLER and G. LOWE, Sheffield, carpet-manufacturers. J. GOUGH, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. J. B. BELLAMY, Shipston-upon-Avon, Worcestershire, scrivener. S. WATKINS, Broad-lane, Regent's-park, brick-maker. W. DIXON, Herecastle, Lincolnshire, maltster. A. LADE, Orange-grove, Bath, music-seller.

March 20. F. WOODLEY, Andover, victualler. W. DAY, Lime-street-passages, Lime-street, provision-dealer. J. HEFFTER, Wickham-Market, Suffolk, drover. T. REES, Shoreditch, linen-draper. T. M'KINNON, High-street, Wapping, silken. C. WATSON and A. WATSON, Shrewsbury, milliners. J. SMITH, Non-castle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, grocer. R. BOORMAN, Boughton Malherbe, Kent, grocer. J. BISHOP, Goswell-road, grocer. W. EDMONDSON, Oistwaite, Lancashire, grocer. W. HOLKER, Leeds, innkeeper. J. HARRIS, Modbury, Devonshire, linen-draper. W. COOKE, Rockfield, Monmouthshire, mealman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. SMITH, smith and bell-hanger, Leith. J. RUTH-ERFORD, W. S. builder and merchant, Edinburgh. W. M'GILL, cloth-merchant, Ayr. C. BENTLEY, merchant and cotton-broker, Glasgow. A. ROBERTSON, vintner, Musselburgh. Messrs. J. and J. WRIGHT, merchants, Glasgow. J. MILLER, manufacturer, Edinburgh. A. FRAZER, merchant, Aberdeen. J. THOMPSON and SONS, carpet-manufacturers, Kilmarnock. J. SLOAN, clothier in Ayr. COPELAND and MILNE, candle-makers, Aberdeen. P. FISHER, general agent and broker, Glasgow. J. MAXWELL and Co. manufacturers, Glasgow. LOCKE and HUTTON, ironmongers, Dunfermline. J. EDINGTON, grocer, Edinburgh. J. OAL, merchant, Whitecar, and distiller at Bowertower, Caithness. D. MILLER and SONS, manufacturers, Glasgow. J. FRAZER, merchant, Glasgow. J. GALL and Co. rights, &c. Aberdeen. J. GLASS, tinmith, Edinburgh.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—March 21, and 22nd. Little business of moment was transacted: various petitions were presented, and Lord Malmesbury moved for several returns relating to foreign wool. The 23d, 26th, 27th, and 28th, the business before the House was principally desultory, with short debates on petitions. On the 29th, the Duke of Clarence's annuity bill was passed, and a debate ensued upon a question put by Lord Darnley, relative to the poor-laws in Ireland. On the 30th, the House went into a Committee on the Game Laws bill. April 2nd, and 3d, no important motions were made; but on the 4th, a debate ensued on the Spring-guns abolition bill, which was read a second time, and on the following day the consideration of the bill was resumed, and several clauses debated. The Game Laws bill was debated on the 6th, and several petitions presented against the Corn Laws. On the 9th, the Spring-gun bill was passed. On the 10th and 11th, the House met, but there was no debate of importance; and on the 12th, it adjourned to the 2nd of May.

House of Commons.—On the 21st of March, Mr. Peel announced that a convention had been entered into with Portugal, for the maintenance of the British troops there. Some unimportant business was transacted. On the 22d, a breach of privilege occurred by the insult of a witness on his way to one of the Committee rooms; and Mr. Hume moved for some papers on the mutiny at Barrackpore, upon which the House divided 44 for, and 176 against the motion. On the 23d, upon the bringing up the corn resolutions, the annual duties bill and supply, &c. desultory conversations occurred, and the House divided in going into a Committee on the Spring guns bill, 104, and 42 against it. On the 23rd, upon the House going into a Committee of supply, various sums were voted for different services. The Corn Bill resolutions were also agreed to. On the 27th, the report on the Corn trade acts was brought up; and a resolution to change the amount of duty by Mr. Hume, was negatived. On the 28th, various petitions were presented, but no motion of consequence made. On the 29th, the foreign corn importation bill was brought up, and petitions on various subjects presented. On the 30th, upon the motion for going into a Committee of supply, Mr. Tierney

opposed it, until some satisfactory statement was given of the situation of the Government. Mr. Canning explained; still Mr. Tierney divided the House, when 80 appeared for, and 73 against his amendment. On the 2nd of April, Sir T. Lethbridge opposed the reading the Corn duties bill a second time. After a considerable debate, the motion was lost by 243 against 78. On the 3d, Mr. Hume moved for a select Committee to inquire into the state of the Debtor's prisons of the metropolis. He afterwards withdrew his motion. On the 4th, there were not members to form a House. On the 5th, after some preliminary business, Sir J. Newport moved for a select Committee, to inquire into the Irish Education grants. The motion was lost by a majority of 66 against it. Mr. D. W. Harvey moved for returns of causes in the Chancery court, from 1820 to the present time; the House divided, ayes 66, noes 113. On the 6th, after some preliminary business, Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would move on the 31st of May, for the total repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. On the 9th, Alderman Waithman presented a petition from 13 shareholders of the Cornwall and Devon Mining Company, complaining of the conduct of the directors of that establishment, some of whom were members of that House. The petition, as explained by the worthy Alderman, detailed a series of alleged frauds. Mr. Wilks (member for Sudbury), the party principally inculpated, defended himself with confidence during two hours. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Paulett, who were involved in the same accusation, also defended themselves in speeches of some length. The petition was withdrawn. On the 10th, a petition was presented by 1700 directors and subscribers of the County Fire Office, complaining of a report by the Hon. T. Wallace and others of the Committee of Inquiry. On the 12th, Mr. Wynn moved an adjournment to the 1st of May, after moving for a new writ for Newport, for a member in the room of Mr. Canning; and after some other formal business had been gone through, the House adjourned.

Since our last political chronicle appeared an event has happened no less unexpected than gratifying to the nation. The illness and consequent secession of Lord Liverpool from the Cabinet, has been followed by its dissolution. Seven ministers

have resigned under circumstances which, while they reflect no credit on themselves, have brought about a great national benefit. Lords Eldon, Bathurst, Bexley, Westmoreland, and Melville, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel have resigned their situations. The latter minister, indeed, made no part with the others in their common cause, stating his reasons for resignation to be of a different character. Mr. Peel was the only minister whose resignation was regretted, from his known integrity, skill as a man of business, and rising popularity. The other six held office neither by talent as statesmen, nor popularity; neither by their duty to the monarch, (as the present action shows,) nor by integrity of motive. One of the six (Lord Bexley) has returned again to office, thinking better of his sudden resolution, and, it is to be hoped, reflecting a little on the insult he had offered to his sovereign. This act was a combination for forcing the crown to submit the choice of its Prime Minister to the dictation of a certain party, which commanding, by means contrary to the constitution of these realms, a great weight of interest, sedulously cultivated for a series of years, with a view to unhallowed power, at length hoped that monarch and people, intellect and property, would alike submit to its arbitrary and blind authority. It had openly taken the place of that secret faction, which a great man once said was behind the British throne, "greater than the throne itself;"—and hoped to do that in the face of day which men in preceding years had been contented to labour after in secret. Long years of office had given them the security of success. They deemed themselves certain of their object, and in the hour of secret triumph, and in the intoxication of anticipated victory over monarch and subject, they put forth their long cherished strength—that strength, which, like the boxer's no training, had spared to screw to its highest pitch. They entered the arena, and have been beaten, without the consolations that accompany honourable defeat, or the glory of honest resistance. Let them return to obscurity—those of them whom inborn feebleness of mind should have ever kept out of office; and whom nothing but the powerful interest of their party could keep in it. Let them also retire—they who, disdaining to profit by the advance of knowledge, have gloried in being half a century behind the age; who have added to weight of years no accumulation of experience; whose pride was that of ignorance, not improvement; of meanness and bigotry, not of candour and high feeling; of sordid profit, not of honest

patriotism: whose career to the verge of existence was a path carefully selected, where the lights of the age should cast no reflection—no, not one solitary ray! Of such, now broken down, and as statesmen already forgotten, it were harsh to say more—so abject, so unpitied "in a nation's eyes," it would seem an unmanly triumph—

Whatever cause the vengeance might provoke,

It seems rank cowardice to give the stroke!

Let him retire, who, great in fame as a soldier, should not have injured himself by his showing incapacity as a statesman: he has earned his laurels, and should have kept them unsullied by party prejudices—with him, except in the field, the post of honour would have been "the private station:" the ordnance, the army, but not the Cabinet. He is "fallen from his high estate," and fallen unlamented by the nation.

The conduct of the King, upon this insult being offered to him, was firm and decisive. His Majesty did not desire the conspirators to return to office. He did not sacrifice his own dignity, and the minister he had chosen, and whom he was justified by his high office, and the nation's voice, in choosing freely, to their implied threats. Instead of yielding, he felt as a monarch of these realms should feel on the occasion. He knew he was supported by his millions of subjects in the choice he had made. Indignation, not nervous tremor, was the result—indignation at the ingratitude shown him by his contumacious servants. He felt he had a thousand as good men as they at his beck, who held in addition, what they did not possess, the respect of a free people. He took their threatening in earnest, and showed that he felt his lofty duty, if they knew not theirs. This measure has produced good to the royal personage himself. He is now in complete contact with his people, and through his minister with the intellect of the age. Before this there rose a wall of partition, in his now exiled ministers; they interposed and prevented that close alliance which has been simultaneously effected since. A host of dependants have gone out with ministers; but it would be a task to find in the loss of any one of them matter of regret. The Montroses, Londonderrys, Somersets, Wetherells, Lowthers, Goulburns, Arbuthnots, Becketts, &c. and other underlings, could not have been changed but for the better. No men were more obscure in the nation's eyes. No one misses their motives for resignation of office; but there was some puzzle in discovering that of their masters.—Mr

Peel alone is said to have satisfied the King that his reasons were not theirs, and Mr. Peel alone was regretted by the public; in their service he was an impartial and active servant. The Duke of Clarence has been made Lord High Admiral, a measure which has given great satisfaction. The naval promotions will be now dispensed, not by a Scotch faction, but a British prince, impartially, and unaffected by the hungry solicitude that surrounds a Cabinet minister. The resignation of Lord Melville shows the cohesion of the refractory ministers, and that their motives were either jealousy of Mr. Canning's selection as Premier, in preference to one of themselves; dislike of his superior intellect as a statesman, or envy of the estimation in which he was held both by the King and people. They determined, therefore, to crush him, and the blow fell on themselves. The proof of this, is that they have not been able to give a cause for their conduct, even of the weakest texture.

Nothing decisive in the formation of a new Cabinet has yet been made public. It is most probable that in its formation, the two extremes of party will be excluded as much as possible. Our object here being to record past events, conjecture or rumour would be out of place, a future number will set this at rest. At present, however, it may not be amiss to examine a little into the probable motives of the royal selection of a Premier. Though the crown is free in its choice, the public opinion must have weight with the throne, when it is filled as at present. Mr. Canning was really so superior in talent to the other ministers—the royal discernment could not be deceived: He had rallied around him the advantages of an improved age and of liberal opinion. He had scattered the Holy Alliance to the winds, and restored English feeling to the Government, which Lord Londonderry had laboured to extinguish. He had shown respect for that constitution which his predecessor did not think the best thing we possessed. He did not keep the nation in a ferment by insulting public feeling, and forcing down what were called measures for the promotion of "legitimacy" and despotism—he knew the King and people of England were identified with principles of public liberty, that they could not exist and be deaf to its voice even in the remotest quarters of the globe. He, therefore, gave liberty to the Spanish American States, and left Old Spain to the principles of Lord Londonderry and Eldon, with the fragments of the Holy Alliance which he had shivered to pieces as lachrymatory relics. He gloried in availing himself of the intelligence of the age to forward the interests of his country, and he tri-

umphed meritoriously. Opposed to such an individual, it were gross presumption for the microcosmic statesmen now out of place to challenge the leading post. In these days, imbecility of intellect, intolerance and illiberality, will not command success. Nor is it to be believed, the insulted Majesty of England was ever by these "outs" threatened from a consciousness of adaptation to office, which conferred any claim or right upon them to dictate, but from the law of numerical borough partnership—the "We are Seven" of Lord Falmouth to Mr. Pulteney. The people of England had no share in the consideration. Whatever may be said of political justice by the "outs," they cannot think it an empty sound, nor will they find it so. Men who have gained partisans as they have done, will lose them with adversity; and if they have built hopes on the church, they will find them vain; priests do not stand by fallen fortunes. To conclude—of one thing our readers may be certain, the recent exclusion must end in the public benefit.

The following is an official abstract of the net produce of the Revenue for the quarters and years ending on the 5th of April, 1826 and 7, showing the increase and decrease respectively:—

	Yrs. ended April 5,		Incr.	Decr.
	1826.	1827.		
Customs...	16,361,755	15,864,598	.....	497,157
Excise....	17,802,892	17,390,580	.....	463,312
Stamps....	6,869,346	6,938,074	.....	631,972
Post Office	1,513,000	1,466,000	.....	47,000
Taxes....	4,852,453	4,714,842	.....	137,611
Miscellan.	491,575	558,050	66,455	.....
Total	47,891,021	46,181,124	66,455	1,716,352
Deduct Increase			66,455	
Decrease on the Year				1,709,897

	Qrs. ended April 5,		Incr.	Decr.
	1826.	1827.		
Customs...	3,444,716	3,542,552	97,836	.....
Excise....	3,833,719	3,444,625	.....	409,694
Stamps....	1,566,932	1,547,992	.....	38,940
Post Office	383,000	353,000	.....	30,000
Taxes....	338,888	350,988	12,100	.....
Miscellan.	222,513	121,663	.....	100,850
Total	9,829,768	9,360,820	109,936	579,484
Deduct Increase			109,936	
Decrease on the Quarter ..				469,548

From the above statements it appears that a comparison between the years shows a decrease of 1,709,897l. and the quarters of 469,548l. But, although there is a decrease upon the whole produce of the quarter ended the 5th inst. there is an increase in the two branches of Customs and Taxes over the corresponding quarter of last year of 109,936l. There is an increase

also of 66,455*l.* in favour of the year ended, as compared with the corresponding one of 1826. If, too, the two quarters, ended the 5th of January, 1826 and 1827, be compared, an increase in favour of the lat-

ter will be found of 123,429*l.* On the whole it may be observed, that the decrease is less than might have been expected, from the circumstances in which the country has been placed.

FOREIGN STATES.

The law for destroying the liberty of the press in France has been abandoned by the ministers, and great rejoicings have ensued in consequence. The Jesuits and Ultrars are open in the signs of their disappointment.

The Duke de la Rochefoucault, the great propagator of vaccination in France, died lately. His funeral was attended by some of the leading members of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies, and by a number of persons of distinction. The students of the Chalons School, of which the deceased had been Inspector-General, assembled at the family hotel, and carried the body to the church of the Assumption, where the funeral service was performed. After the service, the students wished to resume their burthen, and carry the body as far as the barrier of Clichy; upon which an officer, who commanded the military escort, interfered, and stated that an order had been received to prohibit the conveyance of the body in any other manner than by the hearse. The young men resisted, and insisted upon taking the coffin on their shoulders. The officer having ordered the men he commanded to resort to force, they used their bayonets, and several of the students were wounded. During the contest, the coffin fell to the ground, and was rolled in the kennel, where it remained for some time. At length it was raised again, and placed upon the car. The procession proceeded on its road. Indignation was mingled with shame in every heart that such an event should add to the grief of the funeral ceremony. The Duke de Choiseul, in the Chamber of Peers, after describing this disgraceful transaction, moved that the Grand Referendary be ordered to inquire into the subject, and report the result of his investigation to the Chamber, which was adopted almost unanimously.

The affairs of Spain remain in the same unsettled state. It is said that Ferdinand's chief object is now to obtain the consent of our Government to withdraw the English troops from Portugal, if the French do the same from Spain. The Apostolicals, it is believed, have not given up all hopes of upsetting the new Portuguese Constitution: as a proof of which they are stated to have distributed 120,000*l.* as bribes among the Chambers at Lisbon. This seems probable enough, as none of

the rebels have been yet brought to punishment at Lisbon. The brave Villa Flor had arrived at Lisbon but was coolly received. In the Cortes, Senor Magalhaes moved that the Chamber should take into consideration an Address to the Princess Regent, requesting her to place the Administration in the hands of persons who had not lost the confidence of the people. This motion was carried by a majority of four—the numbers being 49 and 45: but the immediate urgency of its consideration was not carried at the same time. On this occasion the friends of the Ministry played off a dexterous trick upon the Opposition, previous to the time of voting. A part of the scheme was, the rumour that the Regent had anticipated the motion by dismissing the Ministers. The other part of it was the fabrication of a list of the new Ministry, in which the name of Magalhaes, the Conde de Linhares, and Gerad appeared. The same kind of report was kept in active circulation up to the day of voting upon the motion, and the cry was but too successfully raised against the ambition of what is called the *English Bench*, which is that of the Deputies the most distinguished for their eloquence and Constitutional sentiments.

Accounts from St. Petersburg leave no doubt of the determination of the Russian Cabinet to come to a decisive arrangement with the Porte, relatively to the affairs of Greece. They affirm also, that the Russian Minister of War has sent eventual orders to the General commanding the divisions stationed from Choczyn on the Pruth, to Czarskasy on the Dnieper. It is thought that, to put an end to the tergiversations of the Divan, this mass of troops, which amounts to above 100,000 men, will be concentrated on the Pruth. Such a measure cannot fail to produce a great sensation at Constantinople, and must dispose the Porte to consent to an arrangement with Greece, and to conform to the stipulations agreed upon at Akermann, especially in what relates to Moldavia and Wallachia.

The last remarkable event for which we have room, is the resignation of the office of President of the Columbian Republic by Bolivar, and his retirement into private life. Various motives are assigned for this his resolution.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Letter to the Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, Warden of New College, Oxford. By Lord Holland.

This is a reply to the question, whether "the Roman Catholics would be contented, or promise to be contented, with being placed on the same footing with other dissenters; and if they would not look to the subversion of the Church?" The noble writer first demands what is meant by being "upon the same footing with other dissenters." He explains the law on the subject, and shows that all dissenters, save, perhaps, Jews and Quakers, who, if they are excluded at all, are only so by accident, are entitled by law to sit in parliament. From other offices dissenters are excluded, and they are liable to punishment; but this punishment is annually postponed a twelvemonth by an act of parliament. Thus they practically escape. Lord Holland is of opinion the Catholics would be grateful for this boon; but his Lordship is right in thinking that they would feel as they ought to do, and as the pusillanimity of the dissenters has prevented them from expressing that they feel, for their exposure to the disgraceful Test Act. The whole of this letter is well worthy attentive perusal. It is friendly to the best interests of the community; indeed it could not fail to be otherwise from the pen which indited it, and every point is logically and forcibly put, convincing to all reasonable minds, and, perhaps, as much so to theological ones, as the fears for temporalities on which they thrive, that basis of the greater part of the church opposition to the religious freedom of Catholics and dissenters, will allow it to be.

Moods and Tenses. By One of Us.

It is astonishing what a vast deal of poetic power, rising to a particular level, capable, no doubt, by study and arduous cultivation, of conferring upon writers a well-earned fame, is constantly exhibiting to the world. Poetry of that kind which is to last, is no less the production of study and long and severe application than a picture by a great master. There is no royal road to excellence of any kind. The idea that genius is all-sufficing is an error fatal to many a clever individual. This is repeated in consequence of the perusal of the volume before us. There is much promise in it. The writer is capable of higher flights if he will be contented with writing less, and will not be anxious so much about quantity as quality; if he will condense his thoughts, and, forgetting the manner of other writers, write as if no one had, to his own knowledge, written poetry before him. In poetry mediocrity will not do. A first-rate artist may produce an indifferent picture, but a poet must continue to rise; for the public will not forgive him even human infirmity. We have only room to extract the lines

"On a changed Lover.

"And this is he whose heart long time had fed
Upon a thought of early boyish love,
As though no latter fondness might so move
The trembling chords:—yet never be it said,

Though changed from what he was, that love
is dead—

For there are eyes whose beams (oh! far above
Earth's priceless gems!) outrying the meek
dove

In tenderness, have a new being shed
With radiance all so gentle, that it seems
Like moonlight after lightning. The wild
dreams

Of a tumultuous memory are flown,
And all is quiet now. I heard him own
They were but visions that could vanish,—this
'The sober certainty of waking bliss!'

Prize Essay on the State of Society and Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, particularly in the Northern Counties, at the period of the Rebellion in 1745, &c. By John Anderson, Writer to the Signet, Secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

We regret that our limits are too narrow to take up at length the interesting subject of which this "Prize Essay" treats. We are obliged to confine ourselves here to short notices on works of taste rather than disquisitions, which, while equally, or perhaps more worthy attention, would rob our readers of variety, the characteristic of a miscellany like ours. Mr. Anderson's Prize Essay confers infinite credit on his talents and research. He has placed before the members of that most excellent and useful body, the "Northern Institution," a connected source of information, a history, as it were, of the Highlands. He has shown what the state of society has been; the extent of knowledge among the inhabitants, and indirectly what may be achieved by and for the brave race which inhabits them, to render it still more valuable to the nation. The manners of the Highland chiefs and clans are also brought in so as to afford considerable interest. The Highland Society must be pleased with an essay which cannot fail to have greatly aided its benevolent and honest objects.

Wallenstein: a Dramatic Poem. From the German of Frederick Schiller.

Here is a translation of Schiller's Wallenstein more perfect than that of Mr. Coleridge, which was made from an imperfect MS. copy. The poem itself, as the work of one of the master spirits of his time, is too well known for us to enlarge upon here. We regret, however, that the first part, "The Camp," is wanting. The translator, indeed, says that it defies translation, that the provincialism of the original would appear mean in English, and the "puns and quibbles" are vulgar, while the idiom would bid defiance to every effort of a foreigner. We wish, however, it had been attempted. We think the present translator has talents to overcome a good deal of the difficulty; and, though part might have been left to its fate, we should still have had a more correct idea of the work as a whole. What translation ever can afford a correct idea of the feeling produced on him to whom the language in which a work is written is vernacular!

Country, youth, associations of birth, habit, education, custom, give impressions to the mind from combinations of words, and from words alone, that cannot be produced by any translation on the foreign ear. When we hear scholars say how fine such and such words in Greek and Latin sound, (when we do not even know how the ancients sounded them,) and how much they are superior in effect to any of the words or phrases of their native tongue,—they are either words or phrases on which school and college days have conferred a sentiment of by-gone feeling, or the assertion is mere pedantry. Here and there a pleasant classic sound may please a modern ear, *per se*, without any relation to idea; but what modern can feel as a Greek or Roman felt? He can judge only of the sense. The spirit of the words, the charming associations, which are the essence of poetry, are produced in perfection only on the mind of a native. This translation of "Wallenstein" is a very able one, and is as close a copy of the original as it is possible to make. It is spirited and poetical in a high degree. The task has been no easy one, and the triumph is proportionably gratifying. There are noble passages as nobly given. "Wallenstein" is, nevertheless, adapted only for that class of British readers which can adopt the views of the author and relish them. To such, unacquainted with the original, the present translation is invaluable. The drama of Schiller, aiming at the noblest objects, pure, refined, and elevated, is not suited to the general English taste; because in England, of all countries, the majority is less susceptible of the loftier poetic or dramatic feeling. In Germany "Wallenstein" is regarded as an effort of the highest class. Daring, pathetic, wild, various; magnificent, and gentle at times in the flow of versification, and ever impressing on the reader's mind that the author had designed to rise, with no vulgar flight, towards objects which tragic writers in general have never contemplated. We recommend the work to those of our readers who wish to obtain a knowledge of Schiller, as one of the best modern translations we possess. We wish we had room for a few extracts; but a few would not serve our turn if we had, nor do the translator the justice which he merits.

The History and Antiquities of Exeter Cathedral, &c. &c. By John Britton.

This elegant volume contains another of the series of British Cathedrals, which Mr. Britton's perseverance has thus far advanced toward completion. It is dedicated to the Duke of Bedford, and is fully equal to its predecessors in the beauty of its embellishments, which seem carried as far as art can go. The graver of the Le Keux is exhibited to more than its usual advantage in the general view of the interior of the edifice by Shaw, and the view of the organ-screen looking N. E. Bishop Hrancomb's monument is a fine specimen of what copper will do, and the Chapter House is in most delightful perspective. In no country in the world, we are confident, could such accurate and beautiful engravings be produced. There are the usual accompaniments of plans, sections, and ornaments, so useful to the antiquary and professional man.

In the Preface to his work Mr. Britton brings a charge, which, against a body of individuals in other parts of the kingdom, we are certain could not be made. It is that the Cathedral clergy of Exeter exposed him to difficulties and mortifications in his endeavours to obtain information respecting the edifice of which they are the conservators. Once this body was the foremost in supporting such undertakings in the remotest corners of the country, and we are sorry to learn it is not so now. Mr. Britton says that in other places he has experienced great readiness to aid him in his researches; but it seems that the mysteries of the old monks, or the *hantseur* of the old cardinals, have left a little of their spirit remaining at Exeter even to our day—and we are sorry for it. The fine old Cathedral and its records well deserved delineation and description. Southey, we believe, has somewhere said, that he was in company with thirteen persons at Exeter, eleven of whom had written epic poems. It cannot, therefore, be from a want of literary taste in that city, unless, indeed, the clergy have followed Mr. (we believe) Prebendary Dennis in his wild-goose diatribes, and given up all studies to his school of divinity. Joking apart, we were sorry to find neglect where attention was a duty; but we fear deans and chapters are irreclaimable, both at Exeter and elsewhere, and we must not tax the clergy generally with their exclusive feelings.

This work begins with a history of the Western Sees.—The union of the Cornish see, or that of St. German's, with the Crediton, or Devonshire, at Exeter, in 1050; the accounts which have reached us of the see and bishops to the Reformation, and from thence to our own time, interspersed with anecdotes of the times. Among the prelates figures Dr. Gauden, of Eikon Basilike memory, who complains to Clarendon of the poverty of his diocese, as it affects himself, and pleads his services, in this forgery as respected Charles. The Cathedral of Exeter was begun by Bishop Warewast, about 1112. Many of the details of subsequent additions and repairs are very curious. A general description of the Cathedral follows, applicable to the engraved plates and sections which illustrate the whole. Considering the difficulties which Mr. Britton had to contend with, and particularly the narrow spirit and neglect towards his honourable exertions shown by the conservators of this edifice, we think he has acquitted himself of his task with infinite credit. He must himself view the completion of another of his Cathedral volumes with gratifying feelings.

Medical Botany; or Illustrations and Descriptions of the Medicinal Plants of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias, &c. &c. By John Stephenson, M.D. and James Morse Churchill, F.L.S.

Of this work (which we have not hitherto noticed) several monthly numbers have now appeared, and the inspection of them gives us fair cause to say, that the undertaking is not by any means one of those the merits of which taper into insignificance as they proceed. The utility of the medical portion of botanic science is of itself apparent. Clear in arrangement, and compen-

dious in form, the present series of expositions has a strong claim to the attention of the medical student; whilst the facts, historical, anecdotal, and experimental, which are occasionally presented, give somewhat of the lighter character of amusement to the whole, and bring it within the scope and taste of the general reader. There is likewise included a popular as well as scientific account of poisonous plants, especially such as are natives among us. This alone would be invaluable, if duly conned over by some of our indiscriminating kitchen-operators: we should then hear no more of mortiferous culinary mistakes!

The execution of the accompanying plates is in a style alike creditable to the engraver and the publisher.

The French Cook. By Louis Eustache Ude, *ci-devant* Cook to Louis XVI. and the Earl of Sefton, and Steward to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. 8th edition, greatly enlarged. Post 8vo. 12s.

The cookery of different nations is hardly more dissimilar than the cookery required by different ranks in one single kingdom, namely, Great Britain. For the benefit of the humble classes, Mrs. Rundell has communicated the stores of her experience; Dr. Kitchiner has laboured to edify the more ambitious gourmands among the wealthy portion of the trading community; Meg Dods has been eloquent in her instructions for the proper feeding of Scotch nabobs; whilst Monsieur Louis Eustache Ude, "towering in his pride of place" (that of *chef de cuisine* to Louis XVI. and subsequently to the Duke of York) has issued his oracles for the high banquets of the aristocracy. His work, which appears to be admirably arranged, consists of about fourteen hundred receipts, every one of which has its own peculiar value, and is attainable through no other source. Indeed "The French Cook" may be said to be, beyond dispute, the best treatise on the subject at present in existence. The instructions in it may be more safely followed than those of the author's amateur contemporaries, as it is manifest that an experienced practitioner must understand his business and be better fitted to teach it than any theoretical lady or gentleman. M. Ude's book is, therefore, a perfect treasure to persons of both sexes entering upon the culinary profession, and ambitious of distinction in it; for one may venture to say that with an ordinary portion of good sense, and a careful study of Ude's precepts, any industrious individual may become a very scientific cook, and may command a salary sufficiently high to enable him or her to lay by a handsome provision for advanced life: to say nothing of the advantage derived by the tasteful and eating public, from the diffusion of sound principles in the art of cookery. Ude himself is now a man of good fortune, entirely acquired by his unrivalled skill, all the secrets of which he has revealed in the present work; and although it is well known that great offers have been made by the Royal Family of France to induce Ude to return to his native country, and take the command of the

cuisine royale at the Tuileries, he has declined them all, being determined to spend the remainder of his days in the country where he has acquired his independence, where he may hear his fame promulgated by titled and grateful gourmands, and where he may watch over the dissemination of his own unrivalled doctrines in the education of young professors! The "Advice to Cooks" is alone worth the whole of the purchase-money of the volume, and ought to be read by every cook in the kingdom. Among these instructions, Ude is very precise on the subject of seasoning, which, he says, "is in cookery, what chords are in music; sauces are the soul of the art," &c. Now, the English use a great deal of Cayenne, though the French do not; and it is unquestionably more difficult to disseminate the flavour of that pepper (the particles of which are so apt to adhere together) through sauces and soups than that of salt or any other condiment. Our readers will see from the words we have quoted, how necessary it is that the amalgamation of flavours in all good dishes should be perfect; and this it is quite impossible to do in the case of curries and mulligatawnys without the crystallized cayenne prepared by Waugh of Regent-street, by which the pepper is not only improved in flavour, but rendered as easily soluble as salt.

We know not whether it was at the table of the Earl of Sefton, or at that of the United Service Club, that Lord Byron first became acquainted with Ude, we mean with the exquisite results of his science; but one thing is quite clear, namely, that the noble poet long and fondly cherished a remembrance of the dainties and mysterious relishes of our French artist. In speaking, in "Don Juan," of high living and the delights of *recherche* dishes, Lord Byron introduces Ude's name in nearly every stanza. This kind of gratitude is honourable alike to the peer and to the cook. The following passages are selected at random:

"Great things are now to be achieved at table,
With learned Ude for captain; knives
and forks

For weapons; but what Muse since Homer's
able

(His feasts are not the worst part of his
works)

To draw up in array a single day-bill

Of one of Ude's high dinners? . . .

"There was a goodly 'soupe à la bonne femme,'
Though God knows whence it came from;
there was too

A turbot for relief of those who cram,
Relieved with 'dindon à la Périgieux';

There also was—the sinner that I am!

(How shall I get this gourmand stanza
through?)

'Soupe à la Beauveau,' whose relief was dory,
Allow'd sometimes by Ude for greater glory.

Fowls 'à la Condé,' slices eke of salmon,
With 'sauces Genevoises.'

"Then there was God knows what 'à l'Alle-
mande,'

'A l'Espagnole,' 'timballe,' and 'Salpi-
gon'—

With things I can't withstand or understand,
 Though swallow'd with much zest upon
 the whole ;
 And 'entremets' to piddle with at hand,
 Gently to lull down the subsiding soul ;
 While great Lucullus (robe triumphal)
 muffles—
 (There's fame) young partridge filets deck'd
 with truffles.

What are the filets on the victor's brow
 (To those design'd by Ude? . . .)
 Alas ! I must leave undescribed the gibber,
 Ude's salmi, his consommé, his purée,
 All which I ate to make my rhymes run
 free."

This imperishable eulogy from the pen of Lord Byron is no doubt very precious to Ude, though we wonder that he has not "returned the compliment," by giving his lordship's name to some of the culinary inventions in the present work. For example, "Risoles à la Byron," would sound as well as "Chickens à la Cardinale," or "Fat Pallets à la Bourbon." A copy of Ude's Cookery, with here and there a few MS. notes, most probably in his lordship's own hand, was we hear, found among the books of the noble poet after his death at Missolonghi, and brought to England, and presented to Ude by the Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope !

In conclusion, we strenuously recommend this volume to every family in the kingdom, by which good and stylish dinners are given, and by which the supremacy of French cookery is acknowledged. With Ude's book in the house, the dishes may be prepared *secundum artem*, and there can be no excuse for the production of any thing not *piquant, distingué, superbe*. And as no dinner is complete without a good dessert, Jarvin's Italian Confectioner (of which we gave a short notice in our last) should be made the invariable companion of Ude's French Cook !

The Art of working in Pasteboard. 12mo.

Our readers may recollect that a little work was published some time ago, under the title of "Papyro-plastica, or the Art of working in Paper," which had a prodigious success, and furnished not only amusement, but some valuable instruction in the first principles of mathematics, without the pedantry of problems or the scrawling of diagrams. The present work is intended as a supplement of the former, and though consisting only of about a hundred pages, contains the essence of two volumes of five times the number. "The Art of working in Pasteboard" commences with directions for cutting and forming the various figures ; then follow rules for making baskets, cabinets, trays, work-boxes, ink-stands, sewing-cushions, candlesticks, chimney-ornaments, models of temples, &c. which may be decorated with gilding and paintings, or embellished with drawings, highly varnished. There are several engravings illustrative of the forms of the objects described, and diagrams to facilitate their drawing. We ought not to omit to mention, that while the "Art of working in Pasteboard" is admirably calculated for the amusement

of the young and fair portion of the higher ranks in this country, it will be found extremely useful and profitable to those young persons who may be disposed to carry the art it teaches to the perfection to which it may be brought.

Death's Doings. Second edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

After the frequent exposition of the merits of this ingenious work that has been made by the critical cohort, both in the way of comment and extract, there remains with us (who have likewise borne testimony in its favour) no occasion for more than a brief recurrence to it, in order, principally, to notice the improvement, in substance as well as in show, which has been given to the new edition. Among the added poetic contributions we are pleased at observing those of two fair adherents of the muse, Mrs. Hemans and Miss Landon, who have thrown their mantle of grace over the spectral form of the King of Terrors. "Death and the Warrior," by the former lady, is sketched with a fine feeling ; and "The Warrior," from the pen of the latter, has considerable pathos, though rather unequally sustained in its parts. From the author of "Dartmoor" we are presented with two pieces, "The Gamester," portrayed with force and fervor ; and "Childe the Hunter," a romantic ballad-tale. "Death, a dramatic scene," exhibits some touches of eloquence. Of the two "Sonnets to Death," by Mr. Richardson, we prefer the second, for the sake especially of its concluding thought. "The rival Deaths, a battle scene," is ingenious ; but it must be confessed to have more of ingenuity than intelligibility. We think the writer would have told his story more felicitously in prose. "The Volunteer," in despite of a little obscurity (which may well be excused when we remember it is through a Hood that he appears,) is pointedly droll and entertaining. Of the prose additions, "Death's Sermon" is somewhat poor and level, though excellent in the moral ; and the "Waltonian Reminiscences" are in a vein so pleasant, that we shall not find fault with it for being a little shallow. We must not omit to notice that several new plates, and some ingenious tail-pieces, confer a fresh adornment on the book, which altogether may fitly receive the appellation of an open sepulchre of good things !

The habit of contemplating Death has been often recommended from the pulpit, and enjoined in the writings of moralists, as a means of counteracting that morbid apprehension of his approach, which is an impediment to the business of life as well as an implied reproach on the dispensation that prescribes to us the necessity of the change. The graver portion of the present work may, we think, minister to that salutary habit with some effect. It displays to our consideration the "*plurima mortis imago*" in a way calculated to affect our hearts, but not to appal them. It tends to subdue what is stubborn in our nature, by opening before us that lesson of humility which the words of Juvenal have so well embodied :—

Mors sola fatetur
 Quantula sint hominum corpuscula !

In short, the "gravities" of "Death's D Ings" may be admitted to constitute an excellent species of sermon, and emphatically so, by reason of their remoteness from the dry and the tedious. In consideration of this useful purpose, we doubt not that Dr. Johnson himself would have applauded the work on the whole, however little indulgence he might have shown in particular to the instances of lighter treatment of the *omnipertinent* subject. Yet even here we are not without an apologetic word; for why should we not be permitted sometimes to laugh a little at Death, who so often mocks us and makes us his sport?

Chronological Records of the British Royal and Commercial Navy; from the earliest period A.D. 827 to the present time (1827). Founded on Official Documents, &c. &c. By Cesar Moreau, French Vice Consul in London, Member of the Royal Institution, &c.

These very extensive, laborious and accurate estimates of the early formation, growth, and power of the British navy, are, it appears, the production of the same able and indefatigable compiler, who no long time since presented the public with that useful and well-known view of the various departments of British trade for upwards of the last century and a quarter. We might mention, too, that very intricate and extended compilation, comprehending more than the two last centuries, of the affairs commercial and financial connected with the East India Company, in the abstracts of all which he has evinced no common share of talent and penetration. Uniting diligence and perseverance to lucid method and arrangement, he exhibits that intellectual process best adapted to this sort of Herculean task; making as clear to the mind as to the eye those results, which few writers can so well arrive at or systematically arrange. It is applying to the ample but unwieldy records of our naval and commercial history, much of the same principle of estimating their most important bearings and results, as we see applied by an hon. member (for Montrose) to the apparent intricacy and confusion of revenue estimates and accounts, reducing the whole to the single standard of actual fact and meaning. Accordingly we are not at all surprised to perceive that M. Moreau's labours have been justly appreciated by all those interested in similar inquiries at the present period; while they must be considered still more valuable in a statistical and commercial point of view to writers who shall follow him. Consisting, as the present does, of the third work of a similar kind, M. Moreau has now fully entitled himself, we think, to rank with some of those great historical benefactors, whose persevering energy and research have rescued from dusty oblivion the valuable results of whole epochs of history; thus facilitating our acquisition of knowledge that could be attained only by exploring masses of documents, without the benefit of pursuing the same process which has brought such results so clearly under view. Not the least interesting accounts that have been thus extracted from many rare tracts, original authentic MSS. and voluminous parliamentary

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records (all of them elucidated by tables) relate to the navy of King Alfred and a still prior period; following its rise, growth, and decline, in a manner little dwelt upon by any of our English historians. Indeed the numerous estimates themselves now before us bear ample witness to the author's indefatigable assiduity, talent, and accuracy of detail.

Observations on Paper Money, Banking, and overtrading, &c. By Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. M.P. 8vo. pp. 177.

A Letter to W. W. Whitmore, Esq. M.P. on the Corn Laws, suggesting some preliminary inquiries into the fundamental truths and facts of the case. By the Rev. C. R. Cameron, M.A. pp. 15.

The first of these works merits a close perusal by political economists and all persons who feel interested in the state of the currency. The patriotism and judgment of the writer are well known, and the clear way in which he explains his ideas upon this subject, and impresses them upon his reader's mind, shows that he must have reflected deeply upon the nature of his work, which is well worthy of perusal.

The letter to Mr. Whitmore, involving only a series of useful questions, it is needless for us to go into. Its perusal will best acquaint the reader with that to which the Rev. author demands—a reply.

Thoughts on Medical Education, and a Plan of Improvement addressed to the Council of the University of London. pp. 51.

This pamphlet contains some sensible hints on medical education, but, being addressed more immediately to a particular body of persons, we have a plea for not going farther into its merits, as our room is scanty.

Sonnets and other Poems. By D. L. Richardson, in the diamond edition of Jones and Co. 48mo.

We have already noticed Mr. Richardson's poems, and recall the reader's attention to them here, because we find them placed in one of the neatest typographical collections which the press has of late produced. Their literary merit, at least our opinion of them, will be found in a preceding volume.

The Wolfe of Badenoch; a Historical Romance of the Fourteenth Century. By the author of "Lochandhu."

This is a work displaying evidence of very considerable power and ability, though not of very equal and consistent merit. In point of historical probability, in the study of character and of costume, and in full and bustling incidents, united to an infinite deal of variety in the circumstances and descriptions, and of the whole plot, it is altogether well calculated to keep alive the reader's attention, and impress him with the illusions it creates. Considered, indeed, on a sort of secondary scale of excellence, the production before us may be said to approach as

nearly as any we have read to the *Waverley* novels, though without exceeding, perhaps, the due bounds belonging to fair emulation in point of original composition.

If we have none of those bolder and loftier creations conjured up by the wand of the northern enchanter, there is still sufficient power and skill in numerous scenes and passages to remind us of the hand of a master. The characters, like the incidents, thicken upon us as we proceed; while the somewhat antiquated style, and the descriptions of costume, and scenery, are admirably in keeping with the period described; so as altogether to present us with a distinct and glowing picture of those early Scottish times. A few of the best scenes are very striking—wrought up with a spirit and pathos that appeal to some of the deepest feelings and passions of our nature, with a success not often surpassed in works of a similar kind.

Ahab; a Poem, in four Cantos. By S. R. Jackson, author of "*Lament of Napoleon*," "*Fall of the Crescent*," "*Affection's Victim*," &c.

Although not often soaring, perhaps, above the scale of mediocrity, the poem before us exhibits occasional spirited and superior passages which serve, in some measure, to redeem it from that crying sin of prosaic poetry—unrelieved monotony of rhyme. This, we are sure, becomes more intolerably wearisome to the ear in sacred effusions, when uninspired by the spirit of bold and decided genius, which is indeed eminently requisite to throw splendour and attraction round the familiar themes of sacred writ. If Mr. J.'s Muse can boast but little of that rarer character, with the strength of pinion peculiar to a few of our more gifted poets, she still presents us with a few green spots in the melancholy waste of song, calculated to refresh the eye of the weary poetical traveller, and holding out a promise of something better to come. The descriptive portions are among the best which the work contains; and we may venture to give the following brief specimen, as a fair sample of the poetical pretensions of the whole:—

"Around the tent, dark mists have gathered fast,
And shadowy forms before the dreamer past;
And hollow voices rang upon his ear,
And shrieks, and shouts of wrath, and groans of fear.
There Syria's legions o'er his own prevail,
And there the charioteers of Judah fail,
Weltering in gore the death-struck archer lies,
And deep in blood his hoof the charger dyes.
The vision changed: before his view appear'd
A mighty pile by shadowy hands uprear'd."

The account of the ensuing engagement, and the fall of Ahab, are also rather spirited and strong sketches—too ill sustained by other portions of the poem, which betray marks of inexperience and haste, much detracting from the effect of the whole poem. Nevertheless it displays, we think, a sufficient degree of energy and

talents to justify us in impressing upon the author, that it is only by repeated efforts and revision, combined with intense study of the most chaste and distinguished models, that he can ever hope to attain that correct taste and excellence requisite to produce a fine and uniform poetical picture;—that mingled expression of grace and power now looked for in every poetical aspirant of the present day.

A brief Statement of the Causes which have led to the Abandonment of the celebrated System of Penitentiary Discipline, in some of the United States of America. In a Letter to the Hon. Stephen Allen, of New York. By William Roscoe, Esq.

As the advocate of that more enlightened and humane system of prison discipline some time established in the chief cities of the United States, the author's object in this brief statement is to show, as we think he has clearly done, the mistaken policy which has led to its sudden abandonment. This he effects rather by proofs than arguments; by extracting from the various reports of the commissioners and inspectors, direct admissions of the utility, and success of the new Penitentiary system for some time after its introduction; as long as they found accommodation for prisoners, according to the original plan. He next directs the public attention to the complaints contained in their "*Reports*" of "*want of room*," owing to the amazing influx of population into the cities of the United States; the consequent crowded state of the Penitentiaries, which, "*owing to the number of prisoners, necessarily crowded together by day and by night, become schools of corruption*." To these," observes the author, "*I shall only add another authority, to which I trust you, Mr. Allen, will not object. You and your colleagues have admitted in your report to the Legislature of New York, that, as long as it is necessary to confine several prisoners in the same room, the state prison at New York can be no other than a college of vice and criminality.*"

From these and similar facts, the author takes occasion to reflect severely on the cruelty and impolicy of charging the new Penitentiary system with those faults and imperfections, which can only justly be ascribed to the Legislature and to the Commissioners of Boards of Inquiry, whose duty it was to have remedied those extraneous circumstances out of which they sprang, by enlarging the accommodations necessary to the increase of population; and not by again having recourse to an exploded and barbarous system of penal law. The author's views appear to be farther borne out by the support of many enlightened individuals, whose opinions he cites; in particular those of the distinguished General La Fayette, who, during his late residence in America, united his strenuous efforts with those of the author, as is shown by extracts from their correspondence, to oppose the contemplated alterations in the new Penitentiary system.

Falkland. 1 vol. 12mo.

Though not without some defects, in regard both to the subject and its execution, this is a

production full of genius and power. The style of writing, the thoughts, the philosophical reflections, and we might add, we think, the axioms—are of first-rate excellence, supplying us in a single volume, and out of the simplest materials, with all the interest and attractions usually supposed to attach only to more extensive and elaborate works. It is not mere fine writing, though it displays some of its first requisites—eloquence, vividness of description, depth of observation and character, united to intimate acquaintance with the motives and workings of the human mind. Its merit is altogether of a higher order than we have lately seen; wholly of a genuine and original stamp—betraying no traces of imitation of, or resemblance to any class of fiction we could name. In its fervid and eloquent spirit, however, we are occasionally reminded of the writings of Rousseau, from the charge too of whose dangerous tendency the author would hardly, we think, be allowed to escape, had he not, at the same time, so powerfully portrayed the fatal consequences resulting from the errors of misguided love. Doubtless in the hands of a less able and gifted writer, the subject of wedded female frailty would have been hazardous in the extreme; but it is the triumph of genius combined with judgment, to extract a “spirit of good out of things evil,” and so to display the seductions of the heart, as to operate like a fearful lesson and a warning—as an antidote to the poison; not as a temptation and a charm. “Never once in the picture of guilt,” observes the author, “have I attempted to varnish its misery, or to gloss over its shame. If my story has been founded on the errors of the heart, it is because the most useful of morals may be gathered from the consequences they bring.” If this, indeed, were insufficient to exonerate the author from the suspicions of having thrown any gloss or embellishment over his subject, it is still more forcibly remarked, and the sort of pledge thus given is for the most part observed, we think, throughout the course of the work; “In the character of Falkland I have wished to show that all virtue is weak, and that all wisdom is unavailing, where there is no pervading and fixed principle to become at once our criterion for every new variation of conduct, and our pledge for pursuing, if we have once resolved to adopt it. Nor is it only in the general plot, but in the scattered reflections it embraces, that I have attempted to realize what ought to be the great object of all human compositions.”—*Preface*, p. vii.

It is in these scattered reflections that the author displays rare superiority of thought and reasoning, conveyed in a strong philosophical but somewhat sarcastic spirit. There is a vigour and enthusiasm likewise in his descriptions and details, that carry the reader along with them, and fail not to excite an intense but fearful kind of interest up to the last fatal close. The story in parts, indeed, is invested with a dreary and mysterious power; with masterly shadowings of supernatural terror, strikingly calculated to give stronger relief and more vivid impressions to its unhappy character. Here it is sketched, however, with a rapid yet vigorous hand; well contrasted with the lighter details of incident and character, in particular that of Lady Emily

Mandeville, and one or two others no less correctly drawn, from the sphere of fashionable life.

Want of space, we regret, will not permit us to illustrate any of our remarks, as we had intended, by a few brief extracts; but we must console ourselves with the idea that these are for the most part inadequate to give a just idea, and always tantalizing as regards a novel.

Richmond; or Scenes in the Life of a Bow-street Officer. 3 vols.

At no one period of our literature has the English novel ever attained a character and reputation, at once so varied and attractive, so well calculated to improve as well as to gratify the utmost diversity of tastes and feelings, as at the present. In contrast, indeed, with its former reign of mawkish sentiment, and worse than mawkish insipidity, it has become a medium of intellectual excitement, of public gratification and instruction, and identified itself with the strongest and loftiest, as with the simplest principles of human nature. It has presented us with a rich and beautiful series of pictures of human society and manners, of every age and condition, from the grandest historic pieces down to the most faithful and pleasing portraits, miniatures and gems. By its magic aid we have sought the loftiest walks of literature, of history, and of art; revisited the greenest spots in the waste of years, and embalmed the choicest of heroic and tragic recollections fast vanishing amid the mists of time. Were it not, indeed, inexhaustible, one would fear that fiction must be well nigh worn out, having ransacked history, the most imaginative and the most familiar scenes; but that it is at length, too, piercing into the arcana of political, professional, and fashionable life,—an amusing and faithful mirror of incidents and topics, as well as of manners and opinions of the great. This more enlarged range of subjects, accompanied by more enlarged and liberal ideas, a stronger moral power, juster reflections, and by the still higher requisites of genius, education, and rank of the writers, have altogether conferred on this class of compositions a well-deserved and almost unequalled share of popularity.

An additional instance of this general superiority of talent, of this marvellous love of variety, as connected with a striking familiarity with the realities and casualties of life, is now before us; a work wholly differing from the common standard, and usual tone and character of modern productions, numerous and varied as they are. If at all, it, for the most, reminds us of a former happy era of English fiction, of those “white days” of novel-writers, whom, to use a painter’s phrase, we may term the naturalists of their art. We need scarcely recall the names of Fielding, of Richardson, and Smollet, on some of whose models, in its frame-work at least, the plan of the present work has evidently been formed. We say the frame-work; for, doubtless, this of itself is a sufficiently bold and adventurous step; to have gone farther, to have shown himself in close imitation, or competition with such predecessors must have entailed upon the author a complete failure. Such approaches, however, he

has prudently avoided, and adventured only on their system, with a spirit and power entirely his own. Depicting only the most striking and characteristic among every-day incidents in the lives of certain classes and professions, apt to come into very frequent but no very welcome collision with each other, he contrives, out of such illegal and excommunicated articles, as it were—the novelist's *papal Index expurgatorius*—to extract much "food for thought," for laughter, tears, or for dissipating *enemi* itself. Sometimes the author draws, with singular felicity and fidelity, from the life; we meet with every-day sort of characters and descriptions, which excite little attention in their ordinary dress, placed in an irresistibly humorous or grotesque point of view. The spirit he infuses into them; the bold but useful examples he holds forth; and the unshrinking firmness and skill with which he applies his moral dissecting-knife to the scenes of delinquency he depicts—performing on them much the same office as that to which judges consign their victims when no more—are almost inimitable in their way. That such delineations of delinquent life and nature will not be greatly relished by readers of more fastidious tastes, much less by the old class of sentimental and falsely delicate, we can well conceive; nor will the author be thought entitled to much quarter; to say nothing of favour in the eyes of that more saintly class of personages who are apt to feel shocked at the presence of uncastigated and un-family editions, whether of the Scriptures or of *Shakespeare*; nor having undergone the regular ordeal of the Bowdler process—substituting blanks for innocent names.

The Road Guide, or Traveller's Companion. No I. From real personal Surveys.

This is a very useful practical work, well adapted to its profession of being a minute guide from city to city and town to town. The maps are neatly engraved, small in size, yet containing every point which can come under the traveller's immediate notice. We can venture to recommend it to our readers as a work of utility; and easily portable.

Outline of a new System of Logic, with a Critical Examination of Dr. Whately's "Elements of Logic."

This work is well worth attentive perusal. It is precisely the character of subject which Mr. Bentham might be expected to handle to advantage, from the bias of his relative studies inclining to close reasoning and the stripping things examined and scrutinized of their extraneous matter, and bringing them naked to the test. However apart from practicability many of the elder Bentham's systems may be as society is now constituted, no one will be bold enough to assert that an approximation to them in most points would not be advantageous. A work like the present we cannot examine here for want of space; but Mr. G. Bentham deserves well of his readers. Science has been so disguised by the schoolmen that it is most important it should be cleared, and the time consumed in disentangling involved elements applied to main objects. The

MSS. of Mr. Bentham, to which his nephew refers, must, in the present department of learning, be extremely valuable, from their peculiar adaptation to the subject treated of.

The System: a Tale of the West Indies. By Charlotte Elizabeth, Author of "Consistency," "Perseverance," "Oasis," "Allan," "M'Leod," &c.

Nothing can more strikingly convince us of the very general interest and popularity attaching to the cause of colonial slavery abolition in this country, than the appearance of works like the present, though not boasting any first-rate claims to literary distinction. When fiction itself begins to be enlisted under the banners of justice and of truth, it is a strong symptom that they are already amply provided with other and more powerful advocates. In these popular proofs of the triumph of reason and humanity, which must eventually crown the cause of emancipation with success, we cordially rejoice; the scenes they describe, founded as they are on fact, cannot fail to redouble the efforts of the friends of justice, sound policy, and their country.

A Simple and Familiar Introduction to European Geography, for the Study of Children.

This little work, published by Darton and Harvey, is uncommonly well adapted to the end it has in view. It is concise and clear—objects of importance in a work of this character; and seems to have been compiled by one well acquainted with practical education, a most desirable thing in those who compile elementary treatises for youth. Though we do not, in general, notice publications of this class, the superior adaptation of the present to its end, has induced us to depart from our usual custom.

Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland. By the Author of "Recollections of an Eventful Life," &c.

This is a pleasing little work, and seems fully to justify the degree of approbation bestowed upon the author's previous effort, in his account of "An Eventful Life." To those who may have remarked the comparative superiority, in point of education and general intelligence, enjoyed by the Scottish peasantry, the "Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life" will, perhaps, not appear quite so extraordinary, as if purporting to come from one of the same class elsewhere. Yet there is a certain acuteness of observation, a warmth of feeling, and a correctness of judgment, rather above what we should expect even from a Scotch soldier; if, indeed, as the dialect seems to announce, he traces his genealogy to the other side of the Tweed. In regard to the author's style, it hardly stands in need, we think, of the modest apology put forth in the Preface, where he declares that he is aware there may be much to censure in point of grammatical correctness, for which he can only plead the coat he wears. "Peculiar circumstances," he adds, "deprived me of the assistance of a single individual in its correction; for the errors, therefore, which have

escaped my notice, I must entreat the indulgence of the public."—*Preface*, p. 1.

The work is interspersed with various little anecdotes and stories of a romantic cast, but apparently coloured from real life, in addition to the narrative of the author's own adventures and remarks upon military men and measures. Among these last, he very naturally, as well as prettily too, we think, stigmatizes the system of corporal punishment, the excessive and arbitrary infliction of which is well exemplified."

There are, also, some excellent observations, in their way, upon the state of Ireland, which are somewhat striking and characteristic, and come with double force from one in the author's situation, bespeaking, doubtless, the sentiments of a large body of the people.

The Modern Jesuits: Translated from the French of l'Abbé Martial Marcet de la Roche Arnauld. By Emile Lepage, Professor of the French Language, Fulham.

In these curious biographical details of the proceedings of the disciples of Loyola, the author betrays dreadful alarm lest they should some day suddenly revolutionize half the countries in the world;—an alarm, we must admit, about as well founded as that of seeing the triumph of modern witchcraft and popery in London, so seriously entertained by many old women and children in this country.

The Works of Christopher Marlowe. Now first collected. 3 vols. post 8vo.

We have too long delayed to notice this most valuable addition to our old literature, which Mr. Pickering, with a spirit highly honourable to him as a publisher, has not only collected from various sources, but has caused to be edited in a manner worthy of the subject. It is astonishing that the works of the great predecessor of Shakspeare, the author of "Edward the Second," (one of the noblest dramas in our language,) should till now have existed only in scattered and scarce fragments.

A very judicious account of Marlowe's life is prefixed to this edition; little, however, besides his fame as a poet, is known of him, though there are one or two traditions in existence about him, which are so absurd as to refute themselves. These have, nevertheless, found believers, especially among religious fanatics, whose credulity is wilful and determined, if the calumny of any individual opposed to their doctrines be the subject in question. We were glad to see that the biography before us vindicates Marlowe from these malicious charges.

The present edition does not only include the plays of this admirable writer, but his miscellaneous poems and translations, the greater part of which are worthy of his Muse. Of his dramas, "Edward the Second" and "Faustus" are the best. "Tamburlaine" is considered by the Editor to be apocryphal; but it cannot be denied

that it contains some splendid poetry. Nothing, for example, can be finer than the following rhapsody, spoken by Tamburlaine after the supposed death of his Queen:—

"Now walk the angels on the walls of heaven,
As sentinels to warn th' immortal souls
To entertain divine Zenocrate.
Apollo, Cynthia, and the ceaseless lamps
That gently look'd upon this loathsome earth
Shine downward now no more, but deck the
 heavens
To entertain divine Zenocrate.
The crystal spring, whose taste illuminates
Refined eyes with an eternal sight,
Like tried silver, runs through Paradise,
To entertain divine Zenocrate.
Then let some holy trance convey my thoughts
Up to the palace of th' empyreal heaven,
That this my life may be as short to me
As are the days of sweet Zenocrate."

No genuine lover of our glorious old English poetry should be without this excellent edition of one of its most illustrious writers. Whoever understands and admires Shakspeare, will, in Marlowe, find fresh food for intellectual enjoyment of the highest kind.

The Liberation of Joseph; and other Poems. By Miss Hamilton, Author of "Sonnets," "Recollections of Scotland," "Translation of the Art of War," &c.

If the excellent moral tendency and good feeling so perceptible in these poems, were quite equalled by their poetical merit; had they preserved a somewhat larger portion of that touching simplicity and power abounding in the scriptural subject on which they are mainly founded, they could not have failed to produce that impression so desirable in every work of so correct and unexceptionable a kind. It is, however, we fear, yet more edifying than inspiring; its language seldom rises into lofty poetry—boasting little of that elevated spirit united to those splendid embellishments which, we must repeat, can alone confer strong attractions upon the more familiar narratives of scriptural history. There, nevertheless, occur a few passages calculated to rouse a feeling of interest even in the "Liberation of Joseph;" the sole interest, indeed, to which this sacred drama makes any pretence. The hymns, and other miscellaneous pieces with which the volume is interspersed, are much on the same scale of excellence as the drama, not excepting the "Beauties of Vegetation," which sometimes threaten, however, to extend their quiet and composing process to the mind of the reader. For the sake of the many excellent moral precepts, and the warm and kindly feelings it contains, we could heartily have rejoiced to trace a still richer vein of poetical expression, in a work in every respect so extremely creditable to the author's mind and heart, breathing, as it does, only a spirit of purity, gentleness, charity, and peace.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

OF all the holidays which we owe to "the fair humanities of old religion," Easter is the most favourable to theatrical pleasure. It comes at that happy season when the world-wearied feel a transient renewal of youth; and yet when the beauty of out-door nature kindly fades soon enough to leave the enjoyments of the stage without a rival. It comes, too, after the parenthesis in dramatic life, called "Passion Week," in which orthodox old ladies renew their relish for whist, and even critics learn to long for the opening of the theatres, so greatly does the abstinence enhance the festival. Custom has wisely adapted the entertainments to the period; to "beguile the time," they must look "like the time," gorgeous, interesting, and breathing of childhood and romance. They must not be mere pieces of arbitrary splendour and grotesque activity—things of canvass and muscle, like the Christmas pantomimes, but should embody some ancient tale, and speak in the silent eloquence of painting and action to the fancy of the young and to the memory of the old. A legend of fairies or of genii, skilfully and liberally made out to the eye, realises some of the best purposes of playing—holding the mirror, not indeed to nature, but to the poetry of youth, and awaking the recollection of those golden hours, when we first broke into the world of romance, then glistening in the freshness of the morning, and caught a glimpse of its aerial heights, where earth seemed to mingle with the heavens. But enough of this holiday style!

At Drury-lane, this year, the Easter piece is not exactly taken from such enchanted lore; but it is from a chapter of a work which is the favourite of all but children, who can hardly appreciate its varied delineations of character, or its rapid glances at "many-coloured life." The part of Gil Blas selected is, however, one of the most popular—the adventure of the boy with the robbers—and is here made intelligible to the meanest capacity. The same incident formed the ground-work of a portion of an extended drama, or rather tri-logy, at the Lyceum, four summers ago; when an attempt was made to exhibit the popular hero in three several stages of his eventful career, of which the first part still survives. For literary construction, Mr. Arnold's piece is superior to Mr. Price's; but it wants the important accompaniments of scenery and machinery,

which have been liberally supplied at the greater house. Both have the incalculable advantage of Miss Kelly—whose radiant smiles and irresistible tears follow in as quick and natural succession, as the sunshine and showers in the prime of April,—for the hero. Who could exhibit, like her, the mingled simplicity and shrewdness; the change from boyish vanity to mortification at quick disappointment; the bravado, the cowardice, and the real presence of mind, sharpened by peril, which belong to the character, and which realise the situations into which he is thrown? We know not whether most to admire the *naïveté* with which she coaxes Gil Perez out of his last twenty ducats and his mule, and even of his whip; or her eager and tremulous attempts to escape from the robber's cave; or her pleasant affectation of courage, when compelled to rob Rolando disguised as a Friar. Her associates are of a higher order than at the English Opera, except that we miss the easy impudence of Wrench in the omelet scene,—for we have Mr. Wallack as a generous and Mr. Cooper as a desperate robber, Mr. Harley, the Prince of talkative Innkeepers, and Mr. Webster, who, as a fat negro-servant of the banditti, is extremely amusing. The scenery, chiefly from the brush of Stanfield, is admirable—including the most romantic ruin and the most tremendous cave, in which stage bandits ever murdered or caroused; besides several charming landscapes, and a grand explosion at the end, in which the villains of the piece are disposed of by a wild but effectual kind of poetical justice.

Mr. Lunn, to whom we owe so many agreeable farces, has not been fortunate in an attempt at comedy, though confined to the modest space of three acts. His characters and his plot, though not destitute of ingenuity, are quite beneath the walk of the Comic Muse. His title, "Fast and Slow," is decisive against him; for Thalia takes no cognizance of any such vulgar properties, however pungent the antithesis of persons in whom they are exemplified. Her aid is invoked by Mr. Lunn to develop the peculiarities and the fortunes of two Bristol merchants, Mr. Tardy and Mr. Prompt, whose names denote them at once, and the loves of young Mr. Tardy and young Miss Prompt, whose names denote nothing but that they are son and daughter of their respective fathers, and of whom there is no more to be said. She might as well be employed in reading a moral lesson from the ad-

ventures of "The Idle and the Industrious Apprentices,"—or teaching "Book-keeping by single and double entry,"—or picturing the dignified enjoyments of the Lord Mayor's visit to Oxford. The tragedy of middle life is deplorable enough; but it may be better endured than the comedy of the counting-house; for the elements of passion exist every-where, though their fittest imagery is found in an elevated sphere,—but the very essence of comedy is refined folly, gay frivolity, the evanescent colouring of fashion. Extremes meet; and in the lowest depths of profligacy may be discovered sources of interest; snatches of voluptuous enjoyment; grotesque forms, on which genius may cast its prismatic lights with a happy audacity, as in the *Beggar's Opera*;—but neither poetry nor wit can make any thing of respectable life. St. James's was once fit home for comedy; St. Giles's is still the proper asylum of farce; but Red Lion Square is merely a place to eat, drink, and sleep in. We have, in the new piece, an English Merchant who lays aside bills for 2000*l.* in his coat pocket, instead of sending them for acceptance; goes out on urgent business, and returns laden with gimcracks and bales of caricatures; stops, in the crisis of bankruptcy, to write a receipt for preparing lobster sauce; and is quite at home in a spunging-house, where he is at full leisure to contemplate the Surrey bills with a spy-glass; performed by Mr. Liston, and sustained by him through two acts, to fail in the third. Of his rival, Mr. Prompt, even Mr. Dowton could make nothing:—but there are some redeeming scenes between a bustling footman with a genius for diplomacy, and a French milliner, whom he tutors to assist his schemes—played to perfection by Mr. Browne and Mrs. Orger. These scenes, however, were insufficient to save a piece constructed on false principles of taste, and it barely escaped on the first night to die on the second. Mr. Lunn's true forte is broad farce, in which he hits the ridiculous as happily as any author of our time—which we take to be no slight praise.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The managers have been remarkably fortunate this year in their Easter spectacle, which is one of the best, if not the very best, we ever enjoyed. It is taken from the romance of "Peter Wilkins," which combines a deep and pure human interest with considerable fancy; but which is not so generally known as it deserves. Like "Robinson Crusoe," it details the adventures of a seaman cast on unknown lands, "placed far amid the melancholy main;" but its solitudes are peopled with the gentlest race of super-

natural beings ever conceived—creatures susceptible of pleasure and sorrow, yet innocent and simple-hearted, and living in earth or air; from whom Southey's description of the Glendoveers is avowedly borrowed:—

"The loveliest race of all of heavenly birth,

Hovering with gentle motion o'er the earth,

Amid the moonlight air,

In sportive flight still floating round and round."

The story is told with peculiar simplicity of manner, and in graceful and unaffected language; so that its wonders gain for themselves credit in the imagination, which they excite without fatiguing. It affords to the master mechanists of Covent Garden, fine materials for the exercise of their "so potent art;"—mariners sailing among unploughed seas in search of adventure; a loadstone rock, the magnetic influence of which draws out the iron from the vessel, and leaves her a wreck on an enchanted shore; dwellings built by the light-hearted exiles, beneath the shade of coral rocks; a wild monster of the woods; and, to crown the whole, the winged race of Glums and Gawries, who are in and over the earth, but not of it, and who interchange innocent delights with the human strangers. All this is managed to great advantage, both in the way of picture and of acting. Mrs. Vining is Peter Wilkins, and makes an interesting youth for a stage adventure; Keeley has not a little part, of a Stationer from Middle Row, Holborn, (who, by some odd accident, is sailing among the romantic isles,) which is a genuine bit of farce; and Miss M. Glover and Miss I. Scott, as the chief of the female Gawries, manage their wings very charmingly, and "do their spiriting gently;" their more ambitious flights being, as we suspect, taken by proxy. But the great actor of the piece is Mr. Parsloe, who acquired so much renown as Mother Shipton's Cat, and who will greatly increase his celebrity by his extraordinary performance of the Wild Man of the Island. To describe this "nondescript," as he is termed in the bills, is of course impossible, unless we could borrow a quill from a Gawrie's wing;—suffice it to say, that the pranks are fully as astonishing in gymnastic power, and exhibited in more picturesque situations than those of the famous Policinello. There is one scene in which the interior of a hut is discovered, with the roof, and the trees spread over it, where the wild creature opens the leafy covering and lets himself down, to tease first Keeley and then Power, who are in cots below, which is highly laughable as well as astonishing.

The scenery throughout is finely executed, and displayed in appropriate lights: the ship falling to pieces under the attraction of the rock, is painted with great truth; and the scenes where the winged people appear, are so delicately tinted, that they seem to belong to "an airy, unsubstantial place, that is fit home for them."

Miss Foote, having assisted in drawing an immense house for the benefit of her old and honest friend Fawcett, has been engaged to play four nights, and has appeared as Letitia Hardy, Violante, Lady Teazle, and Rosalind. Her acting, which was always distinguished by unaffected elegance, has become bolder and richer without losing any of its natural charm, and is now superior to that of any of the actresses who assume to play high comedy. She has drawn some of the most fashionable houses of the season.

NEW ARGYLL ROOMS.

Master Grossmith, the young gentleman to whom we alluded last month, has produced his entertainment at the Argyll Rooms, and has delighted as well as surprised all who have seen him. Since we witnessed his performances in the country he has greatly improved, especially in his tragic scenes, which at that time were very inferior to his comic representations. He has a small moveable theatre, very neatly fitted up, and furnished with scenes and properties of appropriate size, and executed with care and taste. From this, he gives an entertainment in three parts; first, a picture of a journey from Reading to London, with characters à la *Mathews*; second, a little connected drama, in which he sustains all the parts, like Yates in his "Mr. Chairman," with quite equal rapidity of change; and last,

several scenes from tragedies, in costume; concluding with a tasteful performance on the musical glasses. From a knowledge of his family, who live at Reading, we are enabled to testify that his age does not exceed that specified—between eight and nine years; and certainly, taking this into consideration, his dramatic power is extremely curious. But it is not merely as a curiosity that he is worth seeing, for his comic acting and singing are exceedingly good in themselves, full of vivacious roguery and fun. His tragic attempts are generally very graceful recitations, entirely free from trickery, and obviously not formed on observation of any actor; and in the tent scene of Richard, he bursts out into an energy of voice and manner which is obviously spontaneous, and which makes us forget, for the moment, that we are listening to a child. From a very attentive observation, we are convinced that he is not merely a clever boy with a good memory, taught a number of speeches and tricks, but that he has a true dramatic instinct, and really feels and enjoys the peculiarities of character and situation which he delineates. He seems, at present, quite unspoiled by publicity; happy in the exercise of his powers without caring for praise; and though we generally look on precocious talent with pity, we cannot help thinking that he will fulfil the promise of his childhood. In the meantime, we venture to recommend our readers to pay him a visit, assuring them that they will derive quite as much pleasure from his performances, as from those of more mature performers who assume to be whole companies in themselves.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

In the performances themselves nothing new has presented itself at this theatre during the whole of last month; but with regard to performers the novelty was frequent and considerable. The operas, with the exception of one representation of "La Vestale," were the well-known compositions of Rossini, "Pietro l'Eremita," "Ricciardo e Zoraide," and "La Gazza Ladra."

In "Pietro" the great excitement of public curiosity arose from the long-expected first appearance, on any stage, as it was stated in the bills, of Mademoiselle Giacinta Toso, a young Piedmontese lady, who had received her musical education at the Conservatorio in Milan. Mademoiselle Toso made her *début* on the 17th

of March, in the part of Agia, which, on former occasions, had been in the hands of Madame Camporese and Madame Ronzi di Begnis. This lady is very young, her age being probably short of twenty, and her features are handsome. Her height exceeds that of any female performer we remember to have seen: she appeared to us decidedly taller than Signor Curioni. Mademoiselle Toso's voice is proportionate with her person: it has great volume and strength, so as to vibrate powerfully through every part of our large theatre; and the *timbre* of her voice is of a good kind: it is a genuine *voce di petto*, brought forth by a healthy pneumatic organization. With such natural advantages, a wide and promising field presented itself to Mademoiselle

Toso's instructors, and they have not neglected it. At the same time we are inclined to think some little farther cultivation and vocal polish would have been beneficial before this lady appeared in public. An appearance as *prima donna* at once, seems to us, at all events, to have been a premature resolve in more than one respect. In a youthful *aspirante* it can never be held derogatory to undertake, not absolutely indifferent, but yet secondary parts at the outset of a dramatic career. Many of the most celebrated ornaments of the stage, Madame Pasta among the rest, have passed through this gradation, at least for a short time, and have derived the greatest advantage from such a brief state of probation. Mademoiselle Toso might for a little while have played even *prima donna* at secondary theatres on the Continent. But to launch out at once as first singer on one of the first theatres in Europe, even with all the germs of future greatness, but those insufficiently developed, is tantamount to acquiring the last stage of cultivation at the expense of an indulgent public, and, perhaps, the very means of impeding its ultimate acquisition.

There are as yet imperfections in Mademoiselle Toso's vocalization, which must be overcome by time and farther study. Her gamut is unequal, and some of its tones often come hard and rough upon the ear. In her walk, gesticulation, action, and other points of scenic demeanour, there is equally room for improvement. But in this respect, and at all events in regard to vocal accomplishment, the desirable improvement may be anticipated with full confidence. There are materials and stamina which can scarcely fail in arriving at perfection: and even during the few nights that Mademoiselle Toso has been before the public, she seemed to us to have made very perceptible advances towards it.

What may be the eventual result of this lady's endeavours as an actress, it would be difficult at this time to prognosticate. As yet, we have not witnessed any decided manifestation of intense feeling, no striking indication of strong inward emotion. But as Madame Pasta, in the first season of her dramatic career, held out no very decisive expectations of her future greatness in these respects, we have no reason to augur unfavourably in the present case. There is one feature of great promise in our *debutante*. She is free from affectation! There are no tricks, no quackeries, there is no conceited confidence; what Mademoiselle Toso gives us at present is natural. We may therefore expect, that any farther addition and improvement

will flow from the same unerring hallowed source, from nature.

Another first appearance in "*Pietro l'Eremita*," on these boards at least, was that of Signor Giubilei, in the character of Pietro himself. This gentleman has a tolerable bass voice, and may be useful in minor parts; but his vocal as well as his dramatic qualifications, were unequal to his task; and the part, in his hands, sank into comparative insignificance.

Zucchelli, in the part of the Sultan, was truly magnificent. He seemed to call forth the whole of his unrivalled powers, to make us regret the more deeply his departure, which followed after the second representation of this opera. Curioni, too, lent his best exertions—which is not always the case—to give full effect to the part of Orosmane, which appears to be a favourite with him. Madame Caradori having, to the great regret of her numerous friends, declined the part of the Sultana, to which that lady, as well as Madame Ronzi de Begnis, had on former occasions imparted a high degree of interest, it fell to the share of Madame Biagioli, whose laudable exertions could not entirely efface previous recollections. Lusignan was played by Signor Torri.

After "*Pietro l'Eremita*," we had a revival of Rossini's "*Ricciardo e Zoraide*," an opera in which the sins of the poet are redeemed by a fair portion of interesting music. With the exception of Curioni, who retained Ricciardo, all the parts were in new hands; by which, with the striking inferiority of some of the performers to those we had before seen in the same parts, and the amputation of considerable portions of the opera, the representation proved any thing but satisfactory. Even Curioni sang in an indifferent and careless manner, at least when we attended; and, as if to go from one extreme to another, had exchanged the former costume of a turbaned Cupid in rose-pink and spangles, for the mean garb of a Smyrna money-broker. M. Curioni made us too palpably sensible that he disliked his part. In this he wrongs his own reputation as well as the public, who, he must be aware, are on all occasions eager to do him justice, but whose partiality it is unfair to put to such trials. We are all of us but too often called upon to do that well, which, if we had our choice, we would rather be excused from doing at all.

Mademoiselle Toso played Zoraide, and as she undertook the part at a short notice, we were thus enabled to judge more correctly, than before, of the quantum of her musical acquirements. The result of this test, we are happy to say, was of the

most favourable description. She went through the part very ably, without ever betraying the scanty time allowed her for preparation. On the contrary, as has before been stated, there were manifest and strong tokens of improvement, which accumulated in the progress of the performance; and in the second act rose to a degree of genial warmth and energy, which, compared with her Agia, greatly cheered our expectations of progressive success.

The long promised Madame Brizzi made her *debut* in this opera, in the character of Zomira; and has since played Pipo in "*La Gazza Ladra*." In both these parts, Madame Brizzi had to struggle against our recollection of very able predecessors. At the same time we must do this lady the justice to declare, that in the line of *Seconda donna*, for which she appears to be engaged, her qualifications bid fair to render her useful and agreeable to the audience. Madame Brizzi is past the age of youth; she has a neat and pleasing voice, to which a proper degree of cultivation, and a due share of natural taste, have imparted softness and flexibility. She appears to be unaffected and unassuming. In the part of Agorante, the falling off between its previous possessor, Signor Garcia, and its present occupant, Signor Torri, was very great indeed. Without entering into unnecessary detail, the execution of the fine Terzett "*Cruda Sorte*," was quite sufficient to call forth recollections of better times. Signor Giovanola played and sang Ernesto very indifferently. Signor Giubilei ditto, in the little he had to do as Ircano; but Madame Cornega's Fatima gave all the satisfaction which this slight part would admit of.

"*La Gazza Ladra*" introduced Signor Galli for the first time to a British audience, on Saturday, 7th April, in the part of the father of Ninetta. This gentleman comes to us from the Italian Theatre at Paris, where he has had for years an engagement as *primo Basso cantante*. All we have to find fault with, in regard to Signor Galli, is that he gave us not an opportunity of hearing him here some ten or twelve years ago, and that, when he did resolve to come, he selected a part in which Zucchelli had played to us but a few weeks before. It is far from us to institute comparisons from invidious motives. On the contrary, such is the impression which Signor Galli made upon us, that we are at this moment in doubt, which of these two gentlemen we should prefer, were they on a par with regard to the influence of time upon physical organs. The voice of Signor Galli is as

fine, genuine, and sonorous a bass voice as can well be imagined; his style and taste are of the purest kind; and, from the little we have witnessed, we are induced to entertain the highest opinion of his musical knowledge and scientific acquirements. As an actor, likewise, this gentleman's qualifications appear to be of a superior order. What a Pietro—thought we to ourselves—would this have been! What a treat, could he and Zucchelli have been brought together in "*Pietro l'Eremita*!"

Madame Brizzi, as we have already stated, played Pipo, very respectably; and the scolding spouse of the farmer was very satisfactorily enacted, for the first time, we believe, by Madame Cornega; infinitely better than by Madame D'Angeli, except that the latter, with the aid of a greater degree of boldness and vulgarity, was more in character, as a vixen, than the modesty and good breeding of Madame Cornega permitted the latter to show herself.

The remainder of the parts being as on the last previous performance, it is unnecessary to lengthen our comments. Miss Ayton's Ninetta was as confident and clever as before; and she dashed through her "*Di piacer*" with the same self-possession and self-satisfaction, and with the same new readings of some passages as on late occasions; but not altogether with unmixed applause.

Owing to a misunderstanding with the directors, which arose from the circumstance before alluded to, but is now happily adjusted, the public had but once, during the month, the gratification of seeing their favourite Madame Caradori, which was in the opera of *La Vestale*. We trust so long an interval of absence will not again detract from the enjoyment which this lady's appearance is always sure to impart.

Madame Pasta is engaged, and her speedy appearance as *Semiramide* is announced.—Nothing new of any kind has occurred in the ballet department.

The Infant Violin-player.—A fresh instance of precocious talent, or rather talent forced into premature cultivation, has been presented to the public in the case of Master Harrison, whose age is stated not to exceed six years, and who plays with considerable dexterity and effect on a full-sized violin at the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly. In our opinion, the marvel in these infantine exhibitions is rather overrated. Their frequency, of late, would alone prove this assertion. We entertain no doubt, but that any clever child, with a fit disposition for the

undertaking, may by hard drilling, exclusively directed to *one* object, be trained to a degree of perfection in some branch of the arts and even sciences, so as to excite the astonishment of the generality of the public. Provided the training be pursued with unabated perseverance, day after day, three cases out of four, we think, will prove successful. In this manner, we conceive, a child of seven or eight years of age might be rendered surprisingly proficient in music or in drawing, in Greek, in algebra, or even in the mechanism of logic. But whether such a forced cultivation at so tender an age is proper, and, if proper, whether it be of any utility, is very doubtful. Faculties thus forced may gratify curiosity or supply us with mechanical novelties; but they thrive ill afterwards, and decline prematurely.

With all this impression on our mind, we could not help feeling some degree of astonishment on witnessing the performance of little Master Harrison on the violin, which, from its size, he is obliged to lean on his shoulder. He plays, in a style somewhat rough it is true, but with much execution, and with singular pre-

cision as to time and rhythm. He seldom touches a note out of tune, and his bowing is uncommonly firm and dexterous, we might even say elegant for his age. The pieces which he performs are numerous, and some of them are rather difficult, on account of the various shifts, which he manages with much agility and without missing his latitude. His father generally accompanies him, either on the pianoforte or by playing the second on the violin. The selection, however, might have been better, and yet less trying in point of execution. What he plays is mostly of an ancient date, not calculated to improve the child's taste. There are many modern duets of good masters, which we are sure he might master with ease, and some of Mozart's or Haydn's sonatas for the pianoforte, with obligato violin, would also exhibit his proficiency with good effect. The tuition has been careful and arduous, no doubt, but evidently not of a superior description as to style and taste. If Master Harrison is to attain future eminence on his instrument, his talent certainly entitles him to the instruction of one of our able violinists.

FINE ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

This exhibition has just been opened to the public, with a collection in some respects better than those of the preceding years, but upon the whole not so good, inasmuch as it is without one new work rising in merit above mediocrity, except a few on a small scale. We have no considerable historical or poetical attempt; no fine extravaganza of Mr. Martin; and even Mr. Haydon, whom this institution seemed to have roused from his apathetic slumbers, has sunk into them again. At least he gives us no public indication to the contrary. On the other hand, here are more works of a pleasing and popular description, than we have been accustomed to find on these walls; and we meet with fewer than usual of those filthy daubings which would disfigure and disgrace any wall. The sculpture-room, too, is much richer than heretofore.

We shall, without further preface, proceed at once to those details which we have reason to believe are more acceptable to our readers than any general observations we can offer to them.

17. *Shrine of Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey.* Roberts.—This is a work of considerable merit—vigorous and spirited in the handling, and massy and

solemn in the general effect. It is pleasing to see in this instance (as in the case of Mr. Stanfield) that the habit of executing on a great scale, and with a view to a distant and popular effect, does not necessarily lead the artist into those vices of style which might almost naturally be expected to result from such a course of practice. and from the kind of study which it supposes. Mr. Roberts is perhaps, next to Mr. Stanfield, the best practitioner we have, in what may surely (as it is now practised) be called the noble art of scene-painting. A scene of his which is now nightly before the public—the Picture Gallery scene in Mathews's "*At Home*"—is without exception the clearest specimen we have ever met with of the art of imitation: for the pictures which it presents to us cannot be said to be copies from the original works, but imitations of them. Those who are familiar with the originals in Mr. Mathews's Theatrical Gallery, will not merely recognize these imitations of them at once, for that they would necessarily do in any copies in which the outline was tolerably preserved,—but they will instantly feel that the artist has transposed the very spirit and character of the originals them-

selves; and this by means altogether different from those employed in the cases of the real pictures respectively; since, if the said pictures were hung in the places of the imitations of which we are speaking, their characteristic effect would at least be greatly impaired, if not almost entirely lost, when seen from the distance at which the spectators are in the present instance placed. There can be no doubt that the skill required to produce this effect is of a rare and valuable kind, and at least equal to that displayed in the original compositions in question. We would point out, in particular, the picture of Mathews himself in several different characters, by Harlowe—the portrait of Macready in Henry the Fifth, by Jackson—the portraits of Johnstone, Young, Elliston, &c. And we would expressly except from the praise we have gone a little out of our way to award, the whole-length pictures which are used as the media of introducing the personal imitations which form the substance of the little piece for which this scene has been painted. These are altogether inferior; and they have the additional demerit of injuring the effect of the imitations which they usher in.

21. *The Rialto at Venice.* W. H. Harriott.—This is much too marked an imitation of Canaletti to deserve particular notice, except for the purpose of observing, that the very worst mode of gaining distinction which can be adopted, is that of copying the mere manner of an artist whose manner was his only fault.

24. *The Mandolin.* J. Inskipp.—We point out this portrait more from its comparative merit than from any very positive claims which it possesses. It is at least tasty, animated, and pleasing; which cannot be said of many of its rivals among the same class of work in this collection.

40. *Mont Orgueil Castle, &c.* W. Linton. This view in the island of Jersey may be pointed out as without exception the most original and effective new work in the present exhibition. It is not without a more than usual degree of that affectation of style which Mr. Linton throws into both the handling and the colouring of his works; but nevertheless it is full of spirited and vigorous effect. It represents the above-named castle, seen from the valley and across the Bay of Grouville, with the French coast in the distance. The scene is striking, and in many respects well chosen; but there is a formality in the composition—a balancing of one part against another—which gives an artificial look to the whole. It is, however, a meritorious work, and

shows to great advantage amidst the many feeble impertinencies by which it is surrounded.

54. *Tapping a Beer Barrel.* A. Fraser.—This is a very pretty little picture—rich in colour—neatly handled, though not with much facility or spirit—and including some very clever expression, particularly in the face of the old man who is tasting this (to him) “nectar of the gods.”

59. *Portrait of Mr. Northcote.* R. M. Sully.—There seems no such thing as catching the true character of this patriarch of the present school of art. He has not been able to do it himself. The present attempt is feeble and unsatisfactory.

97. *The Port of Venice, &c. during the Carnival.* Cartwright.—We notice this work on account of its pretensions, not because it is answerable to them. It is very showy, very full of figures, and every figure looks like “an atom of the rainbow” in point of colour, so that the whole is very fit to catch the eye of the observer. But it is no more capable of satisfying it, than a well-furnished pallet is.

125. *A Wounded Heron.* T. Lance.—This is a painful and disagreeable subject, rendered more so by the skillful manner in which it is treated. As a study, however, it displays very considerable merit, particularly in that rare quality in the present day, decision of touch.

147. *The Princess Bridget Plantagenet.* Northcote, R. A.—This is the only work in the present exhibition, possessing the slightest pretension to rank in the historical class. It displays the general knowledge of his art, and the unaffected and appropriate expressions, which are usual with this excellent painter; and in the child that exquisite infantine sweetness in which he has had few rivals. We, however, refrain from noticing the work more in detail, because, though it is, perhaps, more worthy of attention than any other in these rooms, it has already, if we mistake not, been before the public in other exhibitions.

180. *A Man with a Hawk on his fist.* Northcote, R. A.—This picture, though new to us, seems to have been painted many years. Be this as it may, it is the very best of its class that we have ever seen from the pencil of this artist. There is an intellectual vivacity in the face which reminds us of Titian. Nothing can be finer and more imaginative than the way in which the man is looking forth into the unseen distance, like a hawk that has just been unhooded.

210. *Dirppe Castle.* Stanfield. This is one of Mr. Stanfield's neatly-handled coast pieces. We have repeatedly had

occasion to notice the merits of his works of this class; and we do so now merely to complain of his affording us so few opportunities of admiring his efforts in other departments. There cannot be one in which he would not succeed; and yet, if he goes on much longer painting nothing but sea-pieces, he will acquire not merely a reputation for being incapable of any thing else, but a habit which will greatly tend to justify that reputation.

211. *Portrait of Charles Lamb, Esq. H. Meyer*—This has the great and rare comparative merit of being the only tolerable portrait that the present public have ever had an opportunity of seeing, of a person who has so much delighted and instructed them; but we must add, that it is a tolerable portrait merely. About the upper part of the face there is something of the bland gravity and deep-seated spirit of thought that cannot be overlooked in the face any more than in the writings of the original. But the lower part is a failure. There is not only none of the humanity that has settled itself (as if for ever) about the mouth, but in its place there is a look of moroseness that has not only "no business there," but never was there for a single instant. Let it not be supposed, however, that we say this to detract from the merits of the artist: our wonder is, not that he has painted no better a likeness of Mr. Lamb, but that he has obliged us with one so good. We know not whether this is a furtive likeness or not, but suppose it must be. For our own parts, had we been given to portrait-painting, we should as soon have thought of asking a cloud to sit for its likeness, as the ever-shifting yet never changing spirit, a portion of which is here fixed on canvass.

230. *Jerusalem at the time of the Crucifixion. Hofland*.—This is an attempt more ambitious than successful. We cannot for the life of us see the merit of a successful painter of natural scenery like Mr. Hofland wandering away into the regions of imagination, and bringing us back thence what we cannot recognize even if it be true. It is very well for an artist like Mr. Martin, who, if he were not to paint from his imagination, would not paint at all; but Mr. Hofland has much yet to do before he need go to Jerusalem for subjects.

278. *Patriotism. F. C. Turner*.—A conspicuous work, and not without a certain degree of merit in several parts; but the subject is of too ambitious a nature to admit of any treatment short of the highest; therefore the attempt must be considered as a failure. It represents the noble self-devotion of Curtius, in leaping

into the gulph to save his country. There is some spirit and an appropriate expression in the chief figure; but the adjuncts, from which the whole effect of the work should result, are feeble and unsatisfactory. Still the work is, upon the whole, one of the most meritorious in this collection; and also, from the number of its figures, the liveliness of its colouring, and the striking nature of the scene altogether, it is one of the most justly attractive.

289. *The young Catechist. Meyer*.—This is a picture pleasingly imagined and not ill executed, of a little child teaching a black man to say the Christian's prayer. Our motive for pointing it out is, that it affords us an opportunity, not to be resisted, of brightening and beautifying our poor dry page with a copy of verses which have been appended to this picture by the poet whose portrait we noticed above. To our thinking, there are few things more touching, sweet, and simple than this in poetry:—

"Q. While this tawny Ethiop prayeth,
Painter, who is she that stayeth
By, with skin of whitest lustre,
Sunny locks, a shining cluster,
Saint-like, seeming to direct him?
Is she of the Heaven-born three—
Meek Hope, strong Faith, sweet Charity?
Or some Cherub?"

A. They you mention
Far transcend my weak invention.
'Tis a simple Christian child,
Missionary young and mild,
From her stock of Scriptural knowledge,
Bible-taught, without a college,
Which by reading she could gather,
Teaches him to say, 'Our Father,'
To the common Parent, who &c.
Colour not respects, nor hue:
White and black in him have part,
Who looks not to the skin but heart."

C. LAMB.

The foregoing works are contained in the principal room. There are three other apartments, besides that devoted to sculpture and modelling. Of the works contained in these, we are not able, from our limits, to speak in detail. Nor is it necessary, since we do not find any thing requiring particular notice in the way of praise, and are not disposed to dwell upon faults and failures, the nature of which set amendment at defiance. We must say generally, however, that the contents of these rooms seem to have been chosen—if there has been choice in the case—less with a view to the merits of the principal pictures, than their adaptation to a vulgar and vicious taste. We

allude to the various attempts at humour that are to be found in the north and south rooms.

In the Sculpture room, we are glad to find a decided improvement since last year. Mr. Baily has several very excellent models—of which the Apollo (835) is perhaps the most, and the Eve at the Fountain (839) the least meritorious. He has also a good bust of Lord Byron. Hercules rescuing Hesione, (858) is also a vigorous and spirited model; and 844, the Nymph Salmasis, from Ovid, by H. Hopper, (in marble,) is a pleasing and in some respects promising work.

Robson's Picturesque Views of British Cities.—Sixteen of these charming views have now appeared, and the last number fully justifies the opinion we had formed of the first. This work, leaving it out of the question as a specimen of art, boasts of a great merit in our eyes, that of fidelity of representation. These views have been engraved to afford true and accurate fac-similes of our cities, and are not charged with the introduction of a tree here, or a bit of water there, a hill in one distance, and a tower in another, with which artists often make up a composition of their own and pass it off with the engraved name of a site it is no more like, than Rome is to a Dutch village. If the artist wishes to attempt a composition as perfect as he can make it, one that may charm every eye, let him give such a picture its real character, and not alter the portraiture of places with which we are familiar. Exactness of semblance is consulted in these views, nothing extraneous is introduced, and they may be treasured up as records, should fire or civil fray ever lay waste the scenes they represent. In merit, as works of art, we think the views of Salisbury, Hereford, and Wells, are superior in beauty of execution to any of the first eight, and that the work improves as it proceeds. Winchester, with its wooded and lofty Cathedral, contrasting with the bare hills surrounding it, and venerable from a thousand associations, is a sweet scene of tranquil beauty. The Dee, overtopped by the city of Chester, and shaded by the abrupt and wooded banks, with the hills in the distance, is picturesque, and has less of character as a British view than any other: one might almost fancy it Italian. Then there is Carlisle, with its classic bridge, castle seen over it, and still farther remote and romantic mountains, truly interesting and exquisitely engraved. A second view of Norwich follows, in which the rainbow is not so pleasingly introduced as in the delightful view of Chichester. Lincoln is

very well managed, and the sky, sun, river, light and shade, from the happy site whence the view is taken, form a unique and charming whole. We have been much struck with the masterly manner in which the skies are managed in the whole of this series of prints. In this respect they far exceed any thing of the size, which we have seen the graver produce,—so various and yet so true to nature are they. We recommend this work most cordially, as one coming home to our own business and bosoms, in locality, in style of art, and in associations with the works of our forefathers. The artists have done themselves infinite credit, and we trust will be amply patronized for the efforts they have made. Mr. Robson deserves unqualified success, and Mr. Britton will, we trust, have no reason to complain that the embellishments of his Cathedral Antiquities have not been well seconded in beauty by the present work.

London and its Vicinity. In a series of plates now engraving by George Cooke.—Since the publication of our last, when we gave a brief notice of this interesting work, another number of it has appeared. The purpose of our present remarks is to give a more detailed account of some of the engravings than our space would permit in the former allusion to "London and its Vicinity." It appears that this work (which might fairly be called a national one) has been long in contemplation, as a favourite object; but that its publication did not commence until a large body of materials had been collected, embracing the most effective views of the public buildings, the markets, principal streets, inns of court, chief entrances, manufactories, and suburban beauties of the English metropolis. This is certainly a very wise precaution in so large a design as the present, which, undertaken rashly, and with inefficient resources, could only expect to languish a little while and then die; a fate from which, judging by what has been already done, we prognosticate that Mr. Cooke's work is secure. In looking at some of the views, we are struck, not only with the general air of resemblance which they bear to the places (which are recognized in an instant), but to the strong character shown in the accessories, than which nothing can be more purely English; we allude to the busy doings of the streets, to the peculiar business carried on at the wharfs and other places on the banks of the Thames, and to the national air of the figures, including ladies and gentlemen, coal-heavers, dogs, hackney-coachmen, and hackney-coach horae, errand-boys, fish-women, brewers' drays, watermen, &c.

&c. This is extending the value of the work from a mere pictorial to a moral purpose, and will render it of permanent utility as a graphic record of London costume and manners in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Contrary to the usual routine in these matters, the work improves as it goes on. The first number is not as good as the fourth, though the former begins with that delicate and artist-like etching of Stratford at Bow. In the rustic prospect of Hornsey church, Mr. Callcott, with much greater skill in figures than we supposed him to possess, has thrown in a pathetic group of mourners assisting in the ceremony of some burial. This throws a solemn and touching air over the whole scene, and completes the effect of the sacred and venerable building. The view of London Bridge from Bankside, was taken, we believe, by the son of the engraver, though the figures and general effect have been added by A. W. Callcott. These are certainly worthy of the great fame of this artist, and are remarkably characteristic. The coal-barges are grouped in one rugged and dingy mass; the men employed in loading the waggons, are evidently thorough-bred coal-heaving Britons; that is to say, they appear sturdy, lazy, dirty, half-drunk, and as if they could be intolerably abusive. One's senses are, in a manner, cheated in looking at this engraving, which seems redolent of the fumes of gin, beer, tobacco, and tar; and, after a time, the peculiar graces of Bankside-phraseology begin to vibrate in one's ear. "The Prison Ship at Deptford," from a drawing by Prout, is distinguished by the same air of truth and freedom of handling, and, in the engraving, there is a degree of force and approximation to the effect of colour, which is not often seen in so small a print. "The Clock-House, St. Alban's," is a pleasant specimen of an old English country-town, and is capitally treated; but we do not like the view of Windsor, which, though not a finished engraving, ought, at least, to give some idea of the

surfaces it tries to represent. The foreground is a *white* meadow, an effect which could only be seen after a heavy fall of snow, though this could not have happened when the drawing was made, inasmuch as the trees are in a luxuriant state of foliage. There are some very excellent town-views of the Strand near Exeter Change, of Shoreditch, of Clerkenwell-green, of Westminster from Vauxhall, of Blackfriars Bridge, &c.; but the most exquisite thing in this, or perhaps in any publication of the kind, is the prospect of Greenwich Hospital, and the adjacent Thames, from a drawing made in the present year by Mr. Callcott. Mr. Cooke, we perceive, calls it an *etching*; but we never saw any engraving, however elaborately finished, that united more effect, colour, and general brilliance, than this view.

Views in the West Indies. No 1. Oblong Folio.—There is a numerous class of persons in this country interested in West India affairs; and a class still more numerous, that requires to be informed about matters relating to the state of slavery in the colonies, the general condition of the negroes, and the aspects of the islands. To both of these classes, the work of which this is the first number, will be found highly valuable. Each number is to contain four views, which, judging from the specimen before us, will be found equally remarkable for their beauty and fidelity: and these are to be illustrated, as in this fasciculus, by letter-press explanations, written, from actual observation, by Mr. Johnson, who has also sketched the views, with which a long residence in the various islands has made him familiar. The engravings are coloured to imitate drawings; and as several views in each island are given, they will be of course extensively popular among the colonists in England, when mounted as drawings, for which they are extremely well adapted, both from their size, and the spirit with which they are executed. The work is to be completed in eight numbers.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

New Panorama of the Lake and Town of Geneva.—This is, upon the whole, one of the very best executed specimens we have yet seen of the delightful art to which it belongs; and unluckily we are compelled to add, that it is also one of the least effective, and consequently the least likely to be duly appreciated by the general public. This circumstance, no doubt, arises from the choice, not of subject—which is

an admirable one—but of the point of view from which the scene has been taken. And this choice has been in some measure forced upon the painter by the subject having been previously treated in the same form more than once, and always with a view to the same end that is aimed at in the present instance—namely, the production of a work that shall unite as much as possible of the public suffrage,

by appealing as much as possible to the most prevalent recollections and associations. There are innumerable points of view, from which the Lake of Geneva, and the delicious scenery appertaining to it, might have been more picturesquely treated, than from the one which has here been chosen; or rather, there is no one point which takes in so little of either general or particular beauty, and which is therefore so ill adapted as this to the object of mere pictorial representation. But, on the other hand, there is no one point of view which takes in so many objects that have been seen and will be recognized by so many English travellers; and it is to English travellers, and those who intend or desire to be so, that works of this kind must necessarily appeal for that kind of patronage without which they could not be executed. The present view is taken from the extremity of the Lake itself next to the City of Geneva, and therefore takes in, on the one hand, a view of the city itself—one of the ugliest and least imposing in the world—and on the other, a merely perspective view of the Lake itself, and consequently one which loses all the individual effects resulting from the exquisite scenery by which every furlong of its banks are lined: so that all which we have is, a pile of unsightly buildings, situated at the extremity of a wide spread water, which stretches itself away into an indistinct distance. And even all the nearest and most conspicuous portion of the Lake itself is disfigured by the unsightly posts, chains, &c. which are put up for purposes connected with the trade of the town, and which intersect and altogether cut up the picturesque effect. It is true all this is set off by one of the most lovely skies that was ever painted—by an effect of sunshine that is managed with infinite

skill and truth—by views of some of the delightful country-houses that line the borders of the Lake opposite Sicheron—by the gardens &c. of the last-named inn, (the most pleasant inn in the world)—by the noble back-ground formed by the mountains of Savoy, &c.—and finally by the admirably painted vessels, and their characteristic figures and costumes, which stud the surface of the Lake every here and there—not to mention the steam boat, which, notwithstanding its great convenience, we cannot help wishing away. But all these objects do but the more remind us how infinitely more delightful a whole they would have aided in producing, if they had been seen from almost any other point of view belonging to this beautiful and unrivalled locality. In saying all this, we must of course be understood to speak by comparison only; and also we would by no means be supposed to intimate that the choice of point of view in this instance is an injudicious one. On the contrary, we are disposed to think that it will gratify a greater number of persons than any other would. And if so, the artist did well to choose it. But we would earnestly guard those who have not seen the Lake of Geneva against accepting the present as any thing like a fair specimen of the charms and attractions which it has to offer to them. We would also again express our admiration of the skill which has been displayed in making the most of the subject chosen. The airy glow that has been thrown over the city itself gives to it a rich and romantic look which nothing but a fine sentiment of the effects of light and shade could have achieved; and the brilliant colouring, as well as bright precision of pencilling, which are employed in the figures, &c. are in the very best style of this class of Art.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society.—At the meeting on January 25, a paper by Davies Gilbert, Esq. was read, “on the expediency of assigning specific names to all such functions of simple elements as represent definite physical proportions, with the suggestion of a new term in mechanics: illustrated by an investigation of the machine moved by recoil; and also by some observations on the steam-engine.” The new term is “efficiency,” which it is proposed to substitute for the word “duty,” employed by Mr. Watt, which word “duty” is to be retained for a similar function indicative of the work performed. Feb. 1. There was read an account, by Dr. Harwood, of

a new genus of serpentine sea animals. This animal was taken up at sea, in latitude 62 N., longitude 51 W. From its continued endeavours apparently to gorge a species of perch of greater circumference than itself it was in a very exhausted state, and scarcely made any efforts to resist its capture. It is about four feet six inches in length, is very slender, and the tail has a filamentous termination, occupying about two inches of the entire length of the animal; this begins at the termination of the dorsal fin, which, like all the other fins, is small. The colour is a purplish black, the filamentous portion of the tail being lighter than the rest.

Dr. Harwood assigns to it the generic appellation of *Ophiognathus*, with the specific name of *ampullaceus*, with the following generic character: *corpus nudum, lubricum, colubrifforme, compressum, sacco amplo abdominali*.—On the 8th of February a paper was read, entitled "An examination into the structure of the cells of the human lungs, with a view to ascertain the office they perform in respiration, by Sir E. Home, illustrated by microscopical observations by F. Buer, Esq."

Society of Antiquaries.—Feb. 8, Henry Brandram, Esq. M.A., F.S.A., in a letter addressed to Mr. Carlisle, communicated an account of four coins, which he presented to the Society. A letter was also read from T. Amyot, Esq. Vice-President, addressed to the President, in reply to the Abbé de la Rue's late observations on the papers published in the *Archæologia*, on the subject of the Bayeux Tapestry. Mr. Amyot intimated his intention of replying, in communications to the Society, to such parts of the Abbé's work as it may appear necessary to controvert.—Feb. 15. A paper was communicated by the Rev. J. Skinner, M.A., F.S.A., containing some observations on four monumental stones, accompanied with drawings of them. These observations were in some degree supplementary to a paper by the same author on similar Roman antiquities discovered on the line of Antonine's Vallum, read before the Society a short time since. Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart, F.S.A., in a letter addressed to N. Carlisle, Esq., Secretary, communicated descriptions, illustrated with engravings, of four tessellated pavements recently discovered in the county of Hants.—Feb. 22. At this meeting was commenced the reading of a paper on Hand Fire-arms, by S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. F.S.A.—March 1. Mr. Ellis communicated a transcript of a letter, narrating the effect at the court of St. Germain's, of the arrival of a false report that James II. had been victorious at the battle of the Boyne.—March 15. The reading of Dr. Meyrick's notices of military writers on Hand Fire-arms was continued.

Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Feb. 23. Dr. Harwood read a paper from the lecture-table on the structure of seals, and its peculiar and beautiful adaptation to their modes of life and general economy. This communication was illustrated by many specimens of these animals, stuffed and otherwise prepared, from the museum of the Royal Institution and from the valuable collection of J. Brookes, Esq. There were also exhibited many curious specimens of the skins of these animals, having undergone different processes of art
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for their application to domestic purposes. The contents of a tumulus found near the falls of Niagara, Upper Canada, and of another in the back settlements of Ohio, with several Egyptian antiquities presented by General Tolly, and new literature, were placed upon the library table.

March 2. A paper written by a member of the institution, on the principles of the structure of language, was read from the lecture-table, by Mr. Singer, the librarian. Several specimens of natural history, with presents of books, were laid upon the library tables.

9th. Mr. Holdsworth made some introductory observations on the structure of shipping. In the library was exhibited a specimen of gas made from resin by Mr. Daniell's new process, several new works of art, presents, and some ancient and scarce books.

16th. A brief but general account of the principles concerned in the construction of suspension bridges, and their application, was given by Mr. Ainger, and illustrated by models, apparatus, and drawings. Specimens of natural history and of expensive and rare literary works were laid upon the library tables.

23rd. A discourse on the property of beauty contained in the oval, was delivered by Mr. Reinagle of the Academy, and illustrated by numerous drawings and engravings. Specimens of porphyry, quarried and worked in Sweden: of metallic plates pierced with small holes of regular dimensions, and placed at accurately equal distances: of a peculiar deposit of crystals in oil of turpentine: and of new books, were laid upon the library tables.

30th. This evening Professor Pattison gave a general view of the circulation of the blood in the human being. A large meteoric stone, which had fallen in the night of Aug. 7, near the village of Kadonah, in the district of Agra, was laid upon the library table; the stone weighed fourteen pounds one ounce. A very simple and accurate balance, and easy of construction, was also laid upon the table: it was the contrivance of Mr. Ritchie. Some specimens of the pemmican prepared by government for Capt. Parry's voyage, were also placed for the inspection of the members.

April 6th. Mr. Webster gave some experimental observations on the impulse of wind on sails. Several presents to the Museum of natural history were placed upon the table, with specimens of paper made from various substances. Books presented to the library and various new publications.

The meetings were then adjourned over two Fridays to April the 27th.

Zoological Society.—The Wednesday meetings of this society during the last month have been numerous attended, and the lectures at three o'clock have excited much interest. At three of these meetings the Secretary delivered discourses on the affinities that connect the different groups of ornithology, illustrating the subject by specimens of the most interesting and attractive groups in the society's collection. Several ladies, some of them of distinguished rank, were present at these exhibitions. A lecture was also given on Wednesday the 25th by Mr. Brookes, the celebrated anatomist, on the comparative anatomy of the ostrich. A fine opportunity was afforded for throwing light on this subject, by his Majesty having been graciously pleased to make a donation to the society of a female ostrich, which lately died in the menagerie at Windsor. Preparations were made of the more interesting parts of this bird, which, with various specimens of the different parts of structure belonging to the emea, cassowary, rhea, &c. selected from Mr. Brookes's own museum, served to illustrate this very erudite and scientific lecture. A numerous audience of the chief men of science in town was collected on this occasion.

It appears that the spirited efforts of the members of this institution have at length succeeded in establishing it on so sure a footing, that plans are already in a great measure completed, and their execution is in progress, the result of which will be, to furnish the English public, and the strangers who may visit us, with what we venture to pronounce beforehand will be the most interesting exhibition that our metropolis will have to boast—the most interesting, because blending together, in the most effective manner, amusement, instruction, and utility. We pretend, in our infinite want of national vanity, to have borrowed little or nothing from the French, and to have lent them a great deal. The truth is, that when we have adopted from them (as we are now about to do) the most curious, original, and interesting department of their justly boasted *Jardin des Plantes*, they may very fairly cry quits with us, in the particular of international borrowing. The general public will at once be able to understand and appreciate the kind of establishment they are about to possess at the hands of the Zoological Society, when we state that it will be in most respects similar to the above-named, with the exception of the Botanical department. There will be, besides a complete museum devoted to the Zoological department of natural

history, and to Lectures thereon, &c. an extensive menagerie of living animals, each of which will enjoy as much liberty and comfort as are consistent with safety, by being placed under circumstances as much as possible adapted to their respective wants and habits. Another most desirable and indeed important consequence of this establishment will be, that we shall get rid of that (next to Smithfield market) most barbarous and disgusting blot in the very heart of our metropolis, Exeter Change. We shall get rid of it, too, not merely in name, but in fact; for of course no private establishment, carried on for mere sordid purposes, will be able to stand against a national institution of the above kind.

Royal Society of Literature, December 20th, 1826.—Mr. Granville Penn on "an insidious Latin term in the Hellenistic Greek, inveterately mistaken for a genuine Greek word."

January 3d, 1827.—An entertaining collection of extracts from MSS. relative to English history, in the British Museum; by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke.

February 7th, 1827.—A Memoir on the Portland Vase; by Mr. Millingen. The object of this learned Essay was to demonstrate the story sculptured on that celebrated monument of ancient art.

February 21st, and March 7th, 1827.—"On Vitriolized Forts;" by the Rev. J. Jamieson, D.D.

Cats Eyes.—Observations seem to me sufficiently to prove, 1st, That the shining of the eyes of the cat and of other animals, which present the same phenomenon, does not arise from a phosphoric light, but only from a reflected light; that, consequently, 2d, It is not by an effect of the will of the animal, or by that of certain passions, that this light emanates from its eyes; 3d, That this shining does not manifest itself in absolute or too profound darkness; 4th, That it cannot enable the animal to move with security in the dark.—*Biblioth. Britannique.*

Sale of Coins and Medals.—Some unique specimens of English coins, in gold and silver, were put up to sale lately in the Strand. Among them were the following English coins, from the conquest:—Stephen, with horseman's mace; sold for 13*l.*—Edward the First's groat, "Civitas London," weighing 84 grains, and in good preservation, 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* These two were said to have been formerly in the collection of Thomas Hollis.—Richard the Third's half groat, inscribed "Ricardus," &c. "Civitas Cantor," a unique specimen, weighing 23 grains, sold for 7*l.* 10*s.*—Richard the Third's penny, struck at Durham by Bishop

Sherwood, well preserved, 4l. 4s.—Henry the Seventh's penny, with the arched crown, the first coinage, struck at Canterbury, a very fine specimen, and said to be of great rarity, 6l. 8s. 6d.—Perkin Warbeck's groat, said to have been struck by the Duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward the Fourth, date 1494, sold for 21l.—Henry the Seventh's shilling, with numerals, 3l. 11s.—Henry the Seventh's groat, inscribed "Henri Septim," &c. a unique specimen, 10l. 5s. There were also some beautiful specimens of gold coins, many of which produced very large sums, as did also some curious and interesting coins of Charles the First, said to have been struck during his troubles. Among these latter were the half-groat struck at Aberystwith, with the date of 1646; and the Exeter half-crown, type of the Oxford money, 1644; the latter of great rarity and interest, as proving that all the Exurgat money was not coined at Oxford. There were, besides, about two dozen specimens of the money of Charles the First and Second, including Blondeau's half-crown, and the famous petition crown of Charles the Second, by Thomas Simon. The Broad, or Twenty Shilling piece of Charles the First, was knocked down at 17 guineas and a half, to Mr. Bolland, the barrister, who also bought, besides many other lots, the proof guinea of George the Third, by Pingo, of the date of 1774, at 2l. 16s.

Pyrochlore, a new Mineral Species.—Pyrochlore occurs in the neighbourhood of Friederichschwärn in Norway, in zircon-syenite, where it was first found by Dr. Tank. Dr. Wöhler, during his journey with Berzelius and Brongniart, met with this mineral near to Laurvig, in veins in zircon-syenite. Berzelius proposes to name it Pyroclilore, in order to distinguish it from Polymignite, which, before the blow-pipe, retains its black colour, while the pyrochlore becomes yellow. Its colour is reddish-brown, like brown titanite, and on the fresh fracture appears almost black:—in thin splinters, is translucent; in thicker pieces opaque. It crystallises in regular octahedrons. It is generally imbedded in felspar, sometimes in Elaeolite. Its specific gravity=4.206—4.216,—*Rose*. It scratches fluor-spar, but is scratched by felspar. Its streak is brown. The fracture is conchoidal, without any trace of cleavage. The surface of the crystal is shining and smooth, but the fracture surface splendent: and lustre between vitreous and resinous. Its constituent parts are as follows: Titanic acid 62.75, lime 12.85, oxide of uranium 5.18, oxide of cerium 6.80, oxide

of manganese 2.75, oxide of iron 2.16, oxide of zinc 0.61, water 4.20, fluoric acid, quantity not determined, magnesia a trace,=97.30.

Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.—The object of the Society is to publish an extensive series of Treatises on the various branches of Natural Philosophy, the Arts, History, Biography, &c.; these treatises to be written with an express view to simplicity, plainness, and perspicuity, and to be printed in so economical a form as to be within the reach of every mechanic. They will be independent of each other, and may be had separately, but the whole, when finished, will form quite an Encyclopædia of the Sciences. The Treatises are to be published once a fortnight, and at the low price of sixpence each. They are printed with great neatness and even beauty, as well as with the utmost correctness, and include a large quantity of matter. On the whole, we think this one of the most important and useful undertakings of a literary or scientific nature, which the age has witnessed. It is true that there is no royal road to science, but the difficulties of the way may be greatly diminished; inequalities may be levelled, and the ascent rendered more gradual and easy; and this is the grand object the society have in view. The society formed for this purpose comprehends many of the most distinguished literary and scientific men in the kingdom, amongst whom are Mr. W. Allen, the celebrated chemist; Mr. C. Bell, well known by his anatomical works; Mr. Brougham, not more distinguished by his universal information than by his indefatigable zeal for the education of the people; Dr. O. Gregory, of the Royal Academy, Woolwich; Mr. Hallam, the historian; Captain B. Hall, the traveller in Asia and South America; Sir J. Mackintosh, the accomplished scholar and enlightened senator; Mr. Marshall, Mr. Mill, the historian of India; Lord John Russell; Mr. Jeffrey and Dr. A. Thompson, of Edinburgh; Dr. Traill, of Liverpool; and many others of nearly equal note. The society have of course no other object in view than that of giving to the world, in the simplest form, and at the cheapest possible rate, an outline at least of the whole range of the Sciences and Arts, in their present high state of advancement; and this is surely an object of the most exalted patriotism and philanthropy, the execution of which will form a national monument more honourable and enduring than temples and pyramids.

Wernerian Natural History Society.—1826, Dec. 16.—The secretary read Mr.

Audubon's account of the habits of the Vultur Anra, or Turkey-Buzzard, in which he exploded the opinion generally entertained of its extraordinary power of smelling. A specimen of the Sword-fish, *Xiphias Gladius*, seven feet in length, found in the Firth of Forth, and transmitted by Mr. Slight, assistant to Robert Stevenson, Esq. civil engineer, was exhibited, and described by Professor Jameson. The Professor also showed specimens of jet-coal, the sort used on the Continent for making ornaments, found in Wigtonshire, by Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. These specimens, he mentioned, were found under peat-moss and above clay, on the property of Sir Andrew Agnew.—Jan. 13. At this meeting the following gentlemen were admitted members: Non-resident, William Bald, Esq. civil engineer, Ireland, George Bentham, Esq. Montpellier; Foreign, John James Audubon, Esq. Louisiana, Mr. Charles Fred. Harttman. Mr. Audubon read a memoir on the habits of the Alligator, containing much new information regarding that animal. Dr. Grant then read an account of the anatomy of the Octopus *Ventricosus*, and exhibited a dissected specimen from the Firth of Forth, of large size, and apparently of full growth. A stuffed specimen of the Tapir of America was exhibited at this meeting; and the members were then invited by the President to view, in another apartment, some live animals, lately brought from Chili by the Right Hon. Captain Lord Napier.—Jan. 27. At this meeting Dr. Grant read an account of the structure of the eye of the Sword-fish. The Rev. Dr. Scott, of Corstorphine, then read a dissertation on the *Saphan* of the Sacred Writings, proving it to be the Hyrax *Syriacus*, although rendered *coney* in our common version.—Feb. 10. At this meeting the Secretary read a communication from the Rev. William Scoresby of Bridlington, containing descriptions of some remarkable rainbows. Professor Jameson then read Mr. William Bald's geological survey of Clare Island, on the west coast of Ireland, illustrating the same by maps and sections executed by Mr. Bald. The Professor then gave a general descriptive account of a splendid series of the pheasants and peacocks of India, specimens of which were placed on the table. A stuffed specimen of a Persian sheep, presented to the Royal Museum by James Gibson Craig, Esq. was also exhibited. Mr. Audubon laid before the meeting several specimens of the coloured plates of his great work on American Ornithology.

Discovery Ship.—The *Hecla*, Captain Parry, bound on a voyage of discovery

to West-Spitzbergen, and the North Pole, sails on the present occasion alone. Her burden is about 400 tons, and though a post ship, she only carries two six-pounders, and a complement of 64 men: namely, three lieutenants; first lieutenant, Mr. Ross; second ditto, Mr. Foster, who acts likewise as astronomer and surveying officer; third ditto, Mr. Crozier; master, Mr. Crawford, a gentleman well acquainted with the Greenland navigation and trade, who has made four voyages in the *Hecla* before; master's mate, Mr. Ware, lately returned from Africa; surgeon, Mr. Beverley; assistant surgeon, Mr. Mac Cromick; three midshipmen: in all twenty officers and warrant officers, seven marines, and a fine crew of seamen. The ship carries nineteen months provisions, forty-five chaldron of coals, and her water in tanks, instead of water casks, which constitutes a great saving in stowage. The greatest attention has been paid to the victualling department of the ship. Preserved meat, beef, pork, veal, and mutton, besides vegetables, are carried out in tin canisters, besides 2000 pounds weight of pemmican, a concentrated essence of meat dried by a fire of oak and elm wood, six pounds of the best beef being reduced to one pound, the contrivance of a Mr. Holmes. Samples of this quintessence of animal food were shown on board, having the appearance, and somewhat the flavour, of German sausages, with this difference, however, that the expense of it is said to be 17s. per pound. This is intended to be used in the boats after leaving the ship at Spitzbergen, as well as the biscuit powder. The strength of the rum is rectified to 55 per cent. above proof. The ship herself is secured by strong iron knees, both fore and aft. She is lined all over with a coating of cork, in layers of three inches thick, to protect the men against cold and damp. Iron flues of a semi-cylindrical shape, convey heated air to all parts of the ship, from a stove below the lower deck, as well as from a caboose between decks, subject to the regulation of a thermometer. From 60 to 70 dead lights, in various parts of the deck, convey light to not only all the officers and warrant officers cabins, but likewise to the crew. They are so arranged that they may be taken out, and ventilators screwed in their places to air the ship. The boards of the upper deck are not laid longitudinally, as usual, but diagonally, for the sake of the greater strength. A patent capstan, by Phillips, in a perpendicular position, with three multiplying wheels, is placed betwixt the main and mizen mast, besides a horizon-

tal one aft of the foremast: the former being of a new construction. In comforts for the crew, the *Hecla* far exceeds any ship of her size. Every two men have a large box, like an arm-chest, assigned to them, duly numbered, which serves for a seat. The tables are covered with green baize. Light, airiness, elegance, and salubrity characterize every part between decks. Two arm-chests, four pumps, three compasses, one of them an elevated stand, and five boats are upon deck, and three ice-boats have arrived from Woolwich, but are for the present deposited in the King's yard. Captain Parry's great cabin contains a library of a considerable number of miscellaneous works; and a large assortment of clothing, furs, and other equipments, calculated for the climate he purposes to revisit. Fur jackets, coats, or rather tunics, of Esquimaux manufacture, trowsers, and fur boots, in great variety, some lined with seal skins, others with wolf, racoon, or bear skins; some for wear in the day-time, others to sleep in on the ice, with caps attached to them; snow-shoes (Canadian) four feet long, with net-work of catgut, extremely light; eye-preservers of gauze wire, shaped like spectacles, but convex, and some two inches broad, to go round the temples and cheek bones. The ice-anchors differ materially from the common anchor, having but one flook, or rather only a hook, the other at the top being compressed somewhat like a Roman S. The ice-boats themselves are provided with large wheels of the same circumference as coach-wheels at the stern, and a pole projecting four feet a-head, to be drawn by rein-deer, or, in default thereof, by the crew when on the ice; and when in the water are rowed by ten or twelve oars; the iron keels, ornamented below, are perforated with holes, to admit ropes, for their being hauled off either way. They are of considerable length. The *Hecla* herself is abundantly found in every thing necessary, has two sets of sails, and new cloth to make one more, plenty of spare masts, spars, and yards, cordage, ropes, tackle, apparel, and furniture of every kind and description; instruments, both astronomical, optical, and nautical; time-pieces, &c.; but neither her construction, nor additional strengthenings, can make her sail well, for her greatest velocity never exceeded eight knots.

Observatory.—An observatory is now building on Camden-hill, near Kensington,

by Mr. South. It will be of considerable dimensions, very advantageously placed, and filled with some of the finest instruments. The first stone was lately laid by the widow of the illustrious Herschel, amidst the plaudits of an assembly which may be said to have embodied the *élite* of the science of this country.

Extraordinary Calculus.—An enormous calculus, weighing 22 lbs. 12oz. and measuring thirty-one inches in circumference, extracted from the intestines of a horse, the property of Martin Fountain, Esq. of Norwich, has been deposited in the Norwich and Norfolk Museum, amongst a numerous collection of other interesting specimens in Natural History, which that institution contains.

Luther.—Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, has found, in his indefatigable researches, a portrait of Luther, in wood, and coloured. It appears to have been sent to England soon after that great reformer's death in 1546; and represents him seated in his study, with a skull resting on a Bible before him, and a small clasped book in one hand. An hour-glass and pen and ink are on either side, and a German poem, beneath which is amplified the famous prophecy against the pope.

Animal Remains.—The head, horns, vertebræ of the neck, and some rib bones, of a large animal of the deer kind, have been discovered in the cliff at Skipsea, and have subsequently been exhibited in Bridlington, Yorkshire, by James Boswell, the person who found them. The head, with the upper jaw, containing a row of fine teeth on each side, is entire; the under jaw wanting. The horns, which are broken towards the top, are large and branching, their dimensions being nearly as follow:—

	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>
From the extreme tip of each horn	8	0
From the tip of one horn to its root	5	9
From the tip of one of the inner branches to the tip of the opposite branch	3	0
The breadth of one of the palms within the branches	1	7
The length of the head from the back of the skull to the extremity of the upper jaw	1	10
The breadth of the skull	0	10

The brow-antlers, as well as the main horns, are palmated, and slightly divided at the ends, and the whole may justly be considered as a rare and interesting specimen of organic remains.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Institute—Academy of Sciences.—Nov. 1826. A letter of Mr. Achille Richard was read, offering to the Academy a posthumous botanical work of his father, which had been completed by himself. The work was referred to M. Desfontaines. Messrs. Thenard and Chevreul were charged with the examination of a note of M. Morin, an apothecary at Rouen, relative to a concretion found in the brain of a man who had died of an affection in the stomach. A letter from Mr. Gambart, of Marseilles, detailed some observations of the last comet. A memoir on the attraction of spheroids, was presented by M. Poisson. M. Jomard communicated some geological remarks on the countries to the west and south of Dardfour, from the notes of M. Koenig, a French traveller. A memoir on some equations in physics was read by M. Cauchy, and another by M. Vallot, on the living animals found in solid bodies; the last was referred to Messrs. Brongniard and Boudant.—Nov. 27. A manuscript entitled the *Elements of Arithmetic*, according to a new system, was presented by M. Bardel, and referred to Messrs. Legendre and Poinso. A manuscript treatise on the mathematical knowledge necessary to artists, was forwarded by M. Guibal, and referred to Messrs. Lucroix, Dupin, and Fresnel. "A Theory of Social Riches" was delivered from Count Skarbek, and Messrs. Fourier and Coquebert-Montbret, appointed commissioners to examine it. Messrs. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Latreille, and Dumeril, reported very favourably on the memoir of Messrs. Audoin and Milne Edwards, concerning the parasitic animal which sucks the blood of the lobster, and which they call *Nicothoe*. A report was delivered by Messrs. Bosc and Latreille, on the memoir of M. Le Normand, concerning the tissue produced by the caterpillar of the moth of the *prunus padus*. M. Hebenstreit placed many of these insects under a bell glass, and by oiling those parts of the paper which were to remain uncovered, soon obtained the stuff in question. The Queen of Bavaria wore a robe of it, which was torn by the slightest breeze. This curious but useless discovery received the thanks of the academy.—Dec. 14. A letter was received from M. Gambart of Marseilles concerning the comet in Bootes. An indelible ink, with some specimens of its performance, and an account of the proofs to which it had been subjected, was transmitted from M. Pallu. M. Vincent Portal, a physician at Montmirail, sent a

manuscript description with plates, of several human monsters, referred to M. de Lamarck, G. St. Hilaire, and Boyer. M. Frederic Cuvier was elected member of the academy, on the decease of M. Pinel. A second memoir was read by M. Majendie, on the liquid which is found in the skulls and spines of man and other mammiferous animals. M. Dupin read a memoir on the state of primary instruction in France. M. de Blainville a note on the paps of the female ornithorynchus, and on the spur of the male; and Mr. Clement one upon steam engines, referred to Messrs. de Prony, Girard, and Dupin.—Dec. 21. A work was presented from M. Vautro relative to money and finance; and a letter from M. Vall on the comet in Bootes. M. Becquerez announced that by physical force alone, he had succeeded in producing some new compounds, of which each had its own peculiar system of crystallization, and most of which might be decomposed by water. A favourable report was made by Messrs. Legendre and Poinso, on the elements of arithmetic of M. Bardel. M. Dureau de la Malle presented a piece of the root of a mulberry tree, which when deprived of its trunk had lived in the earth for twenty-four years, without throwing out any suckers, and then produced some in 1826. M. Poisson read a memoir on the numerical calculation of definite integrals, and M. Vicat some physico-mathematical observations, on some cases of the fracture of solid bodies; also M. Segalas a note on a method of illuminating the urethra, &c. so as to admit of the inspection of the interior of these organs. 18th December.—M. Aimé Lemoine presented a copy of the new edition of the work of Galin, inventor of the Meloplast, requesting, in the name of the editor, that it might be referred to a commission, for which M. Prony was appointed. Dr. Deleau forwarded to the Academy a work of his, printed in 1823, being a description of an instrument for re-establishing the hearing in many cases of deafness. The author remarked that this instrument is the same that was presented at the last meeting by M. Segalas, for the examination of the bladder. M.M. Audoin and Milne Edwards delivered for the archives the physiological part of their work on the circulation of the crustaceous animals. A memoir was sent on a method of throwing the light upon topographical maps. M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire read a note on the identity of two nominal species of ornithorynchus. M. Majendie was elected to the chair of medicine, vacant by the

death of M. Laennec. A favourable report was made by M. M. Prony and Favier on M. M. Vernet and Gauwin's process for generating steam. M. Gironde Buzareingues was named correspondent in the section of moral economy. M. Majendie read the second part of his memoir on the liquid which is found in the skull and the dorsal spine of man and mammiferous animals: he also showed an anatomical preparation in wax, by M. Dupont, and which perfectly represents the objects to which his researches extended.—On the 26th, M. Le Noir presented a memoir on the levelling circles and the ruler for calculating, with specimens of the latter. The minister of the interior forwarded some documents collected by the prefect of the Tarn, on an aerolite, which fell in that department. M. Buntén, who has constructed some barometers of a new form, requested the Academy to examine them—referred to M. M. Gay Lussac and Arago. M. Cauchy read two mathematical memoirs. M. Martins, of Munich, was elected correspondent of botany. M. M. Thenard and Chevreul made a favourable report on two memoirs of M. M. Bussey and Lecanu, on the distillation of fat bodies, and chemical experiments on the oil of palmarchristi. M. Brougniart read, for his son, a memoir on the generation and development of the embryo in the phanerogamous plants. M. Séguin read a note, entitled *Extract of a Memoir on Steam Navigation*.—January 3d, M. Dulong was nominated vice-president for 1827. M. Brougniart, vice-president the preceding year, entered into his office as president for the year 1827. Dr. Heurteloup wrote to the academy on the subject of Dr. Segalas' instrument for examining the human bladder. A memoir on the comparison of meteorological instruments, was delivered by M. D'Hombre Firmes. M. Gambard wrote from Marseilles, that on the 27th of December, he had observed a new comet a short distance from β Herculis, having $16^{\circ} 34'$ R. A., and $21^{\circ} 27'$ N. D. A memoir was read, of M. le Baron Portal, on the seat of epilepsy, which he places in the brain. M. Labillardiere made a verbal report on a general Flora of the environs of Paris, by Dr. Chevallier. An analytical memoir of M. Fouvier was read; also one by M. G. St. Hilaire, on a glandular process, recently discovered in Germany, in the ornithorynchus, situated on the flanks of the abdominal region, and falsely considered as a mammary gland; on this subject a dispute arose between the author and M. De Blainville. Mr. Scoresby was elected

correspondent in the section of geography and navigation, in place of the late M. Loevenboern.—Jan. 8th. The approximate elements of the last comet were delivered from M. Gambard. A memoir of M. A. de St. Hilaire was read, on the linear series of polypetalous plants, and particularly those belonging to the Brazilian Flora. M. Girard commenced a memoir entitled "*Researches on Highways, Navigable Canals, and particularly on Railways.*" M. Nicod read a memoir on the polypi of the urethra and the bladder.—Jan. 15th, M. Seralles presented a memoir on new compounds of Bromine, hydrobromic ether, and cyanure of bromine. M. Dutrochet, a correspondent, informed the Academy of some new experiments which he had instituted, and which give him reason to conclude that the effect which is produced by two heterogeneous liquids, when separated by a thin partition permeable to water, is a phenomenon of general physics, and does not belong only, as he had at first thought, to a state of organization. Mr. G. St. Hilaire read the first chapter of his memoir on the sexual organ of the ornithorynchus. M. Dupont read some statistical researches on the comparative instruction and morality of different departments of France. M. Cauchy read some observations on the same subject. M. M. Audoin and Milne Edwards read the first part of their memoir, entitled, "*Anatomical and Physiological Researches on the Circulation of the Crustaceæ.*"

False Nose.—A French surgeon has lately restored to an individual his nose, which had been frost-bitten during the campaign in Russia. The usual mode was adopted of turning down a portion of the skin of the forehead for the purpose. The result is very satisfactory. The deformity is scarcely observable, and the scar in the forehead, concealed also in some degree by the hair, has almost entirely disappeared. What is very extraordinary, is, that the person on whom this operation has been performed, refers to his forehead all the sensations of his false nose; the nerves of which are in fact furnished by the nervous branches intended for the forehead.

French Book Trade.—The demand for books and every species of literature in France, in direct opposition to the wishes of the High Court party, is increasing. It appears that seven times more books were printed in 1825 than in 1811; and the number for 1826 was one-fifth more than that for 1825. In the *Courier Français*, there is a curious statistical account of the literature of France in 1811 and 1825,

drawn up by Count Daru, of which the following is an abstract, being exclusive of official papers or daily Journals :—

In 1811 there were printed— *Sheets.*

On Legislation	-	-	2,831,662
On the Sciences	-	-	2,214,363
Philosophy	-	-	413,298
Political Economy	-	-	131,133
Military Affairs	-	-	1,147,400
The Fine Arts	-	-	161,525
Literature	-	-	3,781,826
History	-	-	3,375,891
Divers subjects, Alman-			
nacks, &c.	-	-	1,885,869
Theology	-	-	2,509,752

Total - 18,452,719

In 1825, the number had risen to—

Legislation	-	-	15,929,839
Sciences	-	-	10,928,297
Philosophy	-	-	2,804,182
Political Economy	-	-	2,915,826
Military Affairs	-	-	1,457,913
The Fine Arts	-	-	2,937,301
Literature	-	-	30,205,158
History	-	-	39,457,957
Divers subjects	-	-	3,886,973
Theology	-	-	17,487,037

Total - 128,010,483

Reckoning eleven sheets to the volume, the difference in favour of 1826, amounts to more than ten millions of volumes.

GERMANY.

German Literature.—In Germany, among the unaccountable number of non-political journals, there appear at this time, a morning, a mid-day, an evening, and a midnight Gazette. The latter, so far from being sleepy, is the most lively and spirited of them all, being edited by the celebrated poet Mülner. There is also announced as nearly ready for publication, at Berlin, the Fool's Gazette (*die Narrenzeitung*), to appear three times a-week, for the benefit of every description of fools.

The celebrated musical composer, Beethoven, died at Vienna, on the 31st of March; being deeply deplored, an immense crowd of persons attended his funeral; the file of carriages was endless.

Dr. K. G. Bretschneider, Chief Counsellor of the Consistory at Gotha, &c. &c., and known as one of the greatest theological writers in Germany, has published *An Apology for the Present State of Protestant Religion in Germany*; in answer to Mr. Hugh James Rose's *Four Speeches at Cambridge upon the same subject*. If we are to believe Professor Beck of Leipzig, who has written a review of Bretschneider's work, and who strongly recommends it for translation into English, Bretschneider has fairly proved Mr.

Rose to be guilty, 1st, of partiality; 2dly, of exaggeration in his charges; 3dly, of want of judgment, confusion of ideas, contradictions; and, above all, 4thly, of ignorance as to historical facts. Dr. B. moreover maintains that Mr. Rose has not derived his facts from his own experience, but from persons who are known to be the declared enemies of the Protestant religion. The literary Journal of Gottingen speaks in similar terms of high praise and of severe censure, respectively, of Bretschneider's *Apology* and Rose's *Speeches*.

The University of Gottingen counts at present 1460 students, of whom 352 study theology, 652 the law, 284 medicine, and 172 the philosophical sciences.

The University of Munich had on the 23d of December last 1342 students.

RUSSIA.

Russian Literature.—Since the introduction of printing presses into Russia, from 1553 to 1823, there have been published in the Russian and the Slavonic languages—which is the mother of the former—13,249 original works and translations.

Gold Mines of the Ural.—The Ural Mountains are divided into the large ridge and the Gubersinsk Mountains: the latter stretching far to the south among the Steppes of the Khirghises. The highest summit of these is the Cliff of Padovinsk, which, according to Cassini's account, rises to a height of 6,365 feet above the level of the Caspian Sea. Several navigable rivers are highly advantageous to the inland navigation, such as the Kama, the Ural, and Betaja. On the banks of the river Holwa, which flows from the Ural, a battle was fought in 1472, the consequence of which was, that these countries fell under the dominion of Russia. The Ural Mountains may be divided according to their qualities into three departments; 1st. The high and rocky mountains; these are well supplied with wood and water, and are peculiarly well adapted for manufactories and mining operations of all kinds; 2dly. The hills; and 3dly. The cultivated valleys, the inhabitants of which have a good demand for their produce among the people higher up among the mountains, by which they gain the means of meeting the taxes they have to pay to the Government. The Ural range has a great number of caverns, many of which are well worthy of attention: one of these has four vaults, and pillars of ice; and in another, called Jermark's Cave, Jermark is said to have long found a place of refuge previously to the subjection of Siberia. The most productive iron mines are found in the Mountain Bladogat, seventy versts from the town

of Orenburg; from Loadstone Mountain to the borders of the Khirghise country; and lastly, in the mountains of Tagilsk, where the old black iron, reckoned the best, is found. In the year 1719, there were twenty-six iron mines in the range of the Urals; now there are ninety-nine mines and founderies. According to the latest accounts, these works produce seven millions of poods of cast metal, and five millions of malleable iron. Skilful miners divide the iron into three kinds; the first and best is the black iron, much of which is worked from the private mines of Barons Demidof and Jakoff. It is soft and well adapted for steel-work. The first working of the mines in the Ural range began near the river Nizza in the year 1623. In the year 1719, there were, besides the iron houses, only one silver and five copper works. Now there are thirty-five copper houses, one sulphur, and one vitriol manufactory. Of copper there are worked annually 155,000 poods. No tin is found, and few traces of lead or silver. The chief place for the sale of these products of the country is Nischney-Novogorod. Since 1822 a new production has become of importance, viz. the gold sand of the Urals, which formerly gave inconsiderable returns. In the Spring of 1823, a commission of mines was deputed, consisting of Senator Saymonoff, and Professor Fuchs, of Casan, who, in the summer, searched the whole eastern part of the Urals, and made important discoveries; so that, since that time, this production has increased in quantity, and yielded great returns. The name of Gold Sand is not quite appropriate; for it is found rather in granite, quartz, and slate, dissolved by the operation of the atmosphere, than in layers of gold and clay. The most important of these is the dissolved quartz, in which lumps of gold of several solotniks, nay, of several pounds, are frequently found. The process of washing is not expensive, and the profit, therefore, the greater. In the year 1822, there were only 22 poods washed; in 1823, there were 114 poods; and in 1824, about 286 poods—in all, 420 poods; in value, nearly twenty-one millions of rubles in banco assignments. A pood is forty pounds, and a pound contains ninety-six solotniks. — *Politisches Journal*.

ITALY.

Pompeii.—A beautiful fountain has lately been discovered in this city, the interior ornamented with mosaic, and with shells arranged in a somewhat whimsical manner. Four Corinthian columns are introduced as ornaments, and the whole

is so beautiful, that the King of Naples has paid a personal visit to Pompeii to see the fountain. In the immediate neighbourhood of this fountain have since been discovered five glass bottles, which have been deposited in the Borbonico Museum. Upon cleaning them, one was found to contain a sort of buttery or oily substance, which appears to have originally been olive oil. In another were found a quantity of olives, preserved in a species of buttery slime. These olives, which must have been plucked in the reign of Titus, are in as perfect a state of preservation, as if they had been taken from the tree in the reign of Francis I. (see also p. 25.)

Rice.—A new machine for separating the grain of rice from its husk has been invented in Italy. It consists of two fluted cylinders, set in motion by an hydraulic wheel. These cylinders, revolving on a horizontal plan, detach the grain from the panicles. It subsequently passes across a wooden hurdle, while the straw is separated by the movement of the machine.

AMERICA.

Mexico.—(Guanaxuato, Feb. 11, 1827.) —“The mines are going on well in this district, and all the alarm about not being supplied with money from England, which might have deprived the adventurers of their reward, just as the mines were beginning to be productive, has disappeared. The mines are improving in appearance daily. The draining goes on well, and it is now ascertained that seventy yards more will unwind the most valuable part of the workings. One of the Directors of the Anglo Company, Edward Hurry, Esq. arrived here from London on the 4th inst. All parties, who really wish to see these concerns do well, rejoice at his arrival; for the proprietors in England will now know the real state of the matter, and be convinced of the value of the mines here, and how unreasonable has been their impatience in expecting that such large works as have necessarily to be performed here, could be made productive earlier than they have been. You may expect our accounts more and more cheering every month.”

United States.—Miss Anne Borlebog, the oldest actress that ever appeared on any stage, died lately at Charleston, North America, at the age of 28. She made her *debut* fifteen years before Garrick, as Queen Catherine, in Henry VIII. She continued to represent the younger class of matrons until she was seventy-eight, and she was sixty-six before she completely gave up playing the misses in their teens.

RURAL ECONOMY.

A correspondent in the Farmers' Journal says:—"Common Fern may be applied with advantage in seasons which, like the last, threatened a deficiency of food for cattle during the winter. Some years ago, I cut before Midsummer, a large quantity of Fern, with the intention of using it for litter only; but I found that both my cows and horses ate it with avidity, and appeared to thrive upon it. This plant contains a very large portion of mucilage at the proper season, also of saline manure, which renders the manure obtained from it extremely valuable."

A Persian ram was lately exhibited in Smithfield market, and excited much curiosity. It was nearly the size of a shearing South-down: the wool resembling coarse curly hair, and black; broad thick tail, not however so long as those of Cape sheep: but the most remarkable feature in the animal was, that it had four horns; two of them, starting from the forehead at an angle of about 45 degrees, and slightly curved, were about ten or twelve inches long; the other two curled as usual in rams, and set on close by the ears.

Method of obtaining Flowers of different Colours on the same Stem.—Split a small twig of elder bush lengthways, and having scraped out the pith, fill each of the apartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time: surround them with mould, and then tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth, properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produced them.

Communications to the Horticultural Society.—Mr. T. Fleetwood, of Dunnington, near Alcester, hastens the maturity of grapes on open walls by the following method. Before the vines are out of flower, he brings each bunch into a perpendicular position by a thread attached to its extremity, and fastened to a nail in the wall, carefully confining the young branch with the bunch thereon, as close to the wall as possible. Fixed in this way, they ripen a month earlier than when left to hang in the usual way.—T. Paytherus, Esq. destroys insects on apple and cherry trees, by rubbing with fresh green leaves of foxglove (*digitalis purpurea*).—M. Prouville, of Versailles, finds that certain beautiful varieties of rose lose their improved colours, and return to their primitive state, when kept on their own roots. He therefore grafts them on stocks of wild rose, which, besides placing

the flowers at an agreeable height from the ground, retains the variety in perfection.—Mr. Gibson, gardener to Henry Peters, Esq. at Betchworth Castle, Surrey, grows pine-apples under a frame, with the heat of leaves alone. In the fruiting frames, the plants are plunged about three inches above the rims of the pots, so that they throw out roots among the leaves, require less water than usual, and produce fruit of a higher flavour.

Economical Mode of Cutting Cauliflowers.—Instead of cutting off the whole head of a cauliflower, leave a part on, the size of a gooseberry, and all the leaves; second and even third heads will be formed, and thus they may be eaten for two or three months; when, at present, by cutting the head completely off, the bed of cauliflowers are gone in two or three weeks.—We quote the above from a contemporary, but with all due submission to his horticultural knowledge, we must say that it stands opposed to our own experience. The only plan we have found to succeed with cauliflowers, is to pull them up at once, root and branch, and plant others in their stead; they do not form separate heads like ordinary cabbages, at least we have never seen them do so.—*Horti. Corres.*

Oats.—A new species of prolific and shuckless oats has lately been cultivated by Mr. Nightingale, of West Moulsey, Surrey. These oats weigh 50lb. per bushel; they are stated to be excellent for oatmeal, and far more productive than the common oats.

To make Pumpkin Oil.—From the seeds of the pumpkin, which are generally thrown away, an abundance of an excellent oil may be extracted. When peeled, they yield much more oil than an equal quantity of flax. This oil burns well, gives a lively light, lasts longer than other oils, and emits very little smoke. It has been used on the Continent for frying fish, &c. The cake remaining after the extraction of the oil, may be given to cattle, which eat it with avidity.

Insects on Trees.—The following method of driving worms, caterpillars, and all other sorts of insects from trees, has lately been practised in America with singular success. Bore a hole into the trunk of the tree as far as the heart, fill this hole with sulphur, and place in it a well-fitted plug; a tree of from four to eight inches in diameter requires a hole large enough to admit the little finger, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller trees. This will usually drive the insects away in the course of forty-eight hours, but uniformly succeeds, though sometimes not till after a longer time.

USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. Gurney's new Steam Carriage.—A singular sensation was excited a few days ago by the sudden appearance of this most extraordinary invention, going at great speed through the public streets in the vicinity of the Regent's Park, where Mr. Gurney's factory is situated. Our informant describes the machine as, to all appearance, a merely temporary one—there being a common carriage attached to it behind, in which were several persons. The machine itself seemed to be in some respects what a break is to an ordinary carriage—having merely a seat in front for the person who guided it. This latter object seemed to be effected with great ease and exactness. The machine, with the additional heavy carriage and its passengers attached, passed down Clarence-market, Osnaburg-street, along a portion of the New Road, and up the ascent of the Albany Road, at the rate of from eight to even twelve miles an hour—according to the pleasure of the person guiding it. And what is most extraordinary of all, there was no noise but from the ordinary motion of the wheels, and no appearance whatever of either smoke or steam. We hope next month to be enabled to give a more detailed account of this (now that it has proved successful) most important invention. In the mean time, we collect the above from an eye-witness.

Process for making Wafers with Fish Glue or Isinglass. By MADAME BOUCHE. —Thin leaves, which serve for making wafers for sealing letters, are formed by pouring fish-glue on a well-polished tile, or on a glass plate surrounded with a border, and rubbed over with ox-gall, or any other substance fit to prevent the adherence of the glue to the glass. The glue is made of that consistence as not to require more than twelve or fifteen hours in

drying, and the glass plates are placed on a very level table, in order that the leaves may have an equal thickness throughout. Twelve hours after the glue is run out, the leaves are cut along the border, to separate them, and they are then left to dry entirely; after which they become totally detached from the glass; these leaves of thin glue are then cut into sealing wafers of different diameters, by means of a punch, or cutter. The glue may be coloured by adding to it colours in powder, infusions of coloured woods, &c. or by mixing with it sulphates of iron or of copper, &c. To render the wafers agreeable to the taste, the juice of fruits, sugar, and aromatics are added to the glue.

The wafers made in this manner have the advantage of sealing letters much more securely than common wafers, and of being unalterable, and agreeable to the eye.

On the Preparation of Quills.—To prepare the quills, the operator makes use of a boiler, in which he puts common water, so as to occupy about a fourth of its capacity; he then suspends in it perpendicularly a certain quantity of quills, with the feathered part uppermost, so that their lower extremities shall barely touch the surface of the water; the boiler is then covered with a well-fitted lid, the water is made to boil, and the quills are kept in this vapour bath for some hours. This process disengages the oily particles from the quills, and renders them soft and transparent. The following day, after being well scraped with a knife, and rubbed with a piece of cloth, they are to be exposed to a moderate heat; and in another day they will be perfectly hard and transparent, without having the inconvenience of being liable to split with too much facility.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Jefferies, of London-street, Radcliffe, for improvements in calcining or roasting, and smelting or extracting metals and semi-metals from various kinds of ores, and matter containing metals or semi-metals. Feb. 20, 1827.

P. Erard, of Marlborough-street, for improvements in the construction of pianofortes. Communicated by a Foreigner. Feb. 20, 1827.

A. de la Garde, of Saint James's Square, for a method of making paper of various descriptions from the pulpen or ligueous parts, produced from certain textile plants, in the process of preparing the same textile plants by the rural mechanical brake (for the exclusive use of which he has already applied for a patent), and which substances are to be employed alone, or mixed with other suitable materials in the manufacture of papers. Communicated by a Foreigner. Feb. 20, 1827.

W. Smith, of Sheffield, for an improved method of manufacturing cutlery and other articles of hardware, by means of rollers. Feb. 20, 1827.

J. F. Ledsam, of Birmingham, for an improve-

ment for purifying coal gas by means not hitherto used for that purpose. March 2, 1827.

J. Lucas and H. Ewbank, of Mincing-lane, London, for an improved process to be used in the dressing of paddy, or rough rice. March 10, 1827.

L. W. Wright, of Upper Kennington-lane, Surrey, for improvements in the combination and arrangement of machinery for making metal screws. March 17, 1827.

B. Roth, of Farnival's Inn, London, for a diagonal prop for transferring perpendicular to lateral pressure. March 22, 1827.

J. Stewart, of Store street, Bedford-square, for improvements on pianofortes, and in the mode of stringing the same. March 23, 1827.

J. Woodman, of Piccadilly, for an improvement in shaving and other brushes, which improvement is also applicable to other purposes. March 22, 1827.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street, for improvements in the construction of steam-engines. March 27, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of Exeter Cathedral. By John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. 1 vol. 4to. 2l. 10s. and 4l. 4s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir W. Dugdale, Knt. Edited by W. Hamper, Esq. F.S.A. 1 vol. 4to. 2l. 2s.

A History of the Right Hon. W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, containing his Speeches, Correspondence, &c. By the Rev. T. Thackeray, A.M. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 12s.

HISTORY.

The Roman History. By G. B. Niebuhr, translated from the German. By F. A. Walter, Esq. 8 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

The History of Lambeth. By — Allen. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Historiettes, or Tales of Continental Life. By the Author of the "English in Italy." 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Observations on the Title to Lands derived through Enclosure Acts. By T. Coventry, Esq. 8vo. 6s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

An Apology for British Anatomy. By Dr. Faure. 4to. 9s.

A Manual of Pathology, &c. By L. Martinet, Resident Physician of the Hotel Dieu. By J. Quain. 6s.

Some Observations on the Medicinal and Dietetic Properties of Green Tea. By W. Newnham, Esq. 1s. 6d.

A Grammatical Introduction to the London Pharmacopœia. By S. F. Leach. 12mo. 5s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Principles of Agriculture. By W. Bland, jun. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

A New General Atlas, constructed by A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the King, from the latest authorities, &c. &c. 4to. 1l. 16s. and 2l. 12s. 6d.

A Chronicle of London from 1069 to 1483, written in the 15th Century, and for the first time printed, from MSS. in the British Museum, &c. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Scientific Aphorisms, being the Outline of an Attempt to Establish fixed Principles of Science, &c. By Robert Blair, M.D. 8vo. 12s.

Anti Tooke; or an Analysis of the Principles and Structure of Language, exemplified in the English tongue. By John Fearn. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Ellis's Historical Letters. Second Series, with Portraits and Autographs. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s.)

Outline of a New System of Logic. With a Critical Examination of Dr. Whately's Elements of Logic. By George Bentham, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Table of Logarithms of the Natural Numbers, from 1 to 108,000. By Charles Babbage, Esq. M.A. &c. 8vo. 12s.

The Edinburgh Review. No. XC. 8vo. 6s.

A Genealogical History of divers Families of the Ancient Peers of England, never before published by any Heraldic Author. By T. C. Banks, Esq.

The French Cook. By L. E. Ude. 1 vol. 8vo.

Six Discourses delivered before the Royal Society, &c. By Sir H. Davy, Bart. 4to. 1l. 5s.

Elements of Physics. By N. Arnot, M.D. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Zoological Journal, No. IV. containing a Memoir of the Life and Writings of the late Sir Stamford Raffles. 8vo.

Authentic Details of the Valdenses, in Piedmont and other Countries; with abridged Translations of "L'Histoire des Vaudois," par Bresse, and La Rentree Glorieuse, D'Henri Arnaud, with the ancient Valdésian Catechism. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

A History of Inventions and Discoveries, Alphabetically arranged. By F. Seillon White, Esq. F.A.S. 8vo. 14s.

Excursions of a Country Curate. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, Warden of New College, Oxford. By Lord Holland. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Elements of the History of Philosophy and Science, &c. By the Rev. T. Morell. 8vo. 12s.

An Inquiry into the operation of Tithes upon Rent. By John Buckle, Esq. B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

A Letter to the Earl of Lauderdale to serve as an Index to his Lordship's Legislative Chapt. 2s. 6d.

Corrected Report of Mr. Secretary Canning's Speech on the Corn Laws. 9s.

A Letter from Earl Stanhope on the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws. 2s.

Thoughts on the policy of the proposed alteration of the Corn Laws. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Prairie, a Tale. By the Author of The Spy, The Pilot, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Dissipation. By the Author of Realities. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Petoletti, a Tale of Passion. By H. Bailly. 1 vol. 8vo. 5s.

American sketches. By a Native of the United States. 12mo. 10s.

POETRY.

Servian Popular Poetry. Translated by John Bowring. 8vo. 8s.

Ancient Scottish Ballads, recovered from Tradition, and never before published, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Moods and Tenaces. By One of Us. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Dramatic Scenes, Sonnets, and other Poems. By Mary Russel Mitford. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Cruise of Time; a Poem in Ten Books. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Poems. By Two Brothers. 8vo. 5s.

Sacred Specimens; selected from the Early English Poets; with prefatory Verses. By the Rev. J. Mitford. 12mo. 8s. 6d.

Orlando Furioso. Translated by C. Johnson. Vol. 1. post 8vo. 9s.

Valentine Verses; or Lines of Truth, Love, and Virtue. By the Rev. R. Cobbold. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Sacred Melodias, &c. By S. M. Waring. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Pompeii, and other Poems. 12mo. 5s.

Poetic Fugitives. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Idolatry, a Poem. By the Rev. T. Swan. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

The Apocalypse of St. John; or Prophecy of the Rise, Progress, and Fall, of the Church of Rome, &c. By the Rev. G. Croly, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

The Nature and Extent of the Christian Dispensation, with reference to the Salvability of the Heathen. By E. W. Grinfield, M.A.

Systematic Morality; or a Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Human Duty on the grounds of Natural Religion. By W. Jevons, jun. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta, the 27th of May, 1824. By the Right rev. Reginald Heber, D.D. 3s.

The Principles of Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Education. By William Newnham, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

The Coming of Messiah in Glory and Majesty. By Juan Josafat Ben-Ezra. Translated from the Spanish, with a preliminary Discourse. By the Rev. E. Irving, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Davidica. Twelve Practical Sermons on the Life and Character of David. By H. Thompson, M.A. 10s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Minutes of Remarks on Subjects, Picturesque, Moral, and Miscellaneous; made in a Course along the Rhine, &c. in 1822 and 1823. By William Webb, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Travels through the Interior Provinces of Colombia. By Col. J. P. Hamilton. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A Winter in Lapland and Sweden, with Observations on Fennmark and its Inhabitants, &c. By Arthur de Capel Brooke, M.A. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Proceedings of the Expedition to Explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 1822. By Capt. F. W. Beechey, and H. W. Beechey, Esq. 4to.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Horace Smith has a new Novel in the press, to be entitled *Reuben Apley*. The scene is laid in England during the short reign of James the Second; some of the most remarkable events of which are, we understand, embodied in the story: such, for example, as the disastrous rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, the sanguinary Western insurrections under Judge Jeffreys, and the triumphant landing of the Prince of Orange. The most prominent of the historical characters is Judge Jeffreys.

The noble authoress of the forthcoming Novel, called *Flirtation*, has been extremely fortunate in her subject; and with the brilliant talents which she is universally allowed to possess, cannot fail to produce a novel highly attractive. The fashionable novels of the day have revealed to the uninitiated a great deal of what is passing in high life—routs, balls, dinners, &c.—but the intense flirtations which are so frequent among the Exclusives, have not yet been unveiled, as we understand they will be in this new story of the *beau monde*. The personages that figure in *Flirtation* will, no doubt, be recognized as having their prototypes in the most elevated circles; and the authoress is not only gifted with exquisite powers for observing and describing character, but has the unusual advantage of being one of the set to which her heroes and heroines belong. It is reported, that almost every chapter of *Flirtation* gives evidence of this, and that the whole novel is stamped with that peculiar impress of rank and high fashion which can neither be mistaken nor imitated.

A volume, under the title of *O'Neale, or the Rebel*, is in the press. The motto, from King John, is sufficiently indicative of the nature of this work.

Pandulph. So mak'st thou faith an enemy to faith;

And, like a civil war, set'st oath to oath.

Archduke. Rebellion—flat rebellion!

It is said that the writer has displayed great enthusiasm and eloquence in treating of his popular theme.

A new work, of singular interest at the present moment, is announced, under the striking title of *Captain Rock's Letters to the King*. We have heard that the *expose* of the family history of three-fourths of the Irish nobility, and the personal sketches and private anecdotes connected therewith, introduced in the work, are peculiarly piquant.

The Third Series of *Highways and Byways* may be soon expected. The first and longest story, called *The Cagot's Hut*, will make its readers, perhaps for the first time, acquainted with a race which, from the remotest times, has been suffering a sort of banishment from human society, and has been visited with an awful malady from generation to generation. There is another story, too, which is reported to be a very curious *mélange* of the tragic, the tragic, and the ludicrous.

The Third Series of *Sayings and Doings* will also soon appear. The author has, as usual, given "modern instances" of his "wise saws," which will be found to be drawn with great vigour, vivacity, and fidelity.

Hyde Nagrat, the new fashionable novel, is whispered to contain the story of a young man of birth and fortune, nearly allied to the family of one of our dukes. A crowd of high people, it is said, will be introduced. Gaming, and the display of its baneful effects upon character, happiness, and fortune, will, we believe, form the staple of the book; and, if developed by a hand as powerful as that of the author of "*Granby*," will prove "a great moral lesson" to all young men of fashion.

In the writer of *Blue Stocking Hall*, who is reported to be a lady of family and fortune, will exert the usual exquisite tact of her sex in the discovery of peculiarities and affectations, she will make a highly amusing novel upon the subject she has chosen. We do not know whether she intends to attack or defend *The Blues*, but we think they have already been sufficiently laughed at, and we

hope they will find a champion in a writer of their own sex. *Ridicule of the Blues* wants novelty now, and is becoming vulgar.

Mr. Woolrych, in his *Life of Judge Jeffreys*, has in many cases, we believe, successfully vindicated that high functionary from the calumnies which have been so unsparingly heaped upon him. Till the period of Mr. W.'s labours, the name of Jeffreys had passed into a proverb for cruelty, avarice, and corruption; but its appearance will, we have reason to think, occasion many well-grounded "historic doubts" to arise in the minds of many, whose charges against him have been hastily made.

If the story of the *beau monde*, called *The Opera*, which is announced as in the press, at all answers to the sparkle and promise of its title, it cannot fail "faire tortue" among the frequenters of that brilliant place. How many secrets may be told—how many flirtations disclosed—if the author is one of the set of men that wander nightly from box to box, listening to all the criticisms the ladies make on each other's faces and dresses, detailing all the scandals they have learned, and listening to new! How many matches, too, of the origin of which the world knows nothing, have been made in an opera-box! And how many elevations to power and place have been the results of a *tête-à-tête* within its curtained recesses!

The title of the work we alluded to in our last Report, which has raised the curiosity of the mining companies, is "*A Journal from Buenos Ayres, through the provinces of Cordova, Tucuman, and Salta, to Potosi, thence by the Deserts of Caranja to Arica, and subsequently to Coquimbo; with General Observations, and an Appendix, with Documents relating to the Author's proceedings in behalf of the Chilean and Peruvian Mining Company. By Captain Andrews, late commander of H. C. S. Windham.*"

A volume is nearly ready for publication, to be entitled *Tales of all Nations*, and comprising original Prose Fictions, from the pens of a variety of well-known writers, including the Author of *London in the Olden Time*; Mrs. Charles Gore; the Author of *Maudie Wauch's Autobiography*; Mr. Alaric Watts; the Authors of the *Odd Volume*; Mr. James Emerson; Author of *Gracie*; Mr. G. E. Richardson; and the Author of *Stories of Chivalry and Romance*. The *Tales* are ten in number.

Mr. Curtis, the Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, has just published a Chemical Report of the Institution, from its commencement to the present time; with the Number of Patients admitted, cured, and relieved; showing the progressive increase, and utility of the charity.

We understand that an important work, long a desideratum in literature, is in preparation, to be entitled *The Theological Encyclopædia*, embracing every topic connected with Biblical criticism and theology.

Dr. Gordon Smith's *Work on Poisons*, the progress of which has been much interrupted, through the author's illness, will shortly be ready for publication.

On the First of June, 1827, will be published, Part I. of a *Natural History of the Bible*; or, a Descriptive Account of the Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy of the Holy Scriptures; compiled from the most authentic sources, British and Foreign, and adapted to the use of English readers. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By William Carpenter.

In the press, *The Desolation of Eyam*; the *Grant*; and other Poems. By William and Mary Howitt, authors of the *Forest Minstrel*.

Preparing for publication, the Newtonian System of Philosophy explained by familiar Objects in an entertaining Manner, for the use of young persons.

A Novel, entitled *The Guards*, is expected shortly.

In the press, *The Pelican Islands*, and other Poems. By James Montgomery.

The *Life of Fuzuli*; comprising an interesting Correspondence with the Poet Cowper relative to his Translation of Homer, is announced.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

WILLIAM KITCHINER, ESQ. M.D.

William Kitchiner was the son of — Kitchiner, Esq. an eminent coal-merchant, resident in the Strand, and subsequently one of the magistrates for the County of Middlesex. With the year of his birth we are unacquainted. He represented himself at eight-and-forty; but we have seen his age variously stated at fifty-one and fifty-four; and, judging from appearances, he certainly could not have been far from his grand climacteric. He was educated at Eton. His father had a strong *penchant* for music; a similar taste, if not inherited, was acquired, at a very early age, by the subject of this sketch; and, if we mistake not, it was at one time in contemplation to cultivate his scientific talent, by placing him under one of the leading professors of the day. From choice, or accidental circumstance, however, he adopted the medical profession. He took his degree of M.D.; but whether he ever practised as a physician we know not. Fortunately for him, his father is understood to have left him an unencumbered property, to the amount of sixty or seventy thousand pounds; and, as Dr. Kitchiner's establishment and habits of life—living in a comparatively small house, and keeping only a coachman, footman, and two or three maid servants—were not of a nature to indicate the expenditure of his full income; and, as he must have made considerable sums by some of his literary undertakings,—the probability is, that he has left a larger fortune than he inherited. Dr. K. married many years ago; but his match was an unsuitable one, and a separation soon ensued. His wife, by whom he had no family, is still living. A natural son of the Doctor's, who has been educated at college, and is now about the age of one-and-twenty, will come into possession of the bulk of his property. Dr. Kitchiner's love of music accompanied him through life; and, to the last, he played and sang with considerable taste and feeling. Though always an epicure—fond of experiments in cookery, and exceedingly particular in the choice of his viands, and in their mode of preparation for the table—he was regular, and even abstemious in his general habits. There were times, indeed, when, according to his own statement, his consumption of animal food was extraordinary. The craving was not to be repressed, nor easily to be satisfied. It had nothing to do with the love of eating, abstractedly considered, but was the result of some organic and

incurable disease. Dr. Kitchiner's hours of rising—of eating—of retiring to rest—were all regulated by system. He was accustomed to make a good breakfast at eight or nine. His lunches, to which only the favoured few had the privilege of *entrée*, were superb. They consisted of potted meats of various kinds, fried fish, savoury *pâtés*, rich *liqueurs*, &c. &c. in great variety and abundance. Whatever credit these *piquant* and luxurious repasts might reflect upon his hospitality and gastronomic taste, we confess that, in our estimation, they said little for his medical judgment, or for his kindness towards the digestive functions of his friends. His dinners, unless when he had parties, were comparatively plain and simple; served in an orderly manner, cooked according to his own maxims, and placed upon the table, invariably, within five minutes of the time announced. His usual hour was five. His supper was served at half-past nine; and at eleven, he was accustomed to retire. His public dinners, as they may be termed, were things of more pomp, and ceremony, and *étiquette*. They were announced by notes of preparation, which could not fail of exciting the liveliest sensations in the epigastric region of the highly favoured *invités*. Dr. Kitchiner possessed the estimable virtue of never speaking ill of any one: on the contrary, he was a great lover of conciliation, and to many he proved a valuable adviser and a firm friend. In manner, he was quiet and apparently timid. As we have said, however, he had three grand hobbies: these were cookery, music, and optics; and, whenever he ventured upon either of them, he was full, cheerful, and even eloquent. His books—of which he wrote many—were all whimsical, all amusing, and all abounding, amidst their eccentricity, with useful points of information. His *Cook's Oracle* (of which a new edition was completed just before his death)—his *Practical Observations on Telescopes* and on *Spectacles*—his *National Songs*—his different works on Music—his *House-keeper's Economy*—his *Pleasure of making a Will*, &c. are well known to the public; and the list, we presume, will speedily be increased by the *Traveller's Oracle*, and the *Horse and Carriage Keeper's Oracle*; both of which were nearly ready for publication at the period of their author's decease. This inoffensive, amiable, and ever useful man, died at his friend Braham's, on Monday the 26th of February. He was in better

spirits than usual; as, for some time past, in consequence of a spasmodic affection and palpitation of the heart, he had been occasionally observed in a desponding state. He had ordered his carriage at half-past eight, but he remained at Mr. Braham's till nearly eleven. On his way home, he was seized by one of those violent fits of palpitation which he had of late frequently experienced; and, on reaching his house in Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, he alighted, ascended the stairs with a hurried step, and threw himself on a sofa. It would be as painful as unavailable to dwell upon the parting scene. Every assistance was immediately afforded, but without effect, and, in less than an hour, he expired, apparently without consciousness, and without a pang.

M. PESTALOZZI.

M. Pestalozzi, a benefactor of the human race, was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in the year 1745. Though of patrician birth, he devoted himself, at an early period of life, to the service of the humbler classes. He saw and pitied their ignorance, and resolved to meliorate their situation. He produced a novel, entitled "*Leinhard and Gertrude*," the object of which was to interest the feelings of the poor by a picture of their occupations, necessities, and desires; while, at the same time, it inculcated a love of virtue. The work became popular in Germany as well as in Switzerland, and the author was encouraged to renew his exertions. Between the years 1781 and 1797, he published his *Weekly Journal for Country Folks*, *Letters on the Education of the Children of indigent Parents*, *Reflections on the March of Nature in the Education of the Human Race*, &c. After the abolition of the ancient Swiss Governments, and the meeting of the Helvetic Legislative Council at Arau, M. Pestalozzi addressed to the council a tract, entitled, "*Reflections on the Wants of the Country, and principally on the Education and Relief of the Poor*." Soon afterwards, he was appointed principal editor of the *Helvetic Journal*, a paper devoted to the moral and religious interests of the people. In 1799, he was nominated director of an orphan institution, which the government had established at Stantz. This appointment enabled him to reduce some of his theories to practice; at Stantz, he became at once the teacher, steward, and father of the institution; and there he formed the plan of interrogative education, which has since been known throughout Europe by his name. When the establishment was dissolved, the government assigned him a mansion at Burgdorf, that he might

be enabled to carry on his system with boarders. Afterwards he removed to the castle of Yverdun, which was presented to him by the Canton of Vaud. There he continued to prosecute his honourable labours; and, subsequently to his removal, he published many works on the important subject of education. Some of the latter years of his life were occupied in preparing his numerous publications for a complete and systematic edition. His last production was entitled "*Advice to my Contemporaries*." In the year 1803, M. Pestalozzi was one of the deputation which Buonaparte summoned from the Swiss Cantons to deliberate on the means of restoring tranquillity to Switzerland; but he returned home before any arrangement could be effected. This worthy man died at Brugg on the 17th of February, after a few days' illness.

CHARLES MILLS, ESQ.

The author of "*The History of Chivalry*" died lately at Southampton, whither he had retired, in order to recover from the effects of an illness, partly caused by application to a work which required much study, and by an enthusiastic devotion to literature. He was the youngest son of Samuel Gillam Mills, a surgeon of eminence at Greenwich, and was intended by his father for the law, which he quitted in consequence of his ardent love for literature. His first work, "*The History of Mahomedanism*," was published about the year 1817, and attracted the attention of Sir John Malcolm, who extolled it as the most promising history of the day. His next work was the well-known "*History of the Crusades*," which was distinguished beyond most productions of the day, by its deep and enlarged observation, its fearless inquisitive spirit, and its condensed vivacity of style. A few months after its appearance, accident led Mr. Mills to the study of Italian Literature; the result of which was a work of fiction, in two vols., entitled "*The Travels of Theodore Ducas, on the Revival of Arts and Letters in Italy*." The model upon which this book was formed, was the "*Travels of Anacharsis*;" but as the subject was comparatively uninteresting to the majority of modern readers, it was proportionately unsuccessful. Mr. Mills then directed his attention to his last and most popular work, the "*History of Chivalry*," which created such general interest from the very first moment of its announcement, that in a few weeks the whole first edition (an unusually large one) was disposed of; and he was called, but a few months before his death, to devote his attention to a second. This work attracted the notice of Sir W. Scott;

and a correspondence passed between him and Mr. Mills, which coming through the medium of Mr. Constable, from the "Author of 'Waverley' to Mr. Mills," as contra-distinguished from Sir W. Scott, is curious. Mr. Mills, a few months before his death, was elected one of the Knights of Malta, now revived on the Continent, which was conferred on him in consequence of his allusions to that celebrated fraternity (the defenders of the Christian religion for so many centuries throughout Europe) in his "History of the Crusades." In private life Mr. C. Mills was open, generous, and candid to a fault; his conversation, in his more cheerful points, was particularly engaging, and the vast and almost unlimited stores of his information were at the service of every friend. As a literary man, he was of no mean rank; Mr. Jeffrey strongly pointed him out as one of the most promising writers of his day; and, indeed, he was rapidly rising to the fondest object of his daily and nightly prayers, intellectual supremacy; when his constitution, always delicate, broke down under the severe exertions of his mind, and brought him to the grave at the early age of 38. In person Mr. Mills was of middling stature, with a countenance expressive of thought and intellect.

T. R. ELLERBY, ESQ.

In Broad-street, Jan. 29, aged 37, Thomas Robson Ellerby, Esq. surgeon to the Islington Dispensary, a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of singular habits. He left in his will the following extraordinary, but highly praiseworthy, sensible, and philanthropical directions: "For the guidance and instruction of those whom I may appoint as the executors of this my last will, I do here set down what my wish is, concerning the disposal of my body:—After my decease, I request to be placed in a very plain shell or coffin, with all possible despatch; that my friends and acquaintances be assembled as soon as convenient. Preferring to be of some use after my death, I do will, wish, beg, pray, and desire, that at the conclusion of such meeting of my friends and acquaintances, and at which I particularly wish those medical friends who have so kindly attended me through my long illness to be present, that the shell or coffin in which I may be laid, be

placed in a plain hearse, with directions for it to be taken to Mr. Kiernan's, or some dissecting-room of an approved anatomical school, followed simply by the medical men in one or two plain coaches, and that they do there examine it to their full satisfaction, taking away such parts as may be of pathological utility. After which, that the remains be dissected, or made whatever use of the anatomical teacher at such school may think proper. This I do as a last tribute to a science which I have delighted in, and to which I now regret that I have contributed so little; but if this example, which I have set, and design for my professional brethren, be only followed to the extent I wish, I am satisfied that much good to science will result from it: for if medical men, instead of taking such care of their precious carcasses, were to set the example of giving their own bodies for dissection, the prejudice which exists in this country against anatomical examinations, and which is increasing to such an alarming degree, would soon be done away with, and science proportionably benefited as the obstacles were thus removed. Nay, so far do I think this a duty incumbent upon every one entering the profession, that I would have it, if possible, framed into a law, that on taking an examination at a public college for licence to practise, whether physic, surgery, or pharmacy, it should be made a *sine quâ non*, that every one on taking such licence, should enter into a specific agreement, that his body should, after his death, become the property of his surviving brethren, under regulations instituted by authority." After this, follows the distribution of the different parts of the body to the medical gentlemen who attended him in his last illness; such parts being those only which, from the particular studies of each, were supposed by Mr. Ellerby to have for his friends a peculiar interest. Mr. Ellerby was a man of some acquirements, and only turned his thoughts to the profession at a mature age. He was an active member of the committee appointed by the General Meeting of the Members of the College of Surgeons, held at Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for redress of certain grievances experienced by the body of Surgeons.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The New London Bridge.—The construction of the new bridge across the Thames is proceeding with great rapidity. The foundations of four out of the five arches have been laid. The piers of the two arches on the Surrey side have been raised considerably above high-water mark; the wood-work is completed, and the masons are beginning to turn the arches with stone. On the City side, the foundation for the abutment only remains to be sunk, the piers of two of the other arches being completed, and that of the last arch in a very forward state. The wood-work for the third arch is nearly ready, and will shortly be brought from the Isle of Dogs, where it is formed, and where also nearly the whole of the stones used are hewn to their proper dimensions. In order to widen the water-way at the old bridge, and to lessen the fall, which was much increased by the obstruction occasioned by the coffer-dams for the new bridge, on each side of the old bridge two arches have been thrown into one. From the great labour required to demolish the stone-work, it is apparent that the bridge would have withstood the ravages of time for another century at least. It is fully expected that the new bridge will be completed within the period first stated, such is the activity displayed.

Growth of Evil.—From the published list of the Metropolitan Law Society, it appears that 172 clerks have given notice of application to be admitted attorneys of the several Courts of Westminster, at the approaching Hilary Term;—this is about the average number each term, amounting yearly to 688; from which deduct 188 for deaths and retirement (which exceeds the actual amount), and an annual increase of 500 is given to the profession.

Revenue of Public Charities.—The Annual Revenue, derived from public charities in England—whether arising from rents and profits of messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or from dividends belonging to any Corporation or Society of Persons, or of any Trust for charitable purposes, amounts to the sum of 972,396*l.* 1*l.*s. Among the list are—London, 138,583*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; Middlesex, 189,910*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; Westminster, 16,031*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; Surrey, 66,065*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The annual revenue in Wales, for similar purposes, amounts to 3,519*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; and in Scotland, to 53,077*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; making a gross total for England, Wales, and Scotland, of 1,028,998*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

May.—VOL. XXI. NO. LXXVII.

Monument to the Duke of York.—A numerous Meeting was lately held at Freemasons' Hall, the Duke of Wellington in the chair, for the purpose of entering into a subscription to erect a national monument to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. The Duke of Wellington, on taking the chair, warmly eulogized his late Royal Highness, whose long period of service—of services which never could be surpassed—had established claims to the gratitude, the respect, and the regard of all classes of the public. The late Duke had given satisfaction to the Government, the country at large, and the Army in particular: he had performed every one of his duties in the most minute detail, and had, at his death, delivered over to his successor the army in the highest state of discipline, order, and efficiency. His Grace concluded by saying, there never was a character, in this or in any other country, that merited better than that of his Royal Highness, that his memory should be conveyed to posterity with respect.—Resolutions were then read and agreed to—that a subscription should be entered into to erect a monument to his late Royal Highness, to transmit to posterity a record of the gratitude of his contemporaries, for the many services he had rendered his Majesty and the country during the thirty-two years he had presided over the command of the Army; and that his Majesty be requested to patronize the erection of the monument, and to name the site on which it should be erected. The subscription is to remain open twelve months. Immediately on leaving the chair, the Duke of Wellington and others of the Committee went round the room to collect subscriptions, which shortly amounted to 4,500*l.*

The Report of the Arigna Mining Committee has been presented to the House of Commons. It is very voluminous. The Committee remark, that it is a fact as notorious as it is unfortunate, that men of station and influence have too frequently lent the credit of their names and patronage to projects essentially unsound, and to projectors without principle; on the faith of whose example numbers have flocked into a concern, satisfied that they might safely hazard an outlay of capital, where such authorities stood forward to incur the same hazard largely. They designate the appropriation of the 15,000*l.* to Sir W. Congreve and the other ten Directors, as a "deli-

berate fraud;" and "although they are not aware of any direct evidence to show that Sir William was cognizant of the particulars of the fraud in which his name appears as that of a principal, they must, with extreme concern, express their opinion that he was too far acquainted, both with the proceedings which were in progress during the accomplishment of the design, and of the danger which such a transaction incurred of involving some serious impropriety, to be entitled to the benefit of a plea of ignorance." They "are distinctly of opinion, that neither Mr. Brogden nor Mr. Bent was privy to the fraud respecting the reservation of the 15,000*l.* on the sale of the property to the Company;" but at the same time "cannot but express their extreme surprise that the money should have found such ready recipients;" adding, that "it is not accordant with the principles or with the practice applicable to such cases, that men should receive large sums, in perfect ignorance of their derivation, and without any explanation given or demanded." The Committee express their readiness to believe that Mr. Brogden and Mr. Bent received the 1047*l.* each, as money to which they considered they had an undoubted right, as the produce of the sale of 100 shares, secretly reserved for the benefit of the Directors, and issued at a premium; but that Mr. Brogden did not take sufficient pains to ascertain the source of the money previously to his receipt of it. The Committee add, that neither Mr. Bent nor Mr. Brogden have refunded the money; and that the latter Gentleman's "reasons for not returning it are, that he still firmly believes it to have arisen from the sale of his shares; that to refund it now would be deemed an acknowledgement of its impure derivation, and an acknowledgement extorted from him only by the publicity of the transaction." On this argument, by which both these gentlemen justify the retention of the 1047*l.* the Committee remark, that "it is plain that all, or nearly all, of these objections would have been obviated by placing the money at interest in neutral hands, until the right to it could be determined; and conclude by saying, that "were it even probable that their qualified surrender of the money would be interpreted as they suppose, surely this is no greater sacrifice than they owe to society, not only for the precipitance with which they received the money, but for the carelessness with which they formed the connexion, and accredited in the eyes of the public the management out of which their present difficulty has arisen."

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence to be Lord High Admiral of England.
Robert William St. John, Esq. to be Agent and Consul-General at Algiers.
Major-General George Wulf to be Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, vice Douglas, deceased.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Reading—Charles Fyche Palmer, *vice* Spence.
Salisbury—Hon. B. Bouvier.
Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed—Sir F. Blake, of Twistle-castle, in the county palatine of Durham, Bart. in the room of J. Gladstone, Esq., whose election has been determined to be void.
West Loos—Sir Charles Hulse, of Breamore, in the county of Southampton, Bart. is returned to serve in this present parliament, for the borough of West Loos, in the room of John Buller, Esq.
Seaford—The Right Hon. George Canning.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. French to the Rectory of Moremington, near York.
The Rev. Dr. Edward Nares, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Rector of Biddenden, Kent, by dispensation to hold the Rectory of Newchurch, in the same county.
The Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D. to the Prebendal Stall in Peterborough, vacated by the death of the Lord Bishop of Rochester.
The Rev. W. Wallinger, M.A. to the Vicarage of Hellingly, Sussex.
The Rev. F. Swanton to the Vicarage of Piddletrenthide, Dorset.
The Rev. Mr. Franklin to the Vicarage of Albrighton, in Shropshire.
The Rev. J. Hallward, A.M. to hold by dispensation the Vicarage of Assington, with the Rectory of Easthope.
The Rev. Lord F. Beauchamp to the Vicarage of St. Michael, St. Alban's.
The Rev. T. Baker, A.M. to hold by dispensation the Vicarage of Berhill, with the Rectory of Rodmill, both in Sussex.
Married. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Wolf, to the Lady G. M. Walpole.
At St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, Wm. A. Bruce, Esq. of Bath, to Eliza, the youngest daughter of Joseph Merceron, Esq.
At Havering, the Rev. J. Peacock Byde, of Bengoe, Herts, to Emma, second daughter of Edward Robinsons Esq.
At Petersham, J. B. Tyrwhitt, Esq. to Ann, only daughter of the late J. Barrett, Esq.
At South Stoneham, Hants, the Rev. A. Morgan, of New Ross, county Wexford, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late A. H. Bradley, Esq.
At the British Ambassador's Chapel, Paris, J. Dawes, Esq. to Mary Harcourt, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Manby.
At St. Ann, Blackfriars, John Frost, Esq. F.A.S. to Harriot, only daughter of the late John Peter Yosy, Esq.
At St. John's, Hackney, Mr. W. N. Varty, of Bishopsgate-street, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thos. Boyd, Esq.
Died. At Bath, Mrs. C. Holt, sister of the late Rowland Holt, Esq. of Bridgrove-hall, Suffolk, 51 years M.P. for that county.
At Bath, Mrs. Hunn, mother of the Rt. Hon. George Canning.
James Pidding, Esq. of Blackheath and Cornhill.
At Worthing, Suffolk, the Rev. J. Merest.
Nathaniel Cove, Esq. of Buckingham-street.
At Clapham, Surrey, Mrs. Johnson.
Phoebe, wife of Mr. William Phillips, of Dorking.
Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. of Downhills.
At Brighton, Letitia, wife of James Fycroft, Esq.
At Tonbridge Wells, Joseph Delves, Esq.
In London, John Beverley, Esq. senior Esquire Bedell of Cambridge University.
At Petworth, Sussex, Sarah, widow of Wm. Johnson, Esq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

The annual examination of children of the National Schools of Windsor and the neighbourhood lately took place, for the purpose of distributing the Rev. G. Champagne's benevolent donation to this institution, for the reward of those most proficient in religious knowledge. A very numerous and highly respectable number of friends of national education were present. The examination was conducted by the Rev. R. Mealy, curate of Windsor. The result was gratifying to the visitors, and gave abundant proof of the excellence of the system pursued in these schools.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. Capel Lofft, of King's College, is elected University Scholar on Lord Craven's foundation. The number of members of this University in 1827 is

	Members on the Senate.	Members on the Boards.
Trinity College	629	1414
St. John's College	469	1084
Queen's College	67	320
Caius College	79	233
Christ College	64	225
Emanuel College	104	217
St. Peter's College	68	211
Corpus Christi College	42	173
Jesus College	72	168
Clare Hall	65	158
Catharine Hall	36	153
Trinity Hall	28	144
Pembroke College	44	115
King's College	84	111
Magdalene College	39	106
Sidney College	35	87
Downing College	14	60
Commorantes in Villa	11	11

1851 4990

The Chancellor's gold medals, annually given by the University of Cambridge, to the best proficient in classical literature among those commencing Bachelor of Arts, who had the honour to be either Wranglers, or Senior Optimes, in Mathematics, were this year adjudged as follows:—The first medal unanimously given to Mr. B. H. Kennedy, of St. John's College; the second, unanimously, to Mr. V. F. Hovenden, of Trinity College.

CUMBERLAND.

The Directors of Newcastle and Carlisle Railroad have concluded an arrangement with Mr. Stadtholme, of Kingmoor, to survey a new line from the summit level (say Mumphall) westwards to Carlisle, keeping south of Brampton, with a view of meeting the wishes of the Earl of Carlisle and other persons, and of avoiding the proposed expensive inclined tunnel near that town. In addition to other sources of revenue, iron-stone, to a great extent, abounds upon the line, well adapted to the manufacture of pig-iron: a considerable income from the carriage of this article, westward and eastward, is therefore calculated upon.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of Governors of the West of England Deaf and Dumb Institution,

twenty candidates, the number with which the establishment commences, having been elected, and the applicants being chiefly natives of Devon and Cornwall, it was determined to reserve, for three months, five vacancies for Dorset and Somerset exclusively,—a measure rendered practicable by recent arrangements with a distinguished and most benevolent individual near Exeter. The beauty of the situation, and general commodiousness of the premises, excited universal approbation.

At a late meeting of the Devon County Club, several communications were read from the Duke of Bedford and other members, stating that parliamentary and other duties prevented their attendance. In the absence of the Vice-president, J. Parrott, Esq., the Rev. J. P. Jones was called to the chair; when it was resolved—That the recent rejection by the House of Commons of the motion of Sir F. Burdett, in favour of Catholic emancipation, is deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as the tranquillity of Ireland, the general prosperity of the empire, and the civil and religious liberties of six millions of people are thereby endangered. Several other resolutions advocating the Catholic claims, were passed at the meeting.

A singular and beautiful fossil was lately discovered by the workmen of Messrs. Gill and Cridge, whilst digging in a limestone quarry which had been newly opened, in ground never before disturbed, in the parish of Southmolton, Devon. It presents a bust of the human form, of exquisite symmetry, with the arms broken off just below the elbows. This curious production of nature has excited the attention and admiration of a great number of gentlemen who have examined it, several of whom have offered considerable sums for the purchase of it, but it is still retained by the original proprietors.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Burning Cliff near Weymouth.—The smell has been remarked for two or three years past; steam began to issue forth about six months since, at ten, or more different points, in the space of five yards in length, about fifty feet above the level of the sea, where it now continues on a more extended scale, with an occasional appearance of fire below the several interstices of the rocks. It has been remarked, that at spring tides the effluvia emitted is much more sulphureous and disagreeable than at other periods. The heat is now such as to kindle a fire; and, as a proof of it, a bird (shot near the spot) was literally roasted there, of which a party partook. On clearing away some of the external rubbish, and digging about three feet downwards, a stratum of coal appeared, and so hot that it was impossible to stand thereon for more than two minutes; its temperature was that of an oven, issuing an intense and suffocating smell; on removing some of this coal, the heat became so great as not to be touched by the hand; a piece of it was put on a white cotton pocket-handkerchief, which was completely singed, as if burnt by a heater; matches were made of brimstone melted by the heat of the coal, which were tried, and found to ignite on applying them: to the fissures from whence the steam issued. On removing more of the external rubbish, it gave fresh vent, and the fire was distinctly seen underneath, so that pipes were lighted from the coal itself without the assistance of a match; another hole was dug about four

feet distant from the principal cavity, creating a fresh current of air, and a piece of furze took fire on being applied thereto. In placing the hand in a cavity, which could only be borne for the space of half a minute, it was quite dripping with the effects of the steam, and the appearance of those cracks are quite steamy. Several pipes of tobacco were easily lighted by matches, on their being applied to the hot substance produced. A species of sulphureous coal is considered to be on fire at a considerable depth, and of great extent, thereby rendering it hollow underneath, consequently due caution need be observed on approaching to view it; the cavities are overhung by large pieces of black stone and earth, so that its foundering might prove fatal to spectators; some of this mass has already foundered into the cavities from whence the steam issues.

DURHAM.

At Barnardcastle, the Ludmagistri of that place, much to their credit, assembled lately at the Waterloo Inn, in order to commemorate their countryman Sir Isaac Newton, it being the day just one hundred years since his death. Mr. Thirkell opened the meeting with a minute and authentic biographical account of this celebrated man, and briefly considered him under the three following heads:—as a mathematician, an optician, and a natural philosopher. Mr. Nicholson then favoured the meeting with a short, but highly interesting and correct account of some of the principal propositions contained in Sir Isaac's Principia; then briefly adverted to the delightful and entertaining science, Optics; in which he gave a particular relation of the properties and diversities of light and colours, and then proceeded to a minute detail of a variety of telescopes, carefully pointing out their construction, their properties, and use. Mr. Bell also honoured the meeting with a recital of those letters which were published under the sanction of the Royal Society, in which it is expressly stated, that Mr. Newton was the first inventor of the fluxions, in opposition to an opinion with which Leibnitz and his adherent were wont to possess the world. The meeting was respectfully conducted; and after drinking to the memory of the immortal Newton, it was dismissed, and each brother of the profession retired quite satisfied with the sense and proceeding of the meeting.

ESSEX.

Colchester Philosophical Society.—An Essay on Perspective was read by Mr. Beadle, of Witham, at the usual monthly meeting of this society, on which occasion the essayist introduced his subject by some pertinent remarks on the great importance and general utility of this art, in reference to, and connection with, the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, neither of which can be thoroughly understood, or correctly exercised, without a knowledge of the theory and practice of perspective.

HAMPSHIRE.

A picture gallery for the exhibition and sale of modern and ancient pictures is to be opened at Southampton. Such an institution is calculated to prove a source of great improvement. The names of the town and county members head the list of subscribers, and are succeeded by about fifty other of the resident gentry.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The secretary of the Hereford Agricultural Society has received from the Horticultural Society a quantity of grafts of the Siberia Bittersweet. The following is a description of the properties of this fruit:—The tree produced its first blossoms ten

years ago, and has produced ten successive crops of fruit. The trees raised by grafting from it have borne with equal regularity, no frost having occurred sufficiently intense to materially injure the blossoms, though those upon contiguous trees have been more than once wholly destroyed, and several times very greatly injured. The trees grow very rapidly, and are wholly free from disease. The fruit becomes sweet long before it is full grown, and is free from perceptible acid. Its pulp acquires an extremely deep colour when bruised, and the juice is deeply coloured and intensely sweet. Its specific gravity in the last season, when it was pressed from mature and mellow fruit, was 1.098.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A meeting of freeholders, &c. of the county of Huntingdon was held lately, convened by the high sheriff, when a petition to Parliament was agreed on, complaining of the heavy taxation, declaring that the new corn law would afford no relief to the country, and praying the repeal of the beer, malt, and other taxes, the abolition of sinecures and pensions, and the obliging fundholders and capitalists to contribute more towards the public expenses.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of radical reformers was held lately at Oldham, in the open air, at which about one thousand persons attended, and over which a well-looking young man of the name of James Mills presided. The day was very wet and unfavourable: the principal speaker was Mr. John Knight, formerly of Manchester, but now established as a schoolmaster at Oldham, one of the persons confined under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and who has suffered much in the cause of radical reform. The other speakers were Charles Walker, one of the reform deputies to London, from Ashton-under-Lyne, in 1817; and a Manchester man, of the name of Brookes. The resolutions pledged the meeting to petition the House of Commons for the free importation of foreign grain,—for the greatest practicable reduction in the public expenditure,—for an "equitable adjustment" of contracts,—for such an arrangement with the public creditor as the present state of the country calls for,—and for a reform of the House of Commons, on the principles of annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and election by ballot. These resolutions were passed unanimously. A committee, consisting of five persons, of whom Mr. Knight was one, was then appointed to prepare a petition to parliament, founded on the resolutions; and thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

About a fortnight ago, as the bankers were employed in excavating by the side of the river Ancholme, within half a mile of Brigg, at the depth of ten feet from the surface of the ground, and about a foot and a half lower than the bed of the river, the skeleton of a red deer was found, the skull and horns of which are in the highest state of preservation, and measure about three feet in length, and nearly the same in width. The whole is of a beautiful black, except the tips of the horns, which are of a brownish colour. It is evident, from the great depth at which this skeleton was found, that it must have been imbedded prior to the cutting of the river, no doubt many hundreds of years ago. It was purchased for Lord Yarborough, as a very rare curiosity.

NORFOLK.

As the clerk of the parish of Holme Hale, Norfolk, was lately making a grave, he discovered six

base groats of Henry VIII. inclosed in a woollen cloth, which crumbled to pieces on being touched. Two are of the Bristol mint, two of the London mint (one of which has "Civitas London," in Anglo Saxon characters, which do not appear to have come under the notice of any writer on coins), one of the York mint, and one bearing on the reverse, "Redde crivie quod svrm est." They appeared to be lying about two feet beneath the surface, and probably were lost from the pocket, or rather purse, (of some person attending a funeral) at that time worn suspended from a girdle, from whence arose the familiar phrase, on repeated applications for money, "One had always need to have the purse at the girdle."

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A number of old silver coins, all snugly deposited in a copper urn, have been discovered in a field near Meldrum-mill, in the county of Northumberland. The high antiquity, great variety, and excellent preservation of most of the coins, sufficiently indicated that they were considered extrinsically, and intrinsically, a treasure, even probably at a remote period, when border-wars were of frequent occurrence. The finder of the urn mistook its contents for thick farthings. Many of the pieces were scattered and lost, and others passed into the hands of individuals who were totally incapable of appreciating their value. Fortunately, however, all of them were not so misguided. Mr. J. M'George, Everton, Liverpool, has three of the above coins in his possession—one of the Emperor Nerva, a second of Domitian, and a third graced with the head of Faustina, wife to Antonianus Pius. The whole of these are in good preservation, and have been consigned by Mr. M'George to the appropriate keeping of a portable writing-desk, which he lately got made from part of a beam which was dug up from the ruins of a castle in West Derby, built about the year 1050, and occasionally tenanted by Edward the Confessor. This castle is mentioned in Domesday Book, and the relics are every way worthy of each other; for the coins will be now 1600, and the oak of the desk 800, years old. But oaks are not only slow of growth, but are allowed, in England, to buffet the blasts of winter for centuries; and, perhaps, it is no great stretch of imagination to alledge, that the tree which formed the origin of Mr. M'George's desk, may have begun to take root at the very moment the ore of his coins was molten, and cut in a Roman mint, and received an impression from a Roman die.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The University of Oxford has at present rather more than 4900 members on its books, of whom upwards of 800 belong to Christ-Church alone. The number of under-graduates at this time belonging to that university is about 2500.

SHROPSHIRE.

The public attention in Shrewsbury is fixed on the Ellesmere and Chester and the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction Canal Bills. These two bills will authorise the opening of a direct communication by water between Shrewsbury, Wales, Manchester, Yorkshire, the port of Hull, &c.—in short with all the public Canals in England and Wales. This object will be effected, 1st, by a cut from the Shrewsbury Canal into the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction Canal at or near Newport, in this county; and 2nd, by another cut from the latter Canal near Nantwich, into the "Grand Trunk Canal," near Middlewich. Thus both the Shrewsbury Canal and the Montgomeryshire Canal will be connected by water with the great trading districts of this kingdom, and the ports of Hull and Liverpool; and the distance between Shrewsbury and Manchester will be reduced 70 miles.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was lately held at Wedmore, of the Magistrates and other county gentlemen, trustees for carrying into execution the Act of Parliament lately passed for connecting the two great Western Roads by a turnpike from Langport into the Bristol turnpike at Langford across King's Sedgemoor and Polden Hill, and through the fertile and picturesque lands of Wedmore and Cheddar; at which J. R. Poole, Robert Phippen (of Bedminster), and Robert Giles, Esqrs. were appointed additional trustees.

At a meeting of the Bath Literary and Philosophical Association held on January 8, 1827, M. Lhuillier, B. L. (University of Paris) read the second part of his "Essay on the principal Languages and Literature of modern Europe, and the Universality of the French Language in particular." In the 2d part, M. L. had for his object to extend to the English and French languages and literature the inquiry which he had pursued with regard to the languages and literature of Germany, Spain, and Italy. He prefaced it by a very suitable exordium in reference to the "delicate task he had to perform, inasmuch as from his being a foreigner, he might be suspected of being somewhat awayed by partiality."

SUFFOLK.

Mr. Bransby lately gave his first Lecture to the Ipswich Mechanics' Institution. The Lecture room was crowded; and the Lecture seemed to afford a very high gratification to every one present. The Institution promises to fulfil, to the extent of all reasonable expectation, the desire, so anxiously and honourably entertained, that useful knowledge may take place of ignorance and vulgar error.

SUSSEX.

The second annual meeting of the Chichester Mechanics' Institution was lately held at the Council Chamber, the Rev. J. Fallagar, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and confirmed. The state of the accounts was then laid before the meeting, by which it appeared that the amount of subscriptions, fines, and donations for the year, amounted to 91*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; purchase of books, &c. 35*l.* 5*s.*; ditto of apparatus, 33*l.* 4*s.*; rent of rooms &c. &c. added to these sums, made the balance nearly equal. The society was established in April, 1825,—two years ago. The number of members the first quarter was 134—at the expiration of the first year the number was increased to 230—the present number is 260. Lectures have been delivered in the course of the year on various subjects, by Messrs. Fallagar, Barton, Hinton, Partington, Bird, and Dr. Pritchard. An electrical machine with apparatus complete, an air pump, two orreries, a brass quadrant, a 26 inch reflecting telescope, and four large maps of the quarters of the world, have been added to the stock of apparatus in the course of last year. There are 294 volumes of books, exclusive of pamphlets, among which are the *Encyclopædia Britannica* with the supplement, the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c. &c. Half the Committee go out annually by the rules of the Institution—their places were supplied by as many new members chosen from the general body. The President, Vice Presidents, and Secretary, were re-elected, and Mr. Barton was elected Treasurer.

Lower Mechanics' Institution.—This institution lately held a public meeting at the Temple, for the purpose of exhibiting the apparatus, specimens, &c. and showing the public to what degree of perfection they had arrived, and the progress which

had been made during the past year. The Temple was decorated with a collection of philosophical apparatus, maps, globes, &c. &c. which clearly evinced the funds had been spent to good purpose. Few, if any, institutions in England, have prospered so completely as this, and the cause may be attributed to the superior government of the institution—with little money they have done all that could have been done. On Mr. Woolgar's taking the chair, he was saluted with a warm expression of the members' gratitude, who were so greatly indebted to their President for the various presents which had been given by him. This gentleman stated briefly the reasons of the meeting being now held, which was to make known the progress the institution had made, as proved by the report which Mr. Godloe read. Mr. Woolgar, alluding to the Patrons of the Institution, stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Kemp, which was read, containing expressions of his disappointment at being prevented by his parliamentary duties from attending; and a similar letter had been received from Mr. Donovan. Mr. Ellman read a list of the patrons and donors, who received the unanimous thanks of the meeting, after which, Mr. Dudeney, Vice-President, addressed the meeting upon the utility of these institutions. Mr. Ellman then presented the various prizes.

WILTSHIRE.

The Magistrates acting in the division of Devises, have presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for an alteration in the existing laws for the preservation of game, "because the present laws not only appear to be ineffectual in preventing the commission of the offences punishable by them, but under their operation the number of offenders is continually increasing; and that now, as has been frequently the case before, the number of prisoners in the House of Correction for Wilts, committed for offences against the Game Laws, considerably exceeds one third of the whole number under punishment for all other offences committed in the county, there now being 100 poachers out of a total of 232 males; because the petitioners consider that the present system tends to demoralise the people, since they have found that the poachers in general are the most refractory class of prisoners, and notwithstanding great care taken to reform them, by strict discipline, and to improve them by moral and religious instruction, the major part leave the prison worse than they entered it, and by association increase the evil which their punishment was intended to check."

From Bradford and Trowbridge not less than thirty families have emigrated to the United States within the last month; and a letter, lately received by a correspondent, from Boston, in the United States, says, that there are fourteen clothing manufactories now erecting there. In the parish of Winsley, which includes rather an extensive district in the neighbourhood of Bradford, no less than 600 persons have been summoned for the non-payment of the poor-rate.

Petitions to both Houses of Parliament have been respectfully and numerously signed by inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Warminster, praying for the repeal of all Statutes "which inflict pains and penalties on account of religious opinions, and which require the taking of religious oaths, and the observance of religious ordinances, as a qualification for civil offices, from any classes of his Majesty's subjects, whether Catholics or others."

In addition to the splendid works lately presented to the Salisbury and Wiltshire Library and Reading Society, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare,

Bart. its shelves have been enriched by "The Saxon Chronicle, with an English Translation, and Maps, Plates of Coins," &c. This learned and valuable work has been presented by its author, the Rev. I. Ingram, B.D. formerly Anglo-Saxon Professor in Oxford, in a manner to render it doubly valuable, it being inscribed, "As a token of his regard and esteem for his native county."

YORKSHIRE.

The Wharfedale Agricultural Meeting was lately held, and the fineness of the day attracted an immense concourse of persons to witness the performances of the ploughing matches, as well as to see the exhibition of the cattle. There were 18 persons entered for the ploughing matches, and the excellent manner in which all of them did their work, rendered it a task of great difficulty to the judges to decide who were the best.

East and West India Trade.—*Leeds.* We understand that a Requisition is prepared, and is in course of signature, desiring the Mayor of this borough to call a public meeting of the inhabitants, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to equalize the duties on the products of the East and West Indies. It is well known that the duties on East India sugar, coffee, &c. are about one-fourth heavier than those on the same articles coming from the West Indies; which has the effect of imposing a tax on the people of this country for the benefit of the West India planters, of narrowing the market for our manufactures in the vast field of the East, and of depressing the industry of our fellow-subjects in Hindostan. The intelligent members of the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester have determined to petition Parliament for the same object.—*Leeds Mercury.*

In pursuance of the above, the meeting has been held at the Court House, "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the equalization of the duties on East and West India productions, and for the removal of the duties payable on the export of refined sugar." The meeting was numerous and highly respectable. Thomas Beckett, Esq. took the chair, and resolutions to the foregoing effect were carried.

One of the greatest improvements recently made in the public roads of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, is that from Huddersfield to Elland, which is now open to travellers and carriages of every description. Besides being as level as possible, it reduces the distance between the two towns from five miles to less than four miles; and the distance between Huddersfield and Halifax from eight to less than seven miles.

A meeting was lately held at the Cutlers' Hall, at Sheffield, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the bill for legalizing the exportation of machinery. William Sansom, Esq. master-cutler, in the chair. The Sheffield Iris states, that the meeting was not so numerous as the importance of the subject deserved, but resolutions were adopted, expressing the sense of the meeting, that the exportation of machinery was calculated to be highly detrimental to our manufactures and commerce, and a memorial to the Board of Trade on the subject passed.

WALES.

In consequence of the indisposition shown by the Trustees of the Glamorganshire Mail Roads, to carry Mr. Telford's suggested improvements into effect for expediting the progress of the Bristol Mail through the southern part of that county, a recommendation will be made to Parliament for the formation of a new Line from the Passage to

Llangadock, Glamorganshire. This line will pass through Pont-y-pool, Merthyr Tydvil (a place of great manufacturing importance), Capel Nant-ddo, and Llandoisant, and meet the Gloucester Mail at Llangadock, being much more direct than the circuitous route by Cardiff, Neath, and Swansea. By this way there would be a saving of about twenty miles in distance, and upwards of two hours in time, and one of the great impediments which at present retard the arrival of the London Irish Mail at Milford, would be obviated.

A silver medal has been awarded to Mr. Parry, editor of "The Welsh Melodies," by the Literary Society at Ruthin, for an original Air, composed agreeably to the modulations of the ancient British music. There were nine competitors.

The fourth anniversary of the Brecon Cymreigyddion was celebrated in that town on St. David's day, with the same patriotic feelings that distinguished the former festivals. A letter from the Rev. T. Price, of Crickhowell, stated that the translation of the New Testament into the Armoic language had been completed.

SCOTLAND.

Northern Lighthouses.—The Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses are proceeding rapidly to increase the number of sea-lights on the coast. Last year a new light was exhibited on the Rhinns of Islay, which has proved eminently useful to the trade of the Clyde and of the northern ports of St. George's Channel. Another new lighthouse is nearly finished on Boddam Head, Buchanness, and three more are forthwith to be erected, viz. Tarbetness, in the Moray Frith, on Cape Wrath, and the Mull of Galloway—all of which, we understand, will be accomplished without imposing any additional duties on shipping.

Edinburgh Improvements.—The Faculty of Advocates, by a majority of 87 to 48, have resolved not to interfere as a body in opposing the Improvements Bill. Mr. James Gordon moved that the report of the Committee, bearing that the Faculty should not waive their privileges, be approved of, and his views were supported by Mr. George Brodie, &c. The counter motion, which was carried, was moved by Mr. Dundas of Arncliffe, and seconded by Mr. Hope Cullen. The Dean said

that he did not think it was proper for the Faculty to insist upon their privileges, as a large portion of their fellow citizens wished the improvements; and it was obvious they would derive some advantage from these improvements, both by getting a restriction against building on the south side of Prince's Street, and a better access to their new Library.

IRELAND.

The Catholics lately met in Dublin, and determined on remonstrating against the late decision on their claims, further praying the Legislature to reconsider their case, and not drive them to despair.—At a meeting of the British Catholics, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, the Duke of Norfolk in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That we are in no degree disheartened by our late defeat (if a majority of four in a division of 548 can be so designated); that, while we acknowledge with gratitude the support which our rightful claims have received for many years from the Commons House of Parliament, we owe it to ourselves, to the memory of our forefathers, and to all who value the rights of Englishmen, or who, like ourselves, are subject by law to penalties or privations for religious opinions, never to desist from the prosecution of our claims to all the benefits of the Constitution, till success shall have crowned our efforts."

Mr. Plunkett has been burnt in effigy by the Students of Trinity College, Dublin: reports of his resignation were current last week. What sort of discipline exists in that Orange seminary may be judged from this circumstance.

The Irish population, in the ratio of increase allowed by political economists, will stand in the next seven years as follows, taking the aggregate of 1827 to be 7,000,000.

In 1828, the inhabitants of Ireland will

number	7,152,173
1829,	7,307,655
1830,	7,466,517
1831,	7,628,832
1832,	7,794,125
1833,	8,157,258
1834,	8,514,164

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 1 to March 31, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Mar. 1	31	54	29.20	29.73	Mar. 17	36	48	29.26	29.55
2	41	57	29.14	29.58	18	32	45	29.52	30.10
3	36	49	29.38	29.95	19	25	48	30.18	30.18
4	51	36	28.70	29.00	20	40	56	30.10	30.06
5	28	44	29.60	29.54	21	61	43	29.95	Stat.
6	24	40	29.04	28.89	22	44	38	29.92	29.96
7	26.5	50	29.40	29.07	23	40	59	29.96	Stat.
8	34	40	28.78	29.04	24	39	58	29.96	29.92
9	26	42	29.27	29.42	25	42	50	29.86	29.98
10	26	45	29.60	29.73	26	28	49	30.10	30.08
11	39	57	29.40	29.47	27	30	52	29.96	29.76
12	43	57	29.50	29.77	28	40	48	29.57	29.16
13	43	57	29.70	29.80	29	35	48	29.10	29.27
14	43	51	29.56	29.98	30	32	42	29.30	29.58
15	44	37	29.50	29.65	31	35	50	29.92	30.03
16	31	49	30.00	29.80					

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 21st ult. 205—Three per Cent. Reduced 82 quarter, eight. Three per Cent. Consols 83, 82 seven-eighths—Three and half per Cent. 1818, 88 five-eighths—Three and half per Cent. Reduced 88 five-eighths, three-eighths—New

Four per Cent. 1822, 98 seven-eighths, three-quarters—Long Annuities 19 eighth, sixteenth—India Bonds 69, 68 pm—Exchequer Bills, 45, 46 pm—Consols for 55th May 83 eighth, 83.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 20, TO APRIL 20, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

March 23. T. WILLIAMS, Cheltenham, auctioneer and upholsterer. J. BENNETT, Warwick-square, printer and publisher. S. GARDNER, Wellington-road, St. Marylebone, Middlesex, plasterer. J. JONES, Blackrod, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. D. EVANS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, draper. W. JOHNSON, North Shields, Northumberland, common-brewer. J. A. MOOR, Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, innkeeper. T. FORTUNE, Heighington, Durham, cattle-jobber. J. SENTER, alias JACOB SENTER, Bristol, innkeeper. W. COTTON, High-house, in Linthwaite, Almondbury, Yorkshire, cloth-merchant. S. RANDELL, Ilminster, Somersetshire, victualler. T. PILBEAM, Ardingly, Sussex, blacksmith. T. SUFFOLK, Cheadle, Staffordshire, innkeeper.

March 27. L. H. EYLAND, Walsall, Staffordshire, woollen-draper and tailor. J. A. PRUDENCE, Miles's Lane, Cannon-street, wholesale grocer. A. HOLROYDE, Triangle, in Sowerby, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper. F. RICHARDSON, Ormskir, Lancashire, tailor and draper. J. PRICE, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, innkeeper and victualler. W. MALAM and J. MALAM, Lincoln, bone cutters. W. WHALE, Witham, Essex, victualler. R. H. LOVE, High street, St. Giles's, Middlesex, painter and glazier. T. DOBSON, High Holborn, Middlesex, tailor and draper. J. ELLIOT, Hayes, Middlesex, maltster and victualler. S. CHURCHILL, Deddington, Oxfordshire, scrivener and felt-manufacturer. W. MEREDITH, Bristol, baker. J. J. HUGHES, Birmingham, victualler. J. MORIN the younger, Carlisle, Dumfries-shire, North Britain, merchant. D. HODGSON, Harrington, Cumberland, grocer. J. ROACH, Bristol, woollen-draper.

March 30. J. CURWEN, Liverpool, merchant. G. ELLIS, Clifton, Yorkshire, and of York, wine-merchant. R. BUTTERFIELD, Scriven-with Teutergate, Knarborough, Yorkshire, flag-dresser. T. A. KENDALL, Paternoster-row, London, silk-manufacturer. C. BARTLETT, Plymouth, ship-owner. T. TAYLOR, Ludworth, Derbyshire, victualler. G. TUNSTALL, Worcester, hop-merchant. J. JAMES, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, carpenter and builder. T. ROBINSON, Liverpool, blacksmith. H. PARTRIDGE, Birmingham, dealer. R. THOMPSON, Winchester, earthenware-man. W. TILBY, King's-place, Blackman-street, Southwark, millwright. C. CARTER, Uxbridge, Middlesex, linen-draper. H. R. WHITTLE, Spitalfields Market, Middlesex, potato-salesman. T. RATCLIFF, Ramsgate, Kent, builder. P. GATES, Stanground, near Peterborough, Huntingdonshire, tanner and sack-manufacturer. R. DOREN, Frith-street, Westminster, tailor.

April 3. J. JACKSON, Foultry, London, glass-cutter. S. SPENCER, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyer. R. RICHARDS, Gellygrove, Monmouthshire, Monmouthshire, grocer. J. TRIGWELL, of the Duke of York public-house, Gloucester-street, St. John-street-road, victualler. R. ANDERSON, Manchester, woollen-draper and tailor. J. PARTRIDGE and G. B. HANCOCK, Kingswood, Wilts, clothiers.

April 6. J. BUSH, Pembridge, Herefordshire, glazier and innkeeper. W. HUICHINSON, Foot's Cray, Kent, general shopkeeper. W. MORLEY, Manchester, commission agent. W. TERRILL, Cambourne, Cornwall, tanner. R. PRICE, Berrier, Montgomeryshire, lime-burner and farmer. J. S. LUNDIE, Copthorne, Sussex, and Seymour-street, Portman-square, Middlesex, builder. W. HAWKE, Spitsby, Lincolnshire, carrier. T. SWIFT, Fenchurch-street, London, bookseller. A. WEATHERHEAD, Coventry-street, Haymarket, Middlesex, tea-dealer. J. JONES, Barmouth, Merionethshire, ship-builder and carpenter.

April 10. C. J. HURCOMBE, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, oilman. J. RURCH, Downham Market, Norfolk, grocer. S. COOKE, Salford, Lancashire, timber-merchant. S. TAYLOR, Milnthorpe Landside, West-

moreland, innkeeper. W. TICKNER, Tenterden, Kent, maltster. C. DENBIGH, Skipton, Yorkshire, ironmonger. A. DRAPER, Gloucester, plumber and glazier. S. CLEMESHA, Liverpool, tailor and draper. T. CROSSLEY, Eiland, Halifax, dyer. H. TUNING, Salford, Lancashire, joiner and builder. G. A. CASELEY, Great Newport-street, Long Acres, Middlesex, upholsterer. C. LUPTON, St. James's-place, Westminster, jeweller and watch-case manufacturer. T. GIBBS, West-square, Lambeth, ship-owner. J. MITCHELL, Liverpool, woollen-draper and slopeller. W. ROW the elder, St. Peter's, Northumberland, merchant. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, victualler and hotel-keeper.

April 14. J. BEDWIN, of the King's Head Tavern, Newgate-street, London, victualler. W. HODGSON, Birmingham, merchant and roller of metals. A. BROOMHEAD, Manchester, corn-broker. J. BATES, South Crossland, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier. J. TAYLOR, Greave in Netherthorpe, Almondbury, Yorkshire, victualler. J. CASTELL, Blackman-street, Surrey, victualler. E. TAYLOR, Bond's Mill, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, clothier. T. BOWEN, Swansea, Glamorganshire, builder. J. SEAGER, Mount-street, Lambeth, brush-maker. W. THORLEY and R. SKELTON, Salford, Lancashire, joiners and builders. N. SHELLEDINE and J. LAWTON, Heyrod, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers. W. NEELY, Sherborne-lane, Cannon-street, and 'Change-alley, Cornhill, London, printer and stationer. H. PITT, Liverpool, grocer. W. WATERS, Dowgate-hill, London, dealer in porter and stout.

April 17. W. IREDALE, Doncaster, Yorkshire, and Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, horse-dealer and wine-merchant. A. ROBERTSON, White-horse-terrace, Stepney, Middlesex, baker. W. G. ELLISTON and H. T. ELLISTON, Leamington, Warwickshire, booksellers and stationers, &c. T. SILVESTER, Whittington, Worcestershire, horse-dealer. H. WOODWARD, Sheffield, Yorkshire, plumber and glazier. E. BARLOW, Southport, North Mols, Lancashire, innkeeper. H. HATTON, Liverpool, gunsmith.

April 20. T. JOHNSON, Birmingham, linen-draper. T. STABB, Turqay, Devonshire, wine-merchant. J. HORNER, Myrtle-street, Hoxton, shawl-dealer. W. WATSON, Lower Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, wharfinger. B. RAWLING, jun., Leeds, woollen-draper. R. CHARLES, Liverpool, ship-chandler. T. WILLIAMSON, Sutton, Holderness, Yorkshire, common-brewer. P. KNOTT, West Hammett, Sussex, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. HALBERT, watch-maker and merchant, Glasgow. A. GILMOUR, fisher and cattle-dealer, Glasgow. F. MACKENZIE, writer and printer, Glasgow. W. BUCHANAN, fisher and cattle-dealer, Glasgow. J. ANDERSON, fisher and grocer, Tolcross, Glasgow. J. HOPE, builder, Edinburgh. ROBERTSON and SINCLAIR, wine-merchants, Glasgow. ANDREW MACNAIR, merchant, Glasgow. M'LAREN and GAVIN, brewers and maltsters, Leith. EDWARD FRAZER, wood-merchant, Inverness. LYLE, M'EWAN, and Co. merchants, Glasgow. G. MATHESON, post-master, Edinburgh. J. WILLS, hatter, Edinburgh. J. HARTILL, merchant, Aberdeen. W. WALLACE, jun., builder, Edinburgh. A. KER MACKAY, merchant and distiller, Port Ellen, Isle of Islay. J. EADIE, farmer, Dunblane. J. MATHESON, jun., agent, Glasgow. J. HENDERSON, fish-curer, Clyde, Cathness. STIRLING and BROWN, merchants, Kirkcaldy. W. MACGLASHAN, painter, Edinburgh. R. ROBERTSON, grain and cattle-dealer, &c. Canthches. J. DODS, distiller, Fishrow. J. MICKLE and Co. manufacturers, Glasgow. J. M'KAY, innkeeper, Airdrie.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—The House of Lords met on the 2d of May. Lord Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Melville, and Earl Westmorland, took their seats on the cross benches: whilst the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Holland, King, and Grosvenor, sat behind the new ministers. The Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst), Lords Goderich, Plunkett, and Tenterden, were introduced in the usual form, and took their seats, the former on the Woolsack. After the presentation of a petition in favour of Catholic emancipation by Lord Grosvenor, Lord Eldon rose and said, "I and the other Noble Lords, advisers of the Crown, who have resigned their offices, have been charged with concert, and also with the unpardonable offence of dictating to the Sovereign: such an accusation is a base calumny. As for myself, many Noble Lords present know that I have been long anxious to retire from the fatigues of public life on account of my advanced age, and I have only been induced to continue in office because I was importuned to do so. Can your Lordships suppose, in my old age, after having so long been a servant of the Crown, and having ever supported its just prerogatives, that I could ever depart from those principles, and presume to dictate to the Throne? I repeat, such a charge against me is a scandalous and infamous falsehood. I may also ask, placed in the situation I was, if I could have done any thing but what I have done? Could I continue in an Administration formed upon principles, with respect to Catholic emancipation, opposed to my own?" His Lordship then observed, that he had neither consulted nor been consulted as to his own or others' resignations; it was his own voluntary act; and he believed the other Noble persons had acted individually upon their own feelings without concert or even consultation with each other. His Lordship concluded by thanking the House for its long forbearance to his failings and his feelings in that House, and begged to assure them he should never lose the sense of their kindness so long as he retained the functions of memory. The Duke of Wellington defended himself against unjustifiable calumnies. He had been charged with crimes of the grossest nature; he had been abused day after day by a press, which, if not in the pay, was under the direct influence of Go-

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vernment. He had been grossly calumniated, and he should have either more or less than the feelings of a man, were he not to protest against the calumnies to which he had been exposed, and not to rise in vindication of his insulted honour. His Grace then alluded to the letters which had passed between him and Mr. Canning; the first merely informing him of his Majesty's orders to form an Administration, and that it was his Majesty's wish as well as his own (Mr. C.'s) that the new Ministry should adhere to the line of policy pursued by Lord Liverpool, and at the same time hoped his Grace would have no objection to form part of such Administration. That letter did not contain one word of information as to who was to form the Cabinet, and he understood that explanations had been given to others which had been denied to him. Without saying more upon that point, he had diligently turned the subject in his mind, with a view of seeing how far he could take a share in the new Administration. He conceived that the principles of Lord Liverpool's policy had been already abandoned, and that the measures of a Government, constituted upon the principles of Mr. Canning, would be viewed with suspicion by foreign governments, and would give no satisfaction to the people at home. His Grace then proceeded to say he had been accused of the ambitious project of raising himself, through the favour of his Sovereign, to the office of Prime Minister. Nothing could be more absurd than this: every body who knew him knew that he was entirely unqualified for such a situation; and to those who spoke to him on the subject, he uniformly said that he was out of the question. Was it to be supposed that he, who raised himself to the head of his profession—who had raised himself, he repeated it, not because he forgot the services of the Noble Friends about him, nor of the gallant officers and soldiers under his command—not because he forgot the many gracious favours conferred upon him by his Majesty—but because, whatever those might have been, his Majesty would not have placed him in the situation, in which he had found himself, if there had not been some services on his part. But when he was placed in the post most agreeable to him—brought again to a situation of command, with his old friends and com-

panions, and enjoying the opportunity of recommending them to be rewarded for their services, could any man believe that he could wish to be raised to the head of the Government? Conscious as he was of his inability to address the House as he ought to do, he must have been mad, or worse than mad, to have entertained such a wish. His Grace then defended himself from the charge of coalescing with his late noble Colleagues as to their common resignation, and said he cared not who had made that accusation, but it was a foul falsehood. Lord Bexley said that the charge of concert in the resignation of their offices was a gross calumny.

Lord Mansfield gave notice that he should, on the 4th of June, submit the Catholic Question to the House; his object seeming to be to try the strength of the new Ministry on the motion. Lord Goderich could not address their Lordships without great anxiety, which arose partly from being newly introduced into that House, and partly from the manner in which he should be obliged to address himself to the subject, because he had to contend against individuals, for whom no man could feel greater respect—regard as sincere as any one in that house felt. He regretted they should have withdrawn their services at the moment, when, in his opinion, the country most required them. An Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Peel) had withdrawn his services because he was of opinion he could not form part of a Cabinet with a friend to Catholic emancipation at its head; but he could not conceive that his other noble Friends had withdrawn from a similar opinion, because the Government of Lord Liverpool did not exclude persons who entertained sentiments favourable to Catholic emancipation. When his friend, Mr. Canning, communicated to him the commands he had received from his Majesty, he felt it his duty to obey those commands, and to continue a member of the Administration. It had been the policy of Government for the last fifteen years, to leave the Catholic Question open to each member of the Cabinet. The Government had carried on the affairs of the country, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty or danger, in a manner which he conceived had caused them to have the confidence of their King and country reposed in them. Although the country had been deprived of the services of the Earl of Liverpool, he did not see any reason why they might not, in the continuance of his Government, have contributed to the general interests of the country in a satisfactory manner. When his Honourable Friend, Mr. Canning, was called upon to form an Administration, he

could not refuse the commission tendered him by his Majesty, and leave the King in such a situation as no monarch ever was placed in before, because his Noble Friends had stated to the King that they could not undertake to form a Government on the principle of opposing the Catholic Question. The King, in this situation, could not have had recourse to them, and must, therefore, have been driven to take steps which at this time it would have been impossible for him to have carried into execution. Placed in the situation he then was, he must solely rely on their Lordships' justice and candour, because, if he had consulted his own private feelings, he should not have been in that place; but being thus elevated to so high a situation, he would do all in his power to promote the happiness of his King, and the good of his country. Earl Bathurst said he resigned because he could not hold office in an Administration differently constituted from that of Lord Liverpool. Lord Westmorland denied that the seceders had attempted to divest his Majesty of his prerogative. He had resigned his situation when he felt he could be no longer serviceable. Lord Melville observed, that the first communication he received of the intention to form a new Ministry, was by a message sent to him from Mr. Canning, stating that he was authorized to form an Administration on the principle of Lord Liverpool, and the reply sent by him (Lord Melville) was, that he had no objection to form a part of such a Government, provided he acted with his former colleagues. Some days after, on learning that almost the whole of the Cabinet Ministers had signified their wish to decline forming a part of the new Government, he, acting up to the declaration he had made to his Right Hon. Friend, followed the same course. The Marquis of Lansdowne said, after the several explanations which had been given, he must express his surprise that the late Government had been able to go on so long, being conducted as it now appeared by Ministers who did not think proper to communicate with one another upon the most important question which could be agitated among them. It had been urged against him that his principles were altered, because he had given his support to the present Ministry. He insisted upon the disinterested motives which induced him and his friends to support the Administration, and went into a review of their recent acts, to show that they were guided by the same principles now acted upon in the Government in respect to our foreign policy and commercial regulations. He acknowledged the valuable services of the

late Secretary of State for the Home Department, and stated that the grounds which had induced him to resign that office, were to him (the Marquis of Lansdowne) the principal grounds upon which he gave his support to the present ministry. He had thought it his duty to look at the state of things, not with reference to persons, but with reference to those great measures by which the prosperity of the country was alone to be secured. By the situation in which he was now placed, he had not deprived himself of the right to maintain his opinions as freely as ever he had done. He was as much at liberty as ever to bring forward that question to which the Noble Marquis had alluded; but he should never advise the bringing it forward but under such circumstances as would be likely to promote its success, and at the same time ensure the tranquillity of the empire. Whenever he should feel it necessary to bring forward that question, his object would be to aid, and not to injure it. These were the grounds upon which he gave his support to the Government, and they were consistent with the principles upon which he had always acted. He was confiding in men with whom he held a common opinion upon the great political principles which bound public men together. Lord Ellenborough was glad that observations he had made in the early part of the evening had produced the present discussion, and the full and satisfactory explanation of the Noble Lords lately in his Majesty's Councils. The Marquis of Anglesea said, that in the office he had accepted he was unshackled by any condition whatever; and although he was as free as the air he breathed, if any arrangement could be more conducive to the public good, he should retire with perfect willingness, and in perfect good humour. On the 3d, some unimportant business was transacted, and petitions presented, and the Corn Laws amendment bill read a first time. On the 4th, the Earl of Winchelsea gave notice that on the 11th of June he should move that the Lords resolve themselves into a committee on the state of the nation. The Marquis of Londonderry bitterly deprecated the recent change in a peculiar style of eloquence, and termed the new Administration one of "rubbish." Lords Goderich and Harrowby defended the new Administration. Lord King said that "rubbish" meant that part in building which was swept away, and he trusted the present Administration would stand. The Earl of Winchelsea withdrew his motion. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, no motions of consequence were made. On the 10th

the Duke of Newcastle presented a petition against the Corn Laws. He would oppose the bill because it was his duty to stand forward and dispossess one of the most profligate Ministers that had ever yet been placed in power, and to break up one of the most vile, impure, and flagrant coalitions that had ever entered into the heads of a set of wily politicians to form. A great deal of discussion ensued, from the soreness of the partisan Lords of the recent Administration, involving nothing of public interest. On the 11th, the Game Laws amendment bill was lost by a majority of one. On the 14th a vote of thanks was given to the Army and Navy of India; and the Marquis of Londonderry moved for an account of the expenses for diplomatic services from 1817 to 1827. On the ground of the expense on the part of the Foreign Secretary, Lord King concurred in the motion; but he wished to go farther back, to 1813, for example, to embrace the fees paid for admission to the Holy Alliance, the extra expenses of Lord Castlereagh, 21,166*l.* those of Lord Stewart 5,134*l.* over and above salary. He contended that the motion should have his support if it went back to 1815 or 1816 at least. After some farther debate the motion was agreed to. Lord Redesdale moved on the 15th for a Committee of the whole House to consider certain Corn resolutions. After considerable debate, Lord Goderich moved that the House should adjourn, which was agreed to. On the 18th nothing of importance took place. On the 19th Petitions were presented against any alteration in the Corn Laws. The Earl of Aberdeen made some observations on the new Administration, as did the Earl of Abingdon, and was answered by Lord Holland in a most clear, forcible, and convincing speech, justifying his own conduct, in giving the Government his support, and his reasons for so doing. Lord Lansdowne deprecated the continuance of such desultory discussions: on any regular motion being made he was ready to justify his conduct.

House of Commons. — May 1. The House met after the recess. Mr. Canning maintained the place he has occupied for some time, while Mr. Peel and Mr. Goulburn were seated on one of the neutral benches, on the Ministerial side of the House. Behind Mr. Canning sat Mr. Brougham, Mr. Tierney, Sir F. Biddell, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Calcraft, Sir John Newport, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Spring Rice. Sir T. Lethbridge sat on the opposition side of the House, as did Mr. Hume, Mr. Alderman Waithman,

and Mr. Hobhouse. After some preliminary business, Mr. Peel rose to explain the grounds upon which he vacated office. He said he acted solely from principles which he considered to form a part of his public character. For the space of eighteen years he had pursued one undeviating course of conduct, offering during the whole of that period an uncompromising, but a temperate, a fair, and a constitutional resistance to the making farther concessions to the Roman Catholics.

"If I retained my office (said Mr. Peel,) my single voice would be powerless—the Premier's influence and authority would be such as to paralyze all my feeble efforts in opposition to the object of his wishes. I assert from the bottom of my heart that I have no personal objection to my Right Hon. Friend. On this occasion I am actuated by no feeling of rivalry, and, with this particular question excepted, I could have no earthly hesitation in acting with or under him. In the course I have pursued I have only followed his example—an example I honour, and an example that ought to be followed by every public man. When the country was deprived of the Earl of Liverpool I felt that it was impossible I could continue in the office I then held, and I could not be guilty of the paltry subterfuge of taking another. All the patronage of Ireland centers in the Prime Minister, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department has to sign every appointment to office in that country, though many of them may be contrary to his own opinion. On this head, therefore, I trust I have justified myself. I had no wish to influence the opinions of others—I did not influence them. The first person to whom I communicated my opinion, that I could not consistently concur in the new arrangement, was my Right Honourable Friend himself. If they had intended to cabal against their Sovereign, or against his Right Hon. Friend, they would have done it in secret, and not collectively, and would have been cunning—he would repeat the word—they would have taken care to have avoided a discovery. I am sure no one individual was acquainted with the course which another meant to pursue; and as to the charge of dictating to his Majesty, it was untrue." Sir Francis Burdett said, the able, candid, and honourable manner in which the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated the cause of his retirement from office, made it unnecessary for him to say much. He felt that the principle of religious freedom was a right of nature and reason, and for the same reasons that the Right Hon. Gentleman felt it his duty to withdraw from his Majesty's

Government, he felt it to be his duty to give that Government his best support. Sir Thomas Lethbridge and Mr. George Dawson attacked the new administration, and Mr. Brougham justified himself and the conduct of his friends. He had quitted the distinguished situation he occupied amongst the most honourable Opposition that ever sat in Parliament, on arrangements which made it impossible that he should take office. He had given his hearty and cordial support to the arrangements that had taken place; and he had voluntarily relinquished all claim to office. Mr. Canning bore testimony to the correctness of Mr. Peel's statement, and denied that his selection was one of gratified ambition. He stated, that he had counselled his Majesty to form an anti-catholic cabinet, and leave him (Mr. C.) out of the question. It was stated that such a cabinet could not be formed, and then his Majesty's command was that an administration should be formed after that of Lord Liverpool, with the necessary consequence, that the question of the removal of Catholic disabilities should not be made a measure of the Cabinet. But then, with the proposal to form a Government upon that principle—"upon the very principle of my predecessor, came a new question—a question which at once involved the point of—whether I was to remain in the situation to which I had been raised, disgraced in my own opinion, and discredited in the eye of my country; or whether I was to receive from the hands of my Sovereign, undiminished and unincumbered, that inheritance which a dreadful misfortune, for dreadful I may indeed call it, had cast upon his disposal. Now, what was it I proposed? What was it I had in command to do in the reconstruction of the Government? To form a ministry upon the principle of Lord Liverpool's Administration—that the Government should even consist of the very same individuals. I am sure I had no objection. But what was proposed to me? That I, having his Majesty's commands to form a Government upon the very same principles as those of my lamented predecessor, should place at the head of that Government another person, holding upon the subject of the Roman Catholic Claims Lord Liverpool's opinions? Now what was it I desired to sanction by the adoption of that course? What principle is it I was called upon to admit? Why, I was desired plainly to say, that I holding the opinions I have repeatedly avowed myself to hold upon the Catholic Question, am, thereby, disqualified from being placed at the head of the Government."

(To be continued.)

CRITICAL NOTICES.

English Fashionables Abroad. A Novel.
3 vols. post 8vo.

Though English Fashionables Abroad, is entitled a novel, it is not upon the qualities which usually constitute that kind of composition, that it will mainly depend for its success. Indeed, the story occupies but a very small portion of the volumes before us, which consist of very gay and desultory descriptions of English parties, dinners, balls, &c. in Italy—lively and piquant sketches of character, domestic and foreign, and clever and vivid pictures of that strange and anomalous state of society, in which people of rank are traders, and the traders indulge in all the indolence—the *dolce far niente*—which in most other countries seems the exclusive birthright of “persons of quality.” At Rome, dukes are bankers and printers—princes let lodgings—marquesses are pawnbrokers—and barons play the part of valets in the anterooms of some richer individual. The descendants of families that trace up their ancestry to the flood, whose titles once startled the echoes of Syria in the days of the Crusades—whose names are hallowed and immortalized by the verse of Tasso—have degenerated from the spoilers and enthusiasts, whom poetry delights to celebrate as heroes and martyrs, into shabby shopkeepers, calculating money-lenders, and gripping landlords. Their palaces are transformed into taverns or gaming-houses, and their owners into obsequious and smiling slaves, that live by lackeying foreigners, whose oldest and proudest line does not come within a thousand years of theirs. This is a curious state of things—and all this remained to be described, till the appearance of the volumes to which the clever authoress (for the writer is said to be a lady of rank) has rather too exclusively given the title of English Fashionables Abroad.

The novels that have hitherto made Italy their scene, and touched on fashionable life in “the sweet south,” have confined themselves entirely to the English portion of it. The lively authoress of the present work has for the first time brought the manners and morals of the Italian nobility into bold and curious contrast with those of their English visitors. There is something extremely affecting and impressive in the picture of decay and degradation which Italy exhibits—the shattered splendour of Popes and Cardinals, to whose faded grandeur monuments were raised by Michael Angelo, and memorials of whose glories survive in the pictures of Raphael—the decadence of the great and ancient houses of Rome, and the mingled magnificence and meanness—the show and poverty with which the Eternal City everywhere presents us. All this is made still more melancholy by the transient gleam cast over the scene by the visits of foreigners—of the restless English, with their wealth, pride, luxury, and we are sorry to add, vices. The authoress has drawn some strong and lively pictures of the laxity of English morals in Italy, where the wholesome restraint of public opinion, so effective at home, has been withdrawn from our people of rank: and we are sorry to learn from the sketches her work contains, that our women are fast assuming continental man-

ners, learning to despise those of their own country, adopting the *Casaliere Saraceni*, and pursuing the opera flirtations of Italy.

We conclude our remarks by a specimen of the writer’s powers of description.

“Lady Harman and her niece proceeded to the Corso Palace; at whose open gate-way stood two soldiers, armed *cap-a-pie*, to give martial intimation to such of the *valets de place* as obsequiously waited outside, of the respectful homage now due to their late compeer the present duke, and of the elevation to which the wheel of fortune might hereafter raise themselves. The dim light which twinkled over the doorway of the palace fortunately concealed, rather than displayed, the accumulation of dirt which the court-yards of Roman palaces are privileged to contain; but, unfortunately, one invidious ray fell on a heap of orange-skins, which lay near the door, and gave at once a striking example of the economized liberality with which the noble host had prepared for the reception of his guests.

“The ‘darkness visible,’ was, however, suddenly dispelled by the luminous appearance of two pages, belonging to one of the many ambassadors who frequent the weekly levee of this courteous duchess; and Emily, who never before had seen any similar figures, except on the stage, stopped to admire the brilliant lightness of their costume. Their small caps, crowned with plumes; their jackets rich with embroidery, bound tight round their waists with silken sashes; their yellow Turkish slippers, which scarcely shed their feet, and gave no sound to their steps; and above all, the tall waxen flambeaux which each held in his hands, appearing like wands of flame, all surprised and delighted Emily.

“Meantime, Lady Harman was stumbling and groping out of the tottering steps of her job-carriage, whose lamps shed no splendour, and whose exterior marked no state. Few of the English of any rank use their own equipages abroad, except for travelling, and almost all leave the other paraphernalia of their dignity at home; forgetting, that in the unflagged, unlighted streets of continental towns, no provision is made for public convenience.

“At last, Emily assisted her aunt to crawl up one flight of the cold, dark, wide, dirty staircase, which led to the state apartments, when their further progress was impeded, and they were obliged to stop to make way for a cardinal, whose rank was proclaimed at once by the little red scull-cap which covered the crown of his head, by the scarlet stockings which decorated his legs, and by the train of liveried servants, part of which precede and part follow their eminence down stairs in private houses, and always make way before them whenever, in ostentatious humility, their sanctified feet deign to tread the streets.

“At last they reached the top of the staircase, where the same sort of matted curtain which Emily had observed at the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, hung before a door to exclude the air and to mark the entrance to the Duchess di Buonamano’s assembly-rooms.

"Having passed under it, a scene presented itself, as new to English ladies as surprising to all. It consisted of a *conversazione* amongst the servants, belonging, as well to the visitors, as to the house. A narrow lane was left in the crowd for the passage of the company; and on the benches which fenced it in, some dozen others lounged for the purpose, not of awaiting the orders of their superiors, but of criticising them in audible observations, as they passed in review before them. But by far the greatest number were collected in groups of gamblers, each of which was amply supplied with the cards and dice necessary for their different avocations. The room was extremely well lighted, and altogether displayed a saturnalia which is only to be found among the slaves of foreign dissipation. Lady Harman and her niece proceeded through the other ante-rooms escorted by the stranger.

"He had, however, no sooner conducted them up to the duchess, and announced their names, than he returned to his solitary station in the apartments which intervene between those of the servants and the company: Lady Harman for a moment thought this station was emblematical of his rank, and classed him in order with the well-powdered butlers in England. But in this she was mistaken. He was only one of the many poor nobles of Rome, who, for a stipend of a few hundred crowns, attend in the ante-rooms of their richer brethren, for the sole purpose of transmitting from the liveried servants to their masters the names and titles of their guests; and who, after the season of reception is past, return to their own rank in life, and spend in a summer's day of splendour the earnings of their winter's degradation.

"I wonder," said Lord Vanderville, "that the duke will persist in living in this detestable old palace, when his other magnificent one has been ready to receive him these many years!"

"Oh! the prophecy you know! About twenty years ago an old woman foretold that he would die in the course of the first twelvemonth after he went to live in the Palazzo Colonna, and the consequence is, that nothing can ever induce him to remove to it. About twice a year the duchess gives a fete there to astonish the world, and to show the brilliant inheritance of her son the duchino. The remaining three hundred and sixty-three days the family are content to vegetate in this moth-eaten mansion."

"What a curious example of superstition in the nineteenth century!" thought Emily, as they reached the room peculiarly appropriated to the *faro-table*; but the only remark she articulated, was on the uncommon brilliancy of the duchess's jewels.

"I wonder whose diamonds she wears to night!" said Lady Mary.

"Whose diamonds! could she wear any but her own?" asked Emily, with unaffected surprise.

"Oh! yes—those belonging to the late Princess of Georgia, and those of the Lady of Loretto; they are both pledged to the duke's bank; and the duchess wears them in turn with her own two sets."

"Emily's unsophisticated notions were doomed to be somewhat offended this night, for she was now equally surprised and shocked at seeing the

gambling table crowded with some of the youngest and most beautiful women of Rome.

"Who is that beautiful woman who looks so animated?" inquired Emily.

"She is the Contessa Maritoscorda; the gentleman who holds the bank is her *consigliere* servant: you need only look in her face to judge of his success; though you would never guess it from his own. Her daughter is almost as handsome as herself; but she has only just left the convent, and therefore cannot be produced till she is married."

"We ought, then, all to hope for her speedy espousal," observed Lord Vanderville.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Emily, "and are *these* foreign customs?"

"Yes," returned Lady Mary, "and foreign customs are precisely what half of us are come abroad to learn."—Vol. i. p. 101.

We ought not to omit to mention, that "English Fashionables Abroad," besides its merits as a picture of English society in Italy, will be found to contain all that can be wished for in a guide to Rome, Florence, &c.

Hyde Nugent. A Tale of Fashionable Life. 3 vols. 12mo.

This is the first of the fashionable novels that has assumed the liberty of taking actual facts for its ground-work, and real personages for its characters, for the purpose of doing good,—of teaching "a great moral lesson" to a young man now living, and moving in high life, and of instructing and warning others by his example. We are happy to see the Authors of these attractive performances, at last relinquishing the pleasure of doing mischief for the pleasure of doing good—of giving pain—of applying the actual cautery of their wit and satire—only for the sake of working a cure. The Author of "Hyde Nugent" informs us, that he has been induced to take up the pen of the novelist, in order to aid him in the reformation of the character of a dear friend, from whose wavering and undecided character he seems to anticipate the same dangers, disgrace, and misfortunes, which he represents as having attended the life of his hero. We sincerely hope he will succeed as well in his laudable object, as he has done in producing an agreeable and lively novel—which is as remarkably characterized by spirit and vivacity, knowledge of the world, truth of character, and variety of incident, as any of the popular stories of high life which have made fashionable novels deservedly fashionable. The hero's infant character, boyish days, Westminster life, and first love, occupy the first half of the first volume of Hyde Nugent—after which, the hero goes to Oxford—fights a duel there—proceeds to the Continent—returns—falls in love at the Opera—dances and darts at Almack's—plays at Crookford House—and does a great many other things which we have not space to enumerate here—but which give the Author an opportunity of being very lively, various and discursive in his descriptions of, and remarks upon them. There is rather more of a serious interest mingled in this Novel with its gayer attractions, than in stories of fashionable life in general. The pathetic history of Augusta St. Quantia, in particular, will afford a specimen of the Author's powers—which are

not inconsiderable in this way—when he chooses to excite the pity of his readers.

The Novel is of such a level character—so uniformly gay and sparkling in its narrative—that it is not easy to recommend it by a specimen. A dinner at Long's must answer this purpose—though every page would produce a sample equally pleasant—and there are many stories still more clever and brilliant, which their length alone prevents us from extracting.

"And now, Epicurean readers, the dinner was as good a one as Long's ever produced, which is no small praise. The turtle was excellent, as were the divers sauces and condiments which accompanied it,—the vol-au-vents, and all the other French dishes which followed: if we had the *Almanach des Gourmands* in our library, we would give you a minute, though perhaps not true account of it, for the cook at Long's says he does not recollect what dishes were served up on the occasion, and the waiters are equally in the dark: besides, I am afraid their French would be nearly as bad as Mrs. Ramsbottom's, who wrote of a *rouleau* of foie, and a *petit de sweetheart* (query, *des huitres*?) and who, when she expostulated upon something or another connected with the cook's department, the French waiters, she said, talked of quizzing her.

Hock and champagne were not wanting, nor claret, from the renowned vineyard of Chateau Margaut, nor other light wines, to assist in the deglutition of the venison and turbot, and 'all that sort of thing,'—choice phrase! We question whether the whole Bodleian library would not fail to convey the very comprehensive meaning that these five English words do. Divers and sundry were the subjects discussed with the fine-flavoured peaches and pine-apples at the desert. The Baron talked of a certain young lady, whom he knew not, but pretended a regard for: however, upon hearing that her fortune was only six thousand pounds, he said, "Aha! dat no go much far in London!" the dragons spoke of a brevet that was expected to come out on the birth-day, (which came not, however,) and abused their colonel, with "the people at the Horse Guards:" the polar officer brought icebergs upon the table; talked long and loud of Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait; doubted the existence of volcanos in those regions, the only intimations of which, he observed, were those afforded by the presence of secondary trap-rocks, such as basalt, green-stone, trap-tufa, and amygdaloid; remarked that garnets had been found in the northern regions, as had also rock-crystal, beryl, and zircon; that coal formed an important feature in the geognostical constitution of Arctic countries, together with chromate of iron, copper pyrites, and molybdæna glauca, and that interesting mineral, graphite or black lead. This was, however, digging too deep into "the bowels of the harmless earth" for the rest of the company: the gallant officer fell between the secondary and tertiary strata of limestone rocks, and in endeavouring to recover his legs, lost himself in a forest of dicotyledonous trees, found the ears of the party frost-bitten, and at length cut his way out, if not in a *Fury*, at least in a state of much greater warmth than when he first made these scientific observations in the icy regions.

Having got rid of the Polar Bear, as *Millefleurs* called him, the party voted for more champagne, and about eleven o'clock sallied forth "pretty comfortable;" but, oh! alas the while! Champagne and Chateau Margaut had made sad inroads upon Hyde's good resolutions, so lately made, and valiantly acted up to.

Wine! wine! rich and rosy wine!
what hast thou not to answer for?"

The living characters alluded to in this work, we do not pretend to point out, it must be left to the reader's own penetration to discover them.

"Away they went. It was not far from Long's into St. James-street, and Crookford's was entered without remorse."

Evenings in Greece; the Poetry by Thomas Moore, Esq. the Music by H. R. Bishop. First Evening.

A volume to which Moore has contributed the poetry must be allowed to have very high claims upon the attention of critics, to say nothing of the interest it must excite in gentler bosoms than ours. It is scarcely necessary, we suppose, to say much about a work, which is already lying on the rosewood pianos of all the rich and the fashionable—and the melodies and songs of which have already taken possession of all ears and hearts. But lest there should be some of our readers who have not heard of the mellifluous title of the work before us (*Evenings in Greece*—what a magic there is in the sound—what a charm in the locality!) we shall here give a brief account of its plan and contents.

"In thus connecting together," says Mr. Moore, "a series of songs by a thread of poetical narrative, the object has been to combine recitation with music, so as to enable a greater number of persons to take a share in the performance, by enlisting, as readers, those who may not feel themselves competent as singers."

The "thread of narrative" to which the author alludes, is extremely slender. A band of warrior-youths are parting from their native isle and their Zian loves, to revenge in battle upon the Turks the injuries of Greece. Their farewell chorus, as their bark is leaving the shore, forms the first musical piece in the volume; and the melody which makes its subject, is distinguished by much sweetness, taste and simplicity. The Zian maidens resolve to meet every evening by the brink of a fountain, until their lovers shall return—and to pass away the time, they compose and sing the songs and melodies which make up the contents of the volume and give rise to its title. "Sappho at her loom" is a beautiful love song, to which Mr. Bishop's music has given considerable expression, beauty and tenderness. "Weeping for thee," the next song, is a composition of kindred character and pathos. "The Romaika" by Mr. Moore, is light, playful and pretty—but we cannot say with one of Mr. Mathews's characters, "Well, I never heard that before." "The War-Dance" is an energetic and original composition by Bishop, and the "Two Fountains" by the same composer, is full of delicacy and grace. "Oh! memory," is the "Cara Memoria" of Carafa—and the hymn, "Maidens of Zia," which concludes the volume, is by Mr. Moore, whose music has thrown a sweet and ten-

der solemnity over the words which is highly impressive and appropriate.

We have not room to say much of the poetry of this volume. There are many instances of haste and carelessness in it; and we could give many examples of inharmonious lines—a fault with which Mr. M. can seldom be charged. The similes are in general new, striking, and beautiful—and even where they are not original, an old image is made to bear a new application. The allusions to the Greek fire (p. 17), a wreck (p. 81), and the roses and nightingale (p. 57), are very ingenious and poetical, as are the following, which we quote as examples of the author's peculiar felicity in working up his images:—

“—Love himself might weep to see
(As says behold the withered green
Where late they danced) what misery
May follow where his steps have been.”

A faint melody is heard from a ruin, which Mr. M. says, sounded—

“As if some echo, that among
Those minstrel halls had slumber'd long,
Were murmuring into life again.”

The only other specimen of the poetry, which our limits will allow us to give, is the song of the Two Fountains—which we quote, not as the best, but as one of the shortest, and as affording an example of Mr. M.'s inimitable talent for graceful allegory:—

“I saw, from yonder silent cave,
Two fountains running, side by side;
The one was Memory's limpid wave,
The other cold Oblivion's tide.
'O Love!' said I, in thoughtless dream,
As o'er my lips the Lethe pass'd,
'Here, in this dark and chilly stream,
Be all my pains forgot at last.’

“But who could bear that gloomy blank,
Where joy was lost as well as pain?
Quickly of Memory's fount I drank,
And brought the past all back again;
And said, 'O Love! what'er my lot,
Still let this soul to thee be true—
Rather than have one bliss forgot,
Be all my pains remember'd too!’”

Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained independently of technical Mathematics. By R. Arnott, M.D. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a very useful work, and he informs us constitutes but the first half of the Author's design, though complete in itself. It contains what Dr. Arnott calls “the Philosophy of ponderable matter,” Somatology, Dynamics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, and Acoustics. The volume to follow is designed to include “imponderable matter,” Caloric, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and the Elements of Astronomy.

It is obvious that in our present narrow limits we cannot notice in any way adequate to its just claim, this very useful and talented work. The reader can only get an adequate idea of its method of treating the subjects it embraces and the neat compression exercised in keeping them within their required bounds, by a perusal of the book itself, which we earnestly recommend him to procure.

In treating his subject, Dr. Arnott is brief but perspicuous. He is not diffuse, but so condensed in his matter, and at the same time so very easy to be comprehended, that this alone would be the ground for our recommendation of his volume to the reader's attention. In short, we know no work in our language of a similar character and published with the same views which can approach it in the explicit yet full development of the varied topics it embraces. It is therefore above all useful to the great majority of readers, and a book admirably adapted to the times in which we live, when the desire of knowledge is so extended among all classes.

A Summary of the Laws peculiarly affecting Protestant Dissenters, with an Appendix containing Acts of Parliament, Trust, Forams, &c. By Joseph Bedlam, Esq. Barrister at Law. 12mo.

This is a useful little work in a two-fold sense, first, from its bringing into one narrow view, the whole of our legislation upon the subject, which it would else occupy much time and research to obtain, and secondly, as being a record of what in 1827 was the state of legislation in England upon religious belief, and of the absurdities of laws upon conscience, which might well in this day shame even barbarous states. Francis amid all her Jesuitism, may look on this record of our prejudices with a sneer of just contempt.

Popular Political Economy. Four Lectures delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution. By Thomas Hodgskin, formerly Honorary Secretary to the Institution.

These four lectures should be in the possession of every Mechanics' Institution in the kingdom, as they are well adapted to the capacity of the class to which they are addressed, and contain all of the youthful science of political economy, which is yet defensible to its most accomplished adepts. The volume is dedicated to that indefatigable friend of the working classes and of humanity, Dr. Birkbeck, in a judicious address, not less honourable to the writer than to him to whom it is inscribed. To analyze these lectures would be beyond our scope and object here. As an elementary work, however, this volume is highly useful, and may be safely recommended, not merely to the class for which it is more immediately designed, but to all who desire a general acquaintance with the science of which it treats, and little more than the elements of which are yet known. These lectures were penned for a great and glorious object, the full benefit of which the present generation may not live to witness, but it should afford a feeling of noble gratification to a writer like the present, to know that he has contributed to what cannot but end in results most beneficial to mankind.

Servian Popular Poetry. Translated by John Bowring.

This is, by no means, one of the least able, or the least original and characteristic, in the large series of Mr. B.'s selections from the popular songs of different nations; inasmuch as the Servian, from their purely oral character, seem to

have belonged, for ages, almost exclusively to the common people. More recently, however, some written collections, both by natives and Germans, have appeared, and in particular one by Dr. Veck, to whom the present volume is dedicated; and from whose selection of songs the Editor informs us that most of those which occupy his own are taken. The originals were committed to paper by Veck, "either from early recollections or from the repetition of Servian minstrels."

"The Servians," observes Mr. B. in his excellent introduction, "must be reckoned among those races who vibrated between the North and the East; possessing to-day, dispossessed to-morrow; now fixed, and now wandering: having their head-quarters in Sarmatia for many generations, in Macedonia for following ones, and settling in Servia at last. But to trace their history as to trace their course is impossible."

We much regret that our limits will not permit us farther to pursue the editor's able and interesting investigations into the history and popular poetry of Servia. Of the latter, however, we cannot refrain from extracting the following brief notice: "The poetry of Servia was wholly traditional, until within a very few years. It had never found a pen to record it, but it has been preserved by the people, and principally by those of the lower classes, who had been accustomed to listen and to sing these interesting compositions to the sound of a simple three-stringed instrument called a *Gusle*; and it is mentioned by Goethe, that when some Servians who had visited Vienna were requested to write down the songs they had sung, they expressed the greatest surprise that such simple poetry and music as their rudest possess any interest for intelligent and cultivated minds. They apprehended, they said, that the artless compositions of their country would be the subject of scorn or ridicule to those whose poetry was so polished and so sublime."—*Ibid.*, p. 12.

From this we should only conclude that the Servians have made greater progress in the art of poetry than in that of criticism, in thus modestly disclaiming any title to merit in their own poetical traditions, and being so far from appreciating them as the "treasures and gems" described by Dr. Veck, and presented to us by the very pleasing translation of Mr. Bowring. The pieces here selected consist of "Historical, Traditional, and Religious Ballads." Their poetic character is that of simple, unpremeditated effusions, even so far as to bear the air of native improvisation. Of this their perfect national simplicity, rudeness of design, and sudden bursts and turns of feeling, seem to afford sufficient evidence. The originals are doubtless, too, of remote origin, as would appear from the difficulty or rather impossibility of assigning to them any fixed dates, or even periods and ages for their production. They must proportionally also, have undergone changes, in the course of their various traditions from the oral and traditional, to the collected, the recorded, the rendered forms of language in which they have successively been made to appear. It was most probably from a desire to preserve as much as possible their native form and character, that the editor has ad-

hered to the measure of the original, and accordingly few of the ballads translated are in rhyme. In this, however, we question the propriety of the course adopted; the versions evidently lose something of their effect by this avowed sacrifice of the beauties of our old ballad measures, the stanza of which is so varied—to the exact form and measure—to the exact turns of speech and expressions of the original. In place of thus adapting English composition to the Servian so as to display "the very form and body of the song," it might have been preferable to select the nearest corresponding ballad measures of the English, and to compose the popular Servian song in popular English numbers. "Rhyme," we are informed by the able and ingenious editor, "is seldom used by the Servians;" but in English we have few songs, except Ossian's, without it. In case of a translation of popular English songs into Servian, surely the English ought to be thrown into the popular measures of Servia, and the same rule must hold good on our side; unless, indeed, we are to adopt the French system of translating poetry into elevated prose, in a false and inflated style only to be endured by French critics. Any resemblance to such a system might easily be avoided in English translations by substituting the nearest corresponding measures for those of the original. And this may doubtless be done with perfect fidelity, while it relieves the monotony of following those measures, which in the native Servian may possess more natural music, and greater flow and variety to compensate for the want of rhyme. When acted upon as a system, fidelity of translation may be carried to a fastidious length;—sometimes even to the loss of the sense, as well as the spirit of the original. This occurs in some passages of that most faithful of all translations, Cowper's Homer, while the more free version of Pope better displays, in the same instances, both the spirit and the meaning. That there is a just medium to be observed, there can be no doubt; in strict compliance with which, we believe that Mr. B. might have added still more attractions; numerous as these are, to the work before us;—we mean by adhering less punctiliously to the exact measure and turn of expression in the original. We cannot suppose there should exist any particular reason why Mr. B.'s system of fidelity should apply more to the Servian than to any other tongue. And it is surprising how, in spite of it, he could succeed as well as he has done, in giving his version an air of freedom and originality. For it is quite evident, from such words as the following, that the editor has studied to preserve even the diminutives of the language, for the sake of more perfect fidelity. We meet with corresponding diminutives in English, as *dovelets, sleevelets, ringlets*, &c. And a term we like still less, as being less correct, which is *dexter*, applied to a bird's wing; and which, according to Mr. B.'s own system, would have been better expressed by some simpler word. That of *dexter* is not admissible; more particularly as applied to a bird, though the figurative term of *dexterous*, borrowed from it, might so apply, but not in this instance. The correct interpretation of the Latin term, *dexter*, is only the right hand, not the right; "the right

pinion," though the word is also figuratively employed for lucky or propitious, which cannot be said to apply to the hawk's wing. The poetical line is, "And he breaks the falcon's dexter pinion," which is literally that he broke the falcon's right hand wing. Had it happened to have been the left, it might equally correctly have been rendered,

"And he broke the falcon's sinister pinion," and this, in a figurative sense too, would have been more proper, as illustrative of the falcon's unlucky pinion; for had it been his dexter, or dexterous pinion, it might perhaps have escaped. With the exception, however, of a few trivial mistakes of a similar kind, which show that perfect literal fidelity will not invariably protect a translation from error, we can scarcely speak too highly of the general merits of the specimens before us. Many of them may lay claim to real poetry and passion,—to bursts of simple and heartfelt pathos, like unpremeditated and improvised effusions; and notwithstanding the difficulties imposed by Mr. B.'s system of perfect fidelity, they are often as beautifully as they are faithfully rendered.

Stray Leaves, including Translations from the Lyric Poets of Germany. 12mo.

This is a very pleasing volume of poems. The original poetry gives evidence of a very virtuous and amiable mind, strongly imbued with feelings of natural beauty, attachment to home and country, and love of liberty. The exotic flowers with which the author's wreath is intermingled—the lyrical translations from the German, will serve to present the Teutonic Muse to English readers in a simpler and perhaps more attractive dress, than that in which we have been accustomed to behold her in our versions from Goethe and Schiller. We have not room in this department of our Magazine for many specimens of the little volume before us; the following we select for their briefness—for they are exceeded by many of the longer poems in sweetness.

Sonnet to the Dying Year.—1818.

"As the sad lover from his mistress parted
In woe and weeping to a distant shore—
No voice awakens—bleeding, broken-hearted—
Save that which speaks to him of joys no more—
No eye—(evasive of the common stare,
To gaze on one lov'd countenance alone;
As if it found the rapt ideal there
A Phidias struck upon the breathing stone)—
So, shade of the departing year I weep
Successive as thou flitt'st thine annual round—
Some ling'ring loveliness into the deep
Evanish'd, at thy step's decaying sound.—
And wish in vain the future may reveal
A part of what I've felt, but never more must
feel!"

Song.

"When love is in the heart,
It sparkles in the eye—
And blushes on the faded cheek—
And speaks in many a sigh.
"And higher eloquence is there,
Then if the tongue could tell—
All its soft and tender care
To her, belov'd so well!"

We add one of the translations:—

Lines from Gleim,

"For us is Nature's smile
Diffus'd o'er sea and isle:
For us—the fresh'ning dew
Steals hill and valley through;
For us, within the wood—
Are joys of sober mood:
There sings the nightingale
Her sweetest-warbled tale;
For us the juicy vine
Pours youth and mellow wine—
As to the jingling glasses,
A song of Schiller's passes.
For us the flowery vale
Wafts sweets on every gale.
For us—are all things fair—
On earth, and in the air!"

The volume closes with some brief but well-written critical notices of the German poets, from whom the author has made selections.

May Fair, in Four Cantos. foolsc. 8vo. 8s.

This is a trifle, but it is a very gay and graceful one, and is unquestionably among the most finished of all the *œvre de société* in our language. Of this kind of town-poetry which is familiar with drawing-rooms, fine ladies, dinners, routs, bon-mots, and the other gaieties of fashion, Prior stands at the head; but if our present Author is without the wit and the design of Prior, he appears to us to be more practised in the subjects he writes about,—to have mingled with more ease and carelessness among the brilliant triflers of the *beau-monde*, and to be more of a fashionable gentleman than his prototype, who was a scholar and a man of affairs. The Author of *May Fair*, we should conceive to be a mere man of *ton*, who has no other business in the world, than to lounge about in any place where the idle pastimes of the great are carried on, and to make piquant notes of the scene for his next day's after dinner chat. His poem is written without any coherence of purpose, which, we suppose, would be laborious and not in conformity to the mode, and accordingly he throws off his sketches with a careless air, as though it was a matter of perfect indifference to him whether his reader understood them or not. This air of *nonchalance*—this absence of all effort, is, however, one of the charms of the book, and is the secret, we apprehend, of the fascination of some of his sallies, than which we recollect nothing of the kind so happy and so much to the purpose. Cowper, the poet, complimented his friend Robert Lloyd, with the title of the heir of Matt. Prior's easy jingle, and certainly Lloyd deserved the distinction; but then Lloyd was an author by profession, and we take it that he could no more have written the sparkling, though unsubstantial, witticisms of *May Fair*, than the author of that poem could emulate the more solid stuff of Lloyd, or the valuable and often profound wit and fine morality of Green, whose, "*Spleen*," another work in Prior's manner, is, perhaps, the most sterling and enduring thing of the kind in the English language.

To those who desire to be initiated into the conventional style and pleasantries of the exclusive circles, "May Fair" is the best guide we know. It will enlighten them as to the "Sayings and Doings," of the high coxcombs of the day, and will acquaint them with some of the gossips touching the present reigning beauties. Though the style is pungent, it never degenerates into malignity. The Author seems to write, not with a sneer, but with a smile upon his face. The poem has been attributed in turns to all the fashionable wits about town, but the real author, we believe, has not yet been detected. The following smart sketch of the *locale* of the Poem, is all we can make room for.

"Hail now, for time the tenth, May Fair!
Though many a stable scents thy air—
Though many a butcher's glowing shambles
Startle the beauty's morning rambles—
Though to her horror many a Jew
Shows her past stockings "goot as new"—
Though, swung from many a dyer's pole,
Old blankets catch her eye's blue roll;
And petticoats in league with breeches,
Increase the atmospheric riches;
A sort of upper-story bower
To filter the eternal shower;
And dropping down their dingy dew,
Veneer her skin with black and blue.
Yet, land of punch remains and plate,
Of dippers fixed at half-past eight;
Of morning lounge, of midnight route,
Of debt and dun, of love and gout,
Of drowsy days, of brilliant nights,
Of dangerous eyes, of downright frights,
Of tables where old Sidney shines,
Of ladies famous for their wines;
Grim Countesses that make their way—
Resistless charmers!—by Tokay;
Of bold on dit and plain soupçon,
Known to all mankind but the one;
Of tedious M.P.'s, purty peers,
Illustrious for their length of ears;
Of Dice and Doctors, Bowstreets, Bards,
Crowds, Concerts, Chat, Champagne, and
Cards;
Of all the S-m-s, Br-d-ls,—Br-c-s,
The St-h-p-s, P-g-ts, G-w-rs, De-R-ses;
Of faction, flirting, and quadrille:—
With all thy faults, I love thee still;
And, while I have a love to spare!
Dear to my soul art thou, May Fair."

An Essay on Morbid Sensibility, &c.
&c. By James Johnson, M.D. of the
Royal College of Physicians, &c.

The decided practical tendency and utility of this author's publications have been very generally allowed. He never seems to forget the chief objects which he avowedly proposes to himself, in the preservation of health and prolongation of life; and his inquiries are always directed to these, and illustrated by many acute and excellent observations. Throughout his whole pages he redeems the sort of promise held out in his preface; and he observes that "the materials of this essay have been drawn entirely from personal observation, and not a few from personal suffering; and if I have questioned certain popu-

lar doctrines, and insisted on a more rigorous system of self-control, than may suit the ideas of many people, both in and out of the profession, I have done so on the sure ground of experience.

"In this essay I have endeavoured to investigate the operation of moral causes on the digestive organs more minutely than has generally been done; and to trace with more care the reaction of these organs on the mental faculties."

Dramatic Scenes, Sonnets, and other Poems. By Mary Russell Mitford, Author of "Foscari," "Julian," and "Our Village."

The productions of this very pleasing and talented writer, in particular of the dramatic kind, have of late, as we long since predicted, begun to be favourably distinguished, above the common standard of similar compositions. Her powers, though not of a first-rate order, she employs to the best advantage; and always under the regulation of good taste, genuine simplicity, and natural feeling. There is no affectation, and little apparent effort in her poetry, while its earnest and impassioned diction is well adapted to produce the touching and dramatic kind of interest, which, in all her themes, whether of a higher or a lower range, her genius seems so much to delight in. This, indeed, is the essential quality of all this lady's productions, from her first Village Sketches, to her more important and elaborated tragedies, and as characteristic of the Dramatic Scenes before us. These, though not very numerous, nor occupying, indeed, the whole of their little volume, are sufficiently varied and spirited in their way. Still we are of opinion, to judge from some of her former efforts, that they were susceptible in Miss Mitford's hands of somewhat more polish and effect; perhaps even of more striking incident and correctness in the depicting of foreign scenes and characters—not always in the best national keeping and costume. This, however, was almost unavoidable, and can detract nothing from her merit and popularity with the many; though as easily detected as excused by the very few. Some of those, on the other hand, which are indebted for their incidents neither to history nor tradition, but chiefly of the writer's own invention, are free from the same defect; and among the best, we think, this little series has to boast. Of those founded on history or fact, the most interesting, are, perhaps, "The Siege," "Cunigunda's Vow," and "The Painter's Daughter:" the last founded on an incident mentioned by Mr. Mills, but before recorded by that distinguished historian of Italian art, the Abbate Lanzi. Next to these "The Fawn," "Emily," "Alice," "The Bridal Eve," and "Henry Talbot," serve to display the writer's fertility of dramatic incident and resources in a very striking and favourable point of view. On the whole, then, we consider this additional volume as highly creditable to the author's taste and judgment; and of this, did our limits permit, we should have much pleasure in convincing our readers by some brief specimens, whom we must now content ourselves with referring to the whole of them.

Rudekki, a Tale of the Seventh Century; The Lament of Hellas and other Poems.

There is much poetical power and expression in the poetry of Mr. Shea, not undeserving, perhaps, of its dedication to his highly gifted contemporary and countryman, as we find it here stated, Mr. Moore. We wish we could speak as highly of the interest and attractions of the story, as of the poetry in which it is embodied; but it certainly requires all the energy and skill of a poetical genius to support the reader through the long and tedious process of a sentimental love-tale of the seventh century. Still the Author confers as much attraction on his subject, as it is well susceptible of, in regard to a free and poetical style, however unfortunate in the conception and arrangement of some parts of his subject. He scatters poetical beauties, though not of a first-rate order with a lavish hand, and requires only a somewhat more correct taste to excel.

Opusculum "TMNOI.

The Book of the Orphic Hymns; together with the Principal Fragments of other Hymns, also attributed to Orpheus. The whole extracted from Hermann's Edition of the Orphica. Printed in Uncial Letters, as a Typographical Experiment, and published for the sum of three shillings and sixpence in the year 1827.

In point of beauty, to which it makes no sort of pretensions, the above specimen would be pronounced an utter failure; but for perfect clearness and legibility as a typical specimen of the Uncial Letters, though we here detect some little mechanical failures in the execution, it is we think well worth the attention of the curious and learned in biblical and typographical experiments;—and as such we recommend the present to the notice of the University, and other public presses.

Sibyl Leaves: to which is added, a Vision of Eternity. By Edmund Reade, Esq. author of "The Broken Heart," and other poems.

The author's poetical powers are certainly considerably above the common order; and his poetry is not undeserving of such a dedication as we perceive it boasts,—to such a genius as Mr. Coleridge. Mr. Reade's muse, likewise, evidently aims at attaining to the higher walks of the art; and still holds out the promise of something better than what has been yet achieved. But with many and high pretensions, Mr. R.'s poetry is not free from some serious faults—dangerous obstacles to the progress of his future success; if, as appears, it is his intention to persevere, until he can offer some composition of a higher stamp. Judging from the progressive excellence of his smaller poems, "by which he wishes to establish his claim to public regard," before entering on a work of greater enterprise, we should say that he must more and more beware of falling into the sin of mannerism; that he ought not too closely to adhere to the charac-

ter or expression of any one model or any particular system. In his admiration of Mr. Coleridge and his friends, he is often too much inclined to the mystical and obscure; he grasps at images and tries to embody shadows which he fails to define; and sometimes affects an elevation and grandeur which he cannot well sustain. Thus Mr. R.'s fervour of sentiment and loftiness of conception are often more apparent than real; though they would impose upon inexperienced readers, to whom they doubtless seem almost sublime. But while such luxuriance of imagery promises well for Mr. R.'s more matured powers, it is, unless under the control of correct taste, liable to strange abuse; and to induce serious and irremediable failings, such as Shelley for one could never overcome. We must, therefore, advise Mr. R. if he hope to succeed in matters of greater "pith and moment," to clear and strengthen his poetic vision by a fixed and persevering survey of the bold and well defined creations of Milton, Dryden, Pope, and we think we may add Lord Byron in some of his poems. Let him do this in preference to the risk of losing himself in the "palpable obscure" of some very highly-gifted, but not so well cultivated, well-judged, and correct writers of a more modern school.

Alma and Brione; a Poem. Cantos I. and II. The Return of Theseus, a Dramatic Scene.

Many passages of these poems abound with a classical beauty and correctness, which cannot fail to gratify a reader of any taste. We trace a strong and genuine spirit of poetry, more particularly in portions of the "Return of Theseus," that we have not very recently seen surpassed, though we cannot but regret, that such a degree of excellence is not at all well sustained throughout the work. This remark is more particularly applicable to the first and most extended story in the volume, which, though deserving of encouragement as a work of promise, betrays inadvertencies and inequalities which farther poetical skill and experience only can finally remove. Taken as a whole, however, the volume before us is highly creditable to the genius of its Author, and from its luxuriance of poetic imagery offers the best earnest of future superiority and success.

The Zenana; or a Nuwab's Leisure Hours. By the Author of "Pandurang Hari; or Memoirs of a Hindoo. In three Volumes.

We have been agreeably reminded, for some little time past, of our early obligations to the genius of eastern fiction, and we welcomed the appearance of the "New Arabian Nights' Entertainments," with all the avidity and freshness of feeling experienced at the unexpected arrival of some long remembered absent friend of our youth. Not, indeed, that we could hope to peruse them with the same careless delight and zest of youthful novelty, produced by their widely celebrated predecessors; but they were still linked with a number of pleasurable associations, such as we have felt in a less degree, on turning over the leaves of the volumes before us. Though evidently of home manufacture, their raw materials

are as evidently foreign, and may be genuine; inasmuch that they may be said to resemble those foreign cigars, the substance of which is from abroad, but which are made up, often to the perplexity of amateurs, on our own side the water. Thus, though not boasting, perhaps, quite the same sort of reputation, we do not find in the genuine entertainment and humour afforded us in the stories before us, any want of eastern character. The *Zenana* is, however, not equal in interest to the author's first work, "*Pandurang Hari*," though it is far from being uninteresting.

Karmath, a Tale. By the Author of *Rameses*. 1 vol. foolscap. 8vo.

With some crudity in the design, and not a little confusion and apparent carelessness in the execution, there is a wild interest about this Arabian tale of enchantment, which will fix and repay the attention of the reader. The tale is founded chiefly on the traditions connected with a particular sect of Mahometans, who obtained a terrible degree of power during the reigns of the caliphs, and one of the leaders of which sect has become known to general readers, under the title of the "*Old Man of the Mountains*." The interest of the present narrative, turns on the attempt of a bold, bad man (*Karmath*) to obtain universal rule, by leaguering himself with the powers of darkness, whom he propitiates by human sacrifices; and the "poetical justice" is worked out by the means and on the principles so prevalent in Arabian lore—namely, by making the designer of mischief at once the worker and the victim of his wicked ends. With this view, *Karmath*—a sort of new *Kehama*—designs the destruction of a race, on the fall of which his rise to universal power depends;—while the young *Jami*—another *Thalaba*—a leading branch

of the threatened race—defeats all the terrible wiles of his enemy; not without undergoing the infinite dangers, temptations, and horrors, with which the affluent imaginations of the Arabian story tellers have so profusely supplied their national superstition. Without being able to compliment the Author of *Karmath* on the perspicuity of his narrative, we can safely assure those who are disposed to become his readers, that they will find the absence of that (now-a-days) somewhat questionable quality, more than compensated for, by the variety of matter which he has crowded into his pages. In fact, his mind is evidently so imbued with the love—both true and fictitious—of the romantic region in which his scene is laid, that he seems to have great difficulty in pouring it forth fast enough to satisfy his own notions of its profuse and extravagant character. And, looked at in this light, the gorgeous confusion that prevails throughout the story, may, perhaps, be considered as one of its most characteristic features. The practised hand and sober imagination of Mr. Southey, have given to his *Kehama* a sort of classical air, which is, perhaps, the only part belonging to it not in unison with the peculiar nature of the subject matter. To speak paradoxically, the fault of *Karmath* is, that it is entirely without the fault just named. It is a tale altogether Arabian:—as extravagant, as rich, as wild, as various, and moreover, as unintelligible, as the fictions on which it is founded. We should be doing injustice to the Author of *Karmath* if we did not add, that some of his descriptions connected with the ruins of ancient Babylon—in the immediate neighbourhood of which the scene is laid—are among the best parts of his work, and convey a very characteristic impression of the wondrous objects to which they refer.

ENGRAVED PUBLICATIONS.

Joshua Commending the Sun and Moon to Stand still.—There has just appeared a highly finished copy of this picture by Mr. Martin, engraved on steel by the artist himself, and that in a style highly effective and spirited. Of the picture itself it is unnecessary to speak here, as we have already noticed it. The engraved copy is an additional proof of Mr. Martin's skill in another and most difficult branch of art, and cannot fail to add to his reputation. The light and shade of the original painting are well preserved, the gloomy grandeur of the hail-storm, the magnificence of the two palaces, of cities of palaces, the extent of the space across the plain or valley to the distant mountains, illuminated by the lightnings; the myriads of men, horses, elephants, and chariots intermingled in the din of war, winding along the edges of precipices, or dealing death with missiles from superincumbent rocks; the long-drawn perspective of the ranks of war; and the foreground figures of Joshua and the priests, all partake of this artist's character, and impress the mind with that feeling approaching to the sublime, for which Mr. Martin, before all our artists, is remarkable. No one can paint immensity, if it

may be so termed, as he does. His horizons embrace a sweep twenty times the space of those of other artists. His cities are cities of the glazes that were once upon earth, and of whom we now have no traces, save in poetry and at Thebes. His figures are but so many aids to contrast their microcosmic dimensions with, and increase the magnitude around them, exemplifying as to sight the philosopher's view of human insignificance in the scale of creation. What is man amid the elemental war around him in Mr. Martin's picture; amid the gloom of vast rolling clouds, the zig-zag lightnings, and the destructive hail?—ambitious to wield the agents that are about him, it is true, but displaying that ambition only to show its vanity. This may be styled the philosophy of the engraving, which we might follow much further, but we recommend the reader to obtain the picture, and study it for himself. Mr. Martin has founded a walk of art in the English School, which, kept in sober bounds, will not be less a lasting monument of his genius than a scene of pride for British Art.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Rossini's popular opera, "Il Turco in Italia," has been adapted to the English stage, and produced at this theatre with considerable and merited success. The greater part of the music, which is the triumph of animal vivacity directed by taste, has been retained; while the incidents and situations, which were unsuited to plain English, have been ingeniously rifled of all their mischief, without losing their fitness for musical expression. In this piece Miss Fanny Ayton, whose "native talent" was a sin in the ears of the connoisseurs in the Haymarket, made her appearance, and played off her foreign airs with *eclat*. She is a perfect *prima donna* in miniature;—a pretty little English girl, with a thin fluty voice, and much clearness and gaiety, who has caught with singular aptitude the style and manner of the Italian school of singing and acting. She paces as stately, extends her arms as superbly, and tosses her head with as majestic an air as if she had the person and power of Catalani in her prime; and, having also the obvious love of her art and desire to please, which so generally belong to Italian singers, she wins from sympathy what she would hardly extort from admiration. The other parts were excellently filled by Braham, Horn, Miss Kelly, and Mrs. Geesin, who sung a plaintive air in a very sweet and affecting style; and the orchestra, which is better heard in this house than in any other English theatre, did ample justice to the delightful composer, whose works are now so thoroughly naturalized among us.

Miss Paton, in all the pride of song, has come over to this theatre, and assumed that place on "the house top," to which, in the judgment of her admirers and herself she is entitled. "What private griefs she had which made her do it," we profess not to know; but, generally speaking, these sudden changes are neither good for performers nor the town. They lose the benefit of the assistance of those who are accustomed to their style; and, though they may acquire an adventitious attraction for a few nights, they miss the lasting sympathy which grows round an old favourite in an old place, and which endures when the bloom of youth and the freshness of novelty are gone. If Miss Paton is destined to supplant Miss Stephens, we shall heartily regret the exchange. Her Mandane, which she gave with great force, on her assumption of her new sovereignty, may be a more bril-

liant achievement than that of her gentler rival; but in all the passages which speak to the fancy and the heart, as in the opening duet, and in the expression of the words, "What was my pride is now my shame," she poorly substitutes execution for feeling and sweetness. Both singers appeared in "Gay Mannering" for Wallack's benefit—the parts of Julia Mannering and Lucy Bertram being nearly equalized by introductions—and the strife reminded us of Ford's description of the contest between the Musician and the Nightingale, though we here think the nightingale was triumphant. A most splendid audience attended on this night, whose sanction was due not only to the entertainments of the evening, but to the assiduity and good taste with which Mr. Wallack discharges his managerial functions.

A new tragedy, written by the accomplished author of "Highways and Byeways," has been produced, under the title of "Ben Nazir the Saracen," and (we are sorry to say) has decidedly failed. The piece was not, perhaps, sufficiently dramatic to attain, under any circumstances, the great and enduring success which was prophesied in the Green-room; but its failure was entirely owing to the pitiful exhibition of Mr. Kean in the barbaric hero. His part was one of wild energy, in which savage passion was to justify its excesses by its own intensity alone, and to be relieved by occasional traits of tenderness, which should owe all their power of melting and subduing to their contrast with the darker elements with which they were surrounded. Every thing, therefore, depended on Mr. Kean's pitching the character, in the first instance, in a high key, as he bid Bajazet or Sir Giles Overreach, and sustaining it to the end by the force of passion—a task to which he is not now physically equal. He not only did not do this—he did nothing. From first to last his eye never brightened; his voice was never raised above its lowest level of croak; nor did he attempt one striking attitude or one piece of pantomimic action. Mr. Wallack, in a judicious and delicate address, which he delivered at the close of the play, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial, acknowledged, on behalf of Mr. Kean, that he had not done justice to the author, and cast the blame on his memory. That Mr. Kean did not deliver a single speech correctly, and sometimes fell into ludicrous blunders, is perfectly true; but this was not the worst failure;

for it signified little what Mr. Kean said, as he was rarely audible beyond the first three benches of the pit. It was not so much the letter as the spirit that was wanting. In the first scene, he is informed that the lady who had been promised to him in marriage, and on whom he doted with Saracenic fervour, is destined for his rival—and an absolute paroxysm of rage is set down in the text—yet Mr. Kean talked as coolly as if nothing had happened; and when, in the next scene, the audience were informed that he was left “weary with excess of rage,” and “like a panting tiger,” they began to doubt their ears. In the last act, when he has his enemy in his power, Ben Nazir is suddenly told that all his soldiers have deserted him—he pauses and asks, if the Christian king is gone too?—and hearing that he remains, exults in the pledge which he preserves—and yet here, with a situation so strongly marked, Mr. Kean never raised his voice or moved a muscle. The effect of this lamentable apathy was not only to neutralize the principal part, but to render the plot, which was entirely animated by the fury of Ben Nazir, wholly unintelligible, and to make the fears, sufferings, and gallantry of all the other persons, ridiculous. We, however, freely acquit Mr. Kean of any intention “to play booty.” He had, we know, expressed a high opinion of the part, and was sanguine as to the impression he should make in it: he had prepared for it one of the most costly and tasteful dresses ever seen on the stage; and the play had been postponed once at his desire, in order that he might be able to perform with the more precision. But we take the melancholy truth to be, that Mr. Kean, amidst the high excitements of his feverish career, its almost unequalled triumphs and unmerited reverses, has lost nearly all voluntary power. He is still able to play, with considerable effect, some of his old parts, where an immediate impulse only is required; but in the present state of his health and spirits, he cannot embody a new character. In a moment of excited fancy, he might believe himself capable of doing great things in Mr. Grattan’s hero—a part which is peculiarly adapted to his old style of playing; but he lacked power to master it; and, finding himself unequal to the task, abandoned it at once and in despair. Most heartily do we wish that he may regain the vigour which has cast so bright, though so fitful a light, on the dramatic annals of our time; but he cannot hope to do this without repose from exertion for which he is manifestly unfit, and without following other ex-

hortations, which we are fully aware it is more easy to bestow than to obey.

Of the tragedy itself, which was written before the novels which have yielded so much reputation to its author, it is hardly fair to speak. We suspect its chief defect to be that it is more romantic than dramatic. Neither the period, which is that of the eighth century, when France was invaded by the Moors—nor the scene which is among the Pyrenees—nor the relations of the principal parties, Charles the sovereign of France, Eudes a chief of the mountain districts, and Ben Nazir the Saracen chief, are indicated to the audience by the dialogue with sufficient distinctness; and hence there is some difficulty in understanding how the persons are brought together, or at what objects they are aiming. We see, indeed, that Ben Nazir passionately loves Emerance the daughter of Eudes; that, having been promised to him, she is betrothed to Charles, whom she herself has chosen; that after the rejection of Ben Nazir, her father, though a most crafty politician, is simple enough to take her to the camp of the rejected suitor, where both are made prisoners; that to save her father, she marries the Saracen; that Charles is taken prisoner in an attempt to visit her; and that while he is in Ben Nazir’s grasp, the Saracen is deserted; Emerance drinks poison; and just as Ben Nazir is about to stab her for perfidy, which he has good cause to fear, she dies in his arms, and he sheaths his dagger in his own bosom. In all this there is much improbability; but there are some well-imagined situations, and the dialogue seems generally purely and nervously written, especially that which Emerance has to deliver. This part was extremely well acted by Mrs. West; who was supported with great zeal by Wallack in Charles, and Cooper in Eudes. On the whole, we think the play, if printed, would not detract from the reputation which its author has gained as a novelist; but it does not display that power of compressing incidents without confusion, and exhibiting present passion and suffering without the aid of detail, which will leave us to regret if its accidental failure should induce Mr. Grattan in future to give romance the preference to tragedy.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Cymbeline has been revived at this theatre, with the questionable advantage of Mr. Planche’s dresses, and the unquestionable benefit of excellent acting. We have on some former occasion, when an attempt has been made by the assistance of this ingenious gentleman, to ex-

hibit a play of Shakspeare in the costume of the period to which its action refers, ventured to express a doubt of the policy of disturbing old associations for the purpose of renewing an ancient garb, when the imagination was already satisfied. In the present instance, many of the dresses were becoming as well as splendid; whether they resemble those worn in the age of Cymbeline, may admit of question; but the incongruity of the scenery was too obvious to be passed over in an attempt at superlative correctness. There were two or three newly painted scenes, intended to represent the rude buildings of the remote age which the poet has chosen; but these were quickly succeeded by the well-known balconies, statues, and halls, in which the loves of Romeo, and the conspiracy of Brutus have been long acted; so that the arts must be supposed very rapidly imported from Italy, or all the persons transported to another clime. All this, except that the pretence of learned accuracy induces a smile, is of little moment, when a play so delightful is so delightfully acted as this. Miss Jarman's picturesque skill and taste, in which she is excelled by no actress we can remember, are turned to excellent account in the more striking situations of Imogen, though she does not, in her level speaking, do justice to the exquisite delicacy of the verse. Mr. C. Kemble is Posthumus; and, even recollecting his brother, we incline to think him the very best representative of the part we have ever seen. His gallant and romantic air, and the ease which he has derived from the habit of playing elegant comedy, here finely temper the passion, and assist to

realise the picture. Young's Iachimo also is an excellent piece of fervent knavery—full of dexterity and truth. Bartley gives great effect by his cordial manner, to the honest speeches of the banished courtier; and Serle's Polydor, is a beautiful little piece of acted poetry. We have very seldom seen any thing more engaging than the open simplicity of his manner, or more graceful and cheering than his retorts on Cloten, who was represented by Farley in a truly legitimate style. The play, so cast, ought to draw houses to the close of the season.

Four young Germans, brothers, named Hermann, have sung several concerted pieces of the music, and in the language, of their country with great applause. The harmony is complete, and the effect novel and pleasing. The real beauty of the Jager Chorus has never been felt in England, until developed in their execution.

We hope the recent changes in the Administration bode some good to the Drama. The Duke of Montrose is no longer Chamberlain; and, though the literary powers of his Grace, so strikingly displayed in the correspondence with Mr. Shee, may be missed from the Licensor's department, it is possible the loss may be compensated by the infusion of a more just and liberal spirit. His deputy, we are afraid, is not included in the resignation; but it is not too much to hope that a change of masters may in some degree moderate the rampant loyalty and puritanic morality of the Author of the Broad Grins! If it be so, whether he will allow us to "thank Heaven!" on the stage or not, we will do so every where else most heartily!

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE representations at this Theatre, during the month, embraced by our critique, have been marked by the return of Madame Pasta to our boards, and by the *debut* of a young lady from the Conservatorio of Milan, of the name of Brambilla. In the Operas themselves, no novelty whatever has occurred. We have had "Pietro l'Eremita," three or four times, after which, Signors Galli and Curioni were simultaneously visited by colds, so as to oblige the manager to postpone "Semiramide," in which Madame Pasta was to make her first appearance. By way of substitute, this lady performed, on two successive nights, in the first act of "Tancredi," and the last act of "Romeo e Giulietta"—an association of fragments much to be deprecated

—until the simultaneous recovery of the above gentlemen enabled Mr. Ebers to produce "Semiramide" (10th May,) which Opera has since been repeated several times.

The frequent representations of all these Dramas for some years past, have rendered the public so familiar to them, and our remarks on them have so repeatedly formed the subject of our reports, that we can have but little to say concerning the pieces themselves. Want of novelty is the prevailing complaint here as well as on the Continent; and such is the dearth of musical genius at the present time, that when any thing new is attempted to be produced, we generally return with satisfaction to the standing dishes with which we had fancied ourselves satiated. Novelty and medio-

crity in music, are terms now almost synonymous. With the exception perhaps of Meyerbeer, all Europe does not muster now one great genius in music. Weber and Beethoven have died within these few months. Rossini sleeps—and eats and drinks upon his sinecure at Paris; he writes no longer; and, indeed, before he put his pen to rest, it began to be felt—perhaps he felt it himself—that, like a contemporary genius in another department, the imaginative faculties of the mind, if too rapidly and incessantly called into action, are liable to exhaustion. Its productive powers, like those of the earth, would almost seem to require some interval of fallowness, during which new ideas may be imbibed, digested, and made to yield a new mental harvest. The case of Rossini certainly seems to corroborate our remarks. Those who ascribe his present silence to mere indolence, probably do him an injustice. His latest productions, although exhibiting some gleams of the previous flame, obviously betray its decline; the want of new ideas is manifest from the necessity of reproducing old ones under some variation of form; *Zelmira* and *Semiramide* may be quoted as instances. However highly dramatic in effects—more so, perhaps, than some of his earlier and even better works, the quantum of original melody in these operas is extremely scanty. But enough of this for the present.

In “*Pietro l'Eremita*,” Signor Galli, as in “*La Gazza*,” unfortunately trod once more in the footsteps of his recent predecessor Zucchelli; and although he sang and performed the part of the Sultan very effectively, the remembrance of the latter singer led to a comparison disadvantageous to the former. In this opera we were rejoiced by the reappearance of Madame Caradori Allan in her previous part of the Sultana, which, on the *début* of Mademoiselle Toso, she had seen cause to decline. The resumption of the part not only does credit to the good feeling of this estimable performer, but places her talents in a bright and conspicuous light, by exhibiting the wide difference between a high state of vocal cultivation and the unperfected and unequal state of proficiency of Mademoiselle Toso, however praiseworthy and promising the exertions of the latter must be admitted to have been. This opera, upon the whole, was thus very satisfactorily cast, and went off with great effect.

Of the performances which combined a portion of “*Tancredi*,” with another of “*Romeo e Giulietta*,” we shall only say that as they had for their object the ear-

liest possible introduction of Madame Pasta, during the absence of Curioni and Galli, the public was satisfied with them, and the reappearance of that lady was hailed with extraordinary enthusiasm. Madame Pasta appears to be in excellent health and voice and spirits; as great and admirable as she ever was, and probably as she ever will be. She is in the culmination of her professional orbit, and should be heard now. Although in these performances Madame Pasta, of course, constituted the principal point of attraction, the exertions of Madame Caradori appeared to make a strong impression on the audience. Her representation of *Amenaïde*, in particular, was truly delightful; it fully proved, what we have observed on former occasions, that Madame Caradori's powers, however great and universally admired, are still in ascent, or rather in a state of progressive unfolding; these powers are in actual existence, and it is only the modesty of the possessor that has rendered their development gradual and strictly proportionate with every additional degree of confidence resorted to by that lady. But this very gradation is a source of pleasure: the public watches, observes and acknowledges it, as a parent perceives with delight the progressive development of the faculties of a favourite offspring.

In “*Semiramide*,” all the parts, with the exception of that of the Queen herself, were in new hands, viz.

<i>Semiramide</i>	Madame Pasta.
<i>Arsace</i>	Signora Brambilla.
<i>Assur</i>	Signor Galli.
<i>Idreno</i>	Signor Curioni.
<i>Azema</i>	Miss Willis.
<i>Oroe</i>	Signor Giubilei.
<i>Mitrane</i>	Signor Giovanola.
<i>Ghost of Ninus</i>	Signor de Angeli.

None of these changes being for the better, and most of them for the worse, the comparison with former representations was disadvantageous. There were, moreover, omissions of text and music to a great extent. *Azema*, among others, was converted into a mere figurante; and the part of Curioni was cut down unmercifully. Of Signor Galli, however laudable and satisfactory his exertions were, we must in candour say, that he was inferior to Remorini in *Assur*. He often, also, sang out of tune, perhaps owing to imperfect recovery from indisposition.

The first appearance on any stage it is stated, of Signora Brambilla, as *Arsace*, made a favourable impression on the audience. This lady is very young, very pretty, apparently gifted with consider-

able sensibility and judgment, and unassuming. Her musical education, like that of Mademoiselle Toso, is derived from the conservatories of Milan, and although of course not perfected at her age, it does credit to that establishment. Her voice is a mezzo soprano of no ex-

tensive compass (a to ϵ) clear and sufficiently strong, for voices of this description, and the *timbre* of it is full-toned and mellow. Madame Brambilla sang what she had to do with much taste, and with a considerable degree of skill and execution. The intonation is good, and the articulation particularly distinct. In short, all that we have observed, as far as singing goes, appeared very promising. With regard to this lady's dramatic qualifications, our short acquaintance scarcely admits of forming a decisive opinion in this respect, especially when the *debut* is stated to be a first essay on any stage. But considering this latter circumstance, and the youth of the *aspirante*, our observation of several *traits* in the scenes allotted to her impresses us with an expectation of decisive future success as a performer. We occasionally remarked tokens of deep feeling, the presence of which the expressive features of an intelligent and animated countenance, and the beamings of a vivid eye, strongly tended to confirm. We may be mistaken, but in our opinion, Signora Brambilla carries about her the germs of future greatness in her line. Her *debut* in Arsace was at least as promising as that of Madame Pasta, when she played Telemacho and Cherubino eight or nine years ago. All will depend

upon future study and zeal, such as Madame Pasta resorted to after she left us at the time in question.

Of Madame Pasta's Semiramide we have so fully expressed our opinion on more than one former occasion, that we could only repeat our prior statements. Her performance of the part is a masterpiece of acting; the intense feeling which this lady displays, and with which she really appears to be penetrated, acts the part of a powerful auxiliary to her vocal exertions. Great and effective as the latter are in themselves, they would, mingled as they are with some imperfections, certainly not be valued so highly, were it not for the aid of the inward soul-stirring emotions which characterize Madame Pasta's action and delivery in every part she undertakes, and which, we take pride in asserting the circumstance, have rendered her triumph more decisive in this country, than at Paris or Naples.

The Opera of Medea is stated to be under rehearsal. This again will be but repetition, and repetition of a composition, which, attractive and tasteful as it is, falls widely short of the deep and tragic import of the text. Why can we not have something new, with the powerful aid of Madame Pasta? Or at least some opera in which we have not seen her before? Such a determination, on the part of Mr. Ebers, would, we are sure, be universally applauded, and prove very beneficial to the treasury of the theatre.

No novelty of any kind has been produced in the ballet departments, which, on that account, excited but little interest during the whole of the month.

FINE ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE lovers of art throughout England will be glad to learn that the present Exhibition at the Royal Academy is decidedly one of the very best that late years have presented. It contains several works of real merit in the highest department of art; many of the cabinet kind which are fully adequate to sustain the just supremacy which the English school possesses in this particular class; some admirable portraits, such as have not been surpassed since the brightest era of Italian and Flemish art; and finally a less proportion than usual of that contemptible trash, the admission of which to the public eye is the crying sin of our modern institutions. Another decided

evidence of present improvement in the prospects of art, as well as a promise of future, is the fact, that the rising artists of the day carry away the palm of merit. Incomparably the best production in the collection is one by Mr. Etty, which places him at once in the first rank of his profession. One other circumstance of congratulation we must mention, before proceeding to a detailed notice of this Exhibition: it is, that Mr. Haydon has at length joined the ranks of his fellows, and seems disposed to take the ordinary means of achieving that patronage, without which even first-rate talent cannot now-a-days command success. As we have much to treat of in detail, we shall

proceed to do so, without further introductory remarks.

1. *The Dead Elephant, &c. W. Daniell, R.A.*—This is one of a pair (No. 36 being its companion) in which the artist has adopted a very excellent method of adding to the interest of his Indian scenes, by uniting them with some known and striking event or anecdote; and in the absence of which adventitious interest, they are generally speaking much too far removed from our ordinary associations to command a general and popular suffrage. These two pieces represent each one of those extraordinary scenes which have from time to time illustrated Indian enterprise. The first exhibits a dead elephant, as it was observed by a party of English sportsmen, beset by a host of birds and beasts of prey, each waiting its turn to seize a share of the prize, according to its relative degree of strength and courage. An alligator is the immediate possessor, while round about are watching jackals, vultures, &c. The scene is well made out, and excites a considerable degree of wild interest. The companion picture exhibits an attack of a boat's crew on a boa constrictor, as related to have taken place at one of the eastern islands about thirty years ago.

12. *Judith and Holofernes. W. Elty, A.*—This is decidedly the best production of the year, and may be safely classed among the really high efforts of art. The subject will be best explained by the words sought to be illustrated. "Then she came to the pillar of the bed, which was at Holofernes's head, and took down his falchion from thence. And approached to his bed, and took hold of the hair of his head, and said—Strengthen me, O Lord God of Israel, this day!" In fact, Judith is the main subject of the picture, and the interest is concentrated upon her to a very fine effect. She has seized the sword of sacrifice—the victim lies defenceless by her side—and she is appealing with hand, eyes, and all the united energies of her mind, for that strengthening of will and of purpose which, however, we seem to feel that she does not stand in need of. The noble energy of Judith is finely contrasted by the passive power of the figure beside her; and the simple grandeur of the scene is greatly aided by the solemn depth and harmony of the colouring, and the admirable designing of the drapery, &c. The one star, too, that gleams in the dark night, through the corner of the tent, produces a very fine effect. Without taking away from the picture its merely human character, it gives to it an almost superna-

tural interest, by the mode in which it suggests the all-seeing eye in whose sight the deed is about to be performed. The only particular to which we see cause to object in this picture is, the introduction—without any sufficient reason—of so many golden vases, chalices, &c. They in a slight degree take from the unity and simplicity of the general effect; and are, as far as we can see, not absolutely necessary to make up the gradation of tints called for by the colouring. Perhaps, too, the flesh of Judith has less carnation than it would bear, especially in connection with the gorgeous richness of the drapery of the bed, and the rest of the objects which go to make up the general harmony of the colouring. But the picture is altogether a fine work, and we look upon it as a promise of still greater excellence in future.

13. *Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus. F. Danby, A.*—This picture is the only one by the artist, and is very far indeed from confirming the hopes which some of his previous efforts had induced us to entertain in regard to him. Like the artist whom he so decidedly imitates (Martin) Mr. Danby requires a very particular kind of subject to call from him any treatment worthy of commendation; but, unlike the extraordinary painter we have just named, where he is not altogether original and striking, he is altogether feeble and common-place. The work before us reminds us of any thing rather than such productions as the overthrow of Pharaoh's Host; and though it does remind us in some slight degree of the Enchanted Island, it is only the more effectually to impress upon us its immeasurable inferiority to that charming work.

22. *The Peacefulness of the Kingdom of Christ. R. Westall, R. A.*—Mr. Westall could not have hit upon a subject more entirely calculated than the above to show off to advantage that peculiar style of treatment in which he excels all his contemporaries, and indeed all known painters whatever. The subject of the piece is a literal illustration of the following passage in Isaiah:—"The Wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them." To those who are acquainted with this artist's manner, we need scarcely say that nothing more was required to illustrate the above, than simply to depict the several animals named in it, as they naturally and necessarily appear, after having passed under the refining ordeal of Mr. Westall's pencil,—which is, in

sober reality, endowed with the marvellous quality fabulously attributed to the lyre of Orpheus. It can tame a hungry lion, and "paint the savageness out of a bear." In fact, nothing can be prettier to look upon than this picture, and nothing more utterly unlike the objects it professes to represent—we mean, of course, in their natural state. By the by, the animals of Mr. Westall, and those of Mr. E. Landseer, afford very instructive illustrations of each other; and as if with a view to this use of them, we have some of the latter placed close at hand, in No. 25. "Highlanders returning from Deer Stalking." As there is a taste in every thing—even in regard to truth itself—we shall not positively determine which of these two artists has hit upon the most praiseworthy method of depicting what he sees. But this much is evident, that one or other of them most egregiously misrepresents nature.

26. *Portrait of Miss Croker.* Sir T. Lawrence, P. R. A.—This is the most speaking and sparkling of all Sir Thomas's portraits in the present exhibition. Nothing can surpass the vivacious effect of it. It breathes forth the very spirit of life and youth in every part, and is, in its way, a most charming production; not, however, equally to our taste with some others from the same hand, which we shall have to notice afterwards.

46. *Portrait of a Lady, in a Vandyke dress.* H. Howard, R. A.—We cannot exactly approve of the mode which Mr. Howard has lately introduced, of disfiguring our fair countrywomen by attiring them after a fashion not their own: as if their present taste in dress were not the best of possible tastes, and they not capable of setting it off to advantage even if it were not. For once in a way, a fancy of this kind is well enough; as in the pleasing portrait which gave rise to the fashion. But its entire want of success, in the several instances in this exhibition, will, we hope, induce the artist to lay it aside for the future.

65. *Portrait of the Duke of Wellington.* J. Jackson, R. A.—It is impossible to make such near approaches as this picture does to many of the excellencies of Sir Thomas's style, without incurring the charge of imitation. Nevertheless the present portrait is a capital production in its way, and has a strength and solidity of manner which we often miss in the works on the model of which the late style of this artist has evidently been founded.

(To be concluded next month.)

Annual Exhibition of Paintings in Water Colours.—The display of this year at the Society's rooms in Suffolk-street, includes the usual attractions of this agreeable but somewhat feeble and monotonous line of art. There is much to be pleased with; little to condemn; and a few things that are worthy of very high admiration. Of the latter we shall without scruple place the sea-pieces of Mr. Copley Fielding at the head. They in fact display more talent and more originality than have ever before been called forth in connection with the same means and materials. This artist has unquestionably overcome difficulties that have hitherto been practically considered as insurmountable; and he has done this in a most meritorious way, because he has not fallen into any decidedly peculiar manner of doing it. Mr. Prout, for example, has effected something—nay much—of the same end, in giving to his water colour drawings not a little of the force, spirit, and decision of style, which was formerly confined to oil painting. But he has done this in a great measure by assimilating his materials, and his mode of working them, to the works, the character of which he was seeking to achieve. To judge from the evidence of his excellent productions, we should say that he uses pencils, and mixes his colours, as much as possible, on the plan adopted in oil painting; and by this means chiefly it is that he produces the effects that we admire in his works. But in gaining these advantages, he loses some others that are peculiar to the art of painting in water colours. In fact, Prout's works only differ from oil paintings, in so far as the colours used in them are mixed with water instead of oil. But in Copley Fielding's pieces, this is not the case. They display all the effects of oil paintings executed on the same principle and with the same degree of skill; and they display, in addition, other effects which—if producible at all in oil painting—would at any rate require a different kind and degree of executing power. We doubt much, for instance, whether oil painting is capable of producing anything more brilliant, spirited, and perfect in its way, than this artist's "Vessels at Spithead," (No. 13); but we do not doubt that even he himself could not have produced the same effects in oil, even if he had devoted as much of his life to it as he has to the study and practice of water-colour drawing. His "Pilot Boat going off to a Vessel in a hard gale," (No. 109,) is equally fine in its way. With all the delicacy and precision demanded by the minutest details, there is united a fine and masterly general effect:

and seldom, indeed is it that this latter can be achieved at all in water-colour drawing. But this artist does not confine his efforts to sea pieces, and is, if we mistake not, greatly improved in his delineation of inland scenery. Formerly his landscapes used to have a cold, hard, patchy look, which greatly deteriorated their general effect. Parts of them were excellent, but they were generally deficient as wholes. In his charming scenes of "Ben Lomond," (146,) and "Morning Scene at Killin, Perthshire, (212,) this is any thing but the case. The latter, in particular, is singularly beautiful and effective.

Next in merit to Mr. Fielding's works in this exhibition, must be placed those of Mr. Prout. His views of foreign cities, his Gothic cathedrals, ruins, &c. are admirable, and only not perfect, because they have a manner about them that is obtrusively conspicuous. It is idle to decry manner altogether. Every real artist must have a peculiar manner of depicting what he sees, if it were only because every one who looks at objects with his own eyes and mind, sees them in a manner purely and exclusively his own. But it is another thing to permit manner to become the most conspicuous characteristic of works that should suggest no associations disconnected from the objects professed to be represented. Mr. Prout not merely cannot help seeing objects with his own eyes, but he insists that we should see them through the same medium, and would evidently not be satisfied with the effects of his works, if we did not so see them. This is a fault. The most conspicuous works by Prout in this collection are, two views of "The Rialto at Venice," (26 and 260,) "A Scene at Nuremberg," (39,) "The Church of St. Maclou, at Rouen," (141,) and a "Fountain Basle, (159.) The two first named of these are the most elaborate; but they have an Oriental richness of look about them, that is scarcely in accordance with the real character of the scene they represent. The street scene at Nuremberg is admirable in every respect; and the church at Rouen is also perfect in its way: for in representing scenes of this latter peculiar kind, Mr. Prout's manner becomes a merit rather than a defect.

Mr. Cristall has worked with various success for this Exhibition. His "Fishing Party—Portraits," (70,) for instance, is very little to our taste. The composition is stiff and formal, and the execution hard and dry; and the "Fountain at Inverary," (179,) has a gorgeous richness of colouring, and an affected forma-

lity of arrangement in the figures, &c., that are most inappropriate to the subject. But on the other hand, his "Scotch Peasants," (130,) are admirable. The principal figure is a very fine production—displaying the grandeur of unassisted nature, without a tinge of theatrical exaggeration or artificial refinement, and yet without the slightest affectation of coarseness or simplicity. The "Scotch Girl at work," is also charming, and merits the same kind of commendation, though not quite an equal degree of it.

Mr. Robson has several conspicuous works; but they are either not so successful as usual, or our tastes have undergone a change of late—whether for the worse or better, neither we nor Mr. Robson are competent to determine. Still this artist's pieces are in many respects very attractive productions; and are pretty sure to secure him that fashionable suffrage which will enable him to, at least, set criticism at defiance, if not to disarm it.

We have only space to add, that this very pleasing exhibition contains some excellent architectural views by Messrs. Nash and Wilde; particularly two most rich and effective interiors of Westminster Abbey and St. George's Chapel, 85 and 221, by the former, and 113 and 247 by the latter; and that, among the pieces from life and society, or on historical subjects, Mr. Stephanoff's scene from a passage in the Life of Mary Queen of Scots (316), is the most elaborate and conspicuous: indeed, in its peculiar style (that is to say, the purely artificial,) it possesses considerable merits: but as it is a style that (though not without some "compunctious visitings" of our early tastes) we would fain see abolished altogether, we shall not add to its already mischievous attractions by dwelling upon the details of what may be considered as a very favourable specimen of that style.

We are loath to conclude by merely referring the reader generally to several very pleasing productions in this collection by Messrs. Varley, Havel, Gastineau, Richer, Hunt, Lewis, &c.; but more important objects elsewhere have compelled us to do so.

His Majesty's Embarkation for Ireland in Sept. 1821. By Mr. Thompson, R.H.A. —This large "historical picture" is the result of an attempt, very considerably more ambitious than modest, to place on pictorial record what the artist is pleased to term "the most imposing subject of modern times!" The first observation suggested to us by the contemplation of this work is, that if the crowd of noble and distinguished personages who were collected together in attendance upon their

sovereign on the above occasion, looked and acted as they are here represented to have done, then have courtiers and their kind undergone a very noticeable change of late years, or they have been grievously misrepresented and maligned up to this present picture; for, with the single exception of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, there is no other lord or lady of all this large group who seems to be any more impressed with the presence in which he or she has the honour of standing, or of the imposing occasion on which they are met, than if kings were ordinary persons, and their embarkation in a steam-boat an every-day event! On the contrary, all and every of this distinguished group—not excepting the Sovereign himself—seem to be standing where they are, solely for the patriotic purpose of permitting their respective effigies to be handed down to an admiring posterity, by the invisible artist, at whose express instance they have evidently assembled together. This gives a unity of character to the picture, which is no less original than it is striking and effective. As to the composition and grouping of this great “historical work,” we feel some difficulty in speaking of them, in connection with a subject of this peculiar kind; since it is manifest that a marchioness must not be expected to act the character of a painter’s model, neither can a countess be required to conform to the rules of any fine art but fashion: so that, in these particulars, the artist was necessarily confined by trammels no less obstinate than troublesome. It is the same in regard to the historical interest

arising from appropriateness of individual expression. In this important particular Mr. Thompson was necessarily compelled to leave his work with (to use an Hibernianism which the occasion may, perhaps, excuse,) considerably less than none at all: for, who ever heard of a group of courtiers permitting their faces to figure forth the emotions of their minds, or indeed to indicate anything but that elegant indifference which is at once their birthright and their boast? Further, and finally, in regard to the affair of colouring,—the pattern-books of Messrs. Stulze and Weston will not confine themselves to the elementary tints of a painter’s palette; and it would be obviously an impertinence to attire the Lord Triquets of the day after any taste but their own or their tailor’s: so that here again the skill and knowledge of the artist were necessarily restricted by the nature of his subject, and he was compelled to present us with a motley mass of colouring, vieing in variety as well as harmony with a harlequin’s jacket. Under all these discouraging disadvantages, our only wonder is that Mr. Thompson could have made up his palette to paint this picture at all; and our only regret is, that he did so make it up. Still, however, with all these drawbacks, we can conscientiously assure both the artist and the public, that the work in question corresponds with its subject in one particular at least—namely, in being, as far as our experience and recollection serve us, “the most imposing one of modern times.”

VARIETIES.

Royal Society—Feb. 15. Sir R. H. Vyvyan, Bart. M. P., and Cæsar Moreau, Esq., were admitted Fellows of the Society, and the following papers were read: An Astronomical Paper, by C. Rumker, Esq.; Remarks on a Correction of the Solar Tables required by Mr. South’s Observations, by G. B. Airey, Esq. F.R.S. The reading of a paper on the mutual attractions of the particles of magnetic bodies, by S. H. Christie, Esq. F.R.S. was begun. Feb. 22. G. W. Taylor, Esq. M.P., was admitted a Fellow of the Society, and the reading of Mr. Christie’s paper concluded. A notice was read, entitled “Correction of an Error in a Paper published in the Philosophical Transactions, entitled ‘On the Parallax of the Fixed Stars,’” by I. F. W. Herschell, Esq., Secretary R.S.; and a paper on attractions apparently magnetic, exhibited during chemical combinations; by W. L.

Henwood, Esq., communicated by D. Gilbert, Esq., V.P.R.S. March 1. Dr. J. C. Pritchard was admitted a Fellow of the Society; and a paper was read on the structure and use of the submaxillary odoriferous gland of the Crocodile, by T. Bell, Esq. F.L.S., communicated by Sir E. Home, Bart., V.P.R.S. The reading was commenced of a paper entitled, “Note on the Chemical Composition of two Liquids lately proposed as ‘powerful Disinfectants, and on the action of those Liquids on putrid animal Matter,’” by A. B. Granville, M.D., F.R.S. March 8. M. M. Morichini, Erbman, and Auzpere, were elected Foreign Members of the Society. A letter was read from M. Rumker, announcing his discovery of a comet in the southern hemisphere, in September last, at Paramatta. The reading of Dr. Granville’s paper was concluded. A paper was also read, entitled “On the Per-

meability of transparent Screens of extreme tenuity by radiant Heat," by W. Ritchie, communicated by Mr. Herschell. March 13. Captain G. Everest, conductor of the trigonometrical survey of India, was admitted Fellow of the Society; and M. M. Struve, Stromayer, Plans, and Soëmering, were elected Foreign Members. A paper was read, entitled "Correction of an Error in the reduction of the Observations for Atmospherical Refraction at Point Bowen," by Lieut. Forster, R.N., F.R.S.; the reading was also commenced of a paper on Experiments for determining the mean density of the Earth, made with two invariable pendulums, at the mine of Dolcoath, in Cornwall, by Mr. Whewell, F.R.S., and G. B. Airey, F.R.S. March 22. The reading of the above paper was concluded, and an Appendix to it, by Professor Airey, was read.

Astronomical Society of London.—March 9. At this meeting there was read, a "Notice respecting some Errors common to many Tables of Logarithms," by C. Babbage, Esq., Foreign Secretary of this Society. There were next read two letters from Mr. A. Lang to F. Baily, Esq., dated St. Croix, 20th March and 30th of November 1826. The first of these transmits an account of observations of the meridian transit of the moon's enlightened limb, and some stars preceding and following her, made at St. Croix, lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 32''$ north, assumed long. $65^{\circ} 45'$ west, between September 22, 1825, and March 15, 1826. These were sent to Mr. Schumacher at the same time, and have been published in No. 104 of his "*Astron. Nachrichten*."

Society of Antiquaries. March 22.—Henry Hallam, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. in the chair. The report of the auditors appointed to examine the Society's accounts, was read by Dr. Meyrick; from which it appeared that the balance of the last accounts, and the receipts for the past year, together amounted to 2850*l.*; and that the disbursements during the same period had been 2093*l.* A Letter was read, addressed to Mr. Ellis by S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. F.S.A.; containing a minute description of some legends of saints and devices, engraved on a suit of steel armour for man and horse, in the horse armoury in the Tower, the armour and arms in which Dr. Meyrick is re-arranging, by the direction of the Master-general and the Hon. Board of Ordnance. March 29. The president in the chair. A paper by Mr. Blore was read, descriptive of a specimen of ancient art recently discovered by him in Westminster Abbey. The reading of Dr. Meyrick's notices of

military writers concerning Hand Firearms was also continued. April 5. Thomas Amyot, Esq. in the chair. The reading of Dr. Meyrick's paper was continued. The weapons described in this portion of Dr. M.'s interesting communication, were the following: the Petronel or Poitrinall, so called from its being applied to the breast when fixed, and distinguished from the Long Dag only by its width at the butt; the Blunderbuss, invented in Germany; the Hand-mortar, for throwing grenades; the Dragon, a piece shorter than the Carbine, and carrying a musket-ball, from which the troops who carried it were successively termed Dragonniers and Dragoons; the Dag, of which there were three kinds, the long, the short, and the pocket; and the Pistol, invented in the time of Henry VIII.

Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.—April 27. Dr. Granville gave an account of his examinations of various mummies, and of his attempts to imitate those of the Egyptians by the processes which he believes them to have followed. So far as could be decided by the lapse of three years, his experiments had been successful. A great collection of heads and bodies, preserved by mummification, desiccation, and other processes, were exhibited upon the lecture table. Numerous new and curious books, with objects of Natural History were laid upon the library-table. May 4. Mr. Farraday gave an account of the action of chlorine and its compounds, with hydrated lime and carbonate of soda, when used as disinfectants, and illustrated his statements by numerous experiments. He contended for the superior advantages of the compounds of chlorine, recommended by M. Labarraque in many of the medical and disinfecting applications, but reprobated the names which have been applied to them as incorrect and inconsistent.

At ten o'clock, the mummy of an Ichneumon was opened upon the lecture table, by Dr. Granville. The library-tables were as usual stored with literary curiosities. May 11th. The evening's subject was the drawing of fine wires through gems, with some observations upon the tenacity of metals generally. The experiment had been made, and the account was given by Mr. Brockedon, the painter. An extraordinary length of fine wire has been drawn, without any apparent increase in diameter, by using pierced gems in place of the ordinary steel plates, and wire has at one operation been more than doubled in length. Mr. Wheatstone's beautiful phonic instrument the Kaleidophone

was placed upon the library-table, with numerous literary novelties. May 18th. A discourse on the forms of nautical vessels from the raft and balsa to the most perfect ship, was given by Mr. Holdsworth. The illustrations consisted of drawings and models of various vessels, and the latter were perfect in their kind. A series of geological specimens collected by Captain Parry and his officers at Port Bowen, Prince Regent's Inlet, where the Vessels of Discovery wintered in 1824-5, were laid upon the library-table; with the usual selection of literary interesting subjects.

Medico-Botanical Society.—Feb. 9th, 1827. The Chairman announced that H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence had inserted his name as a patron in the signature book, and that H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge had also honoured the Society by permitting his name to be added to the list of Honorary Patrons. A new oil, the produce of an East Indian plant termed "Janui," was presented by Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq. F.R.S. Dr. Sigmond, Professor of Toxicology, delivered his Introductory Lecture. The Society's Anniversary Dinner, which had been postponed from the 16th of January, in consequence of the death of the Duke of York, was celebrated on Saturday, February 10th, at the Thatched House Tavern, Sir James M'Gregor, H.T.S., President, in the Chair.

9th March. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, having signified the pleasure he would feel in belonging to the Society, was immediately ballotted for, and declared unanimously elected an Honorary Fellow. Dr. Sigmond delivered his second Lecture on Poisons. 4th April. The Chairman, John Frost, Esq. informed the Meeting, that he had been honoured with an audience of the Duke of Wellington, who had inserted his name in the signature book. A letter was read from the Right Honourable Robert Peel, announcing His Majesty's gracious acceptance of the Society's address on the Death of their lamented Patron, his late R. H. the Duke of York. The Dukes of Somerset and St. Albans, Lords Kenmure and Nugent, and the Right Hon. Charles W. W. Wynn, were elected into the Society. Gen. Neville, Sir John Scott Lillie, Benjamin Hawes, Samuel Reed, William Loddiges, and T. B. Mackay, Esqrs. with several others, were proposed as members.

A paper on the *Materia Medica* of the Chinese, by John Reeves, Esq. F.R.S. of Canton, was read, and some interesting remarks on the *Materia Medica* of Demerara communicated verbally by M. C.

Friend, Esq. F.R.S. The Meeting adjourned to the 11th of May.

University of London.—On the 30th of April, the first stone of the building of this institution was laid by the Duke of Sussex, at the site of the intended College, in Gower-street. The windows and balconies of the adjoining streets were crowded with respectably dressed persons of both sexes. A Latin inscription was deposited on a plate under the foundation stone, of which the following is a translation:—"By the good Providence of the great and blessed God, the eternal Creator of the World (and may his favour grant prosperity!) in the eighth year of the reign of George the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the illustrious Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Patron of all the liberal Arts, and Grand Master in England of the very ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons, laid, with his own hand, the first stone of the University of London, amidst the plaudits of surrounding citizens and brothers, on the thirtieth day of April, 1827. This work, long and ardently desired, and adapted to the wants both of the metropolis and the country, has now at length been begun in the year of our Lord 1827, and of the world 5827. The names of the eminent men who form the Council are—Bernard Edward Duke of Norfolk, Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, John Viscount Dudley and Warde, George Baron of Auckland, the Honourable James Abercromby, Sir James Mackintosh, Alexander Baring, H. Brougham, Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, George Grote, Zachary Macaulay, George Birkbeck, Thomas Campbell, Olinthus Gregory, Joseph Hume, James Mill, Benjamin Shaw, John Smith, William Tooke, Henry Warburton, Henry Weymouth, John Whisbaw, Thomas Wilson, Wm. Wilkins (architect.)"

At six o'clock the friends of the institution assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern, the great room of which was crowded to excess; the chair was taken by the Duke of Sussex, who was supported by the Dukes of Norfolk and Leinster, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Carnarvon, Ebrington, Nugent, Auckland, Mr. Brougham, &c. &c. The Duke of Norfolk proposed the health of the illustrious Chairman, who returned thanks in a neat speech, and said there was no rivalry, and ought not to exist any jealousy, between the London University and the established schools of education at Oxford and Cambridge. In this latter sentiment, Mr. Brougham and the Marquis of Lansdowne, in returning thanks

for their health being drunk, cordially joined. The mallet used in laying the foundation-stone of the New London University, was the identical mallet used in laying the first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, and presented by its great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, to the Masonic Lodge of Antiquity, of which he was a member. The use of this instrument was allowed by permission of the R. W. G. M. of the Lodge.

Literary Fund.—The incorporated Society for the management and distribution of the Literary Fund, celebrated their anniversary festival at Freemasons' Tavern last month, Lord John Russell, M.P. in the chair.—The customary introductory toasts having been disposed of, the Noble Chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Literary Fund." After which he stated to the Society a circumstance from which he said, they would anticipate great benefit, namely, that they were to have, as their president at their next anniversary, the Right Hon. George Canning. His Lordship observed, that it had always been a governing principle with this Society to exclude all political considerations, and he should certainly not deviate from that rule on the present occasion; but Mr. Canning was himself attached to literary pursuits, and therefore they might hail with just pride and satisfaction the powerful support of that distinguished individual. Cicero had said that nothing was more delightful, after the fatigues and business of the day were over, than the indulgence of literary leisure. If, then, the man in power desired enjoyment and recreation from literature, it was only fair that literature should receive protection from the man in power.

Artist's General Benevolent Fund.—Lord Farnborough presided last month at the anniversary dinner of this association, in the Freemasons' Hall. Earl Gower, Lord Grantham, Sir A. Hume, the President and about a dozen members of the Royal Academy, and other gentlemen of note in the arts, supported the chair on the occasion. In proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Fund," Lord Farnborough paid an eloquent tribute to the patronage bestowed upon the fine arts by his late Majesty, and panegyrized the munificence and taste of George IV. A large subscription (above 600l.) was announced, and Sir T. Lawrence very happily attributed this gratifying result, as well as the numerous attendance of Royal Academicians, &c., to the presence of an individual so highly distinguished for his love of the fine arts as the noble chairman.

British Museum.—The new Library, at the British Museum, has been opened to the public. The splendid Library, given by his Majesty, is also open for the public use. The central position of the Museum recommends it as a scite for a great public library, and the convenience of a large class of students is consulted by the facilities afforded of referring at the same time to the collections in the Museum, and to publications in natural history and science. The library at present consists of 165,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of MSS. In the King's Library, which has been added, there are 65,000 volumes; and in that of Sir Joseph Banks, which will eventually become the property of the Museum by bequest, there are 16,000 volumes—making a total of 246,000, exclusive of MSS.

Northern Expedition.—Letters have been received from officers of the Blossom, Capt. F. W. Beechey, dated at San Francisco, (the northernmost port in Spanish North America) on 7th Nov. whither the ship returned after the officers and crew had encountered great difficulties and privations in Bhering's Straits, in endeavouring to make a discovery of Captain Franklin's land expedition to the North Pole, and open a communication with him. The most strenuous exertions, and all the resources of Captain Beechey's experienced mind, were unsuccessfully exhausted to accomplish the object of his visit; but it was his intention, after refitting the ship, and going to the Sandwich Islands and Canton for supplies, to renew the attempt in the present spring. The Blossom could not get farther in her north-eastern passage than Kotzebue's Sound, a deep gulph about 90 miles N.E. of Captain Cook's farthest discovery, and about the same spot which Kotzebue reached in the Rurick a few years since. The approach of winter compelled Captain Beechey to make to the southward on 15th Oct.; on 23d, he passed the Aleutian Islands; and on 7th Nov. made San Francisco, the ship having run nearly 4000 miles in 24 days. The crew had been obliged to be dieted for seven months on a daily allowance of eight ounces of bread and eight ounces of meat. Eight of the crew died whilst the ship lay in Bhering's Straits. San Francisco affords no supplies beyond meat, which is sold, beef and mutton, of good quality, at one penny per pound. The Blossom is not expected to return to England until about June 1828. The Lord High Admiral has rewarded the persevering and scientific exertions of the Commander of the Blossom by advancing him to the rank of Captain, and his first

Lieutenant to the rank of Commander. Captain Beechey was the companion of Captain Parry in his first voyage to the North Pole.

Glasgow University.—On the 12th of April the inauguration of Mr. Thomas Campbell, as Lord Rector, took place. On this occasion he addressed his assembled auditory as follows :*

"Students, I return you my best thanks for your having done me the honour of electing me to the situation in which I now address you—the greatest honour that was ever conferred upon me. It may easily be imagined, that I cannot speak to you at this moment, without experiencing considerably strong sensations.—If but to revisit these courts, and to look from the windows of this hall, suffice to make its surrounding objects seem to me with the recollection of ancient friendships and of early associates—some of them your fathers—how much more deeply must I be touched, to find myself surrounded by the countenances of a young and rising generation, by whose favour I have been invited to the spot of my birth, and to this our venerated University. I throw myself on the candour of all around me, not to misconstrue this expression of my natural feelings into the language of self-complacency. If, indeed, I *could* come to this place with any such froward feeling, or in any frame of mind but that of unfeigned diffidence, the solemn associations which this bench inspires—the images of revered instructors—and of great departed men that hallow it to our memory—the *Genius of the Place itself* would overawe and rebuke me back into humility.—No one is better aware than myself of the accidental prejudices that mixed with the partiality which called me hither—at the same time, is it not right that I should be grateful for the kindly prejudices of young hearts, free in their choice, disinterested in their motives, and ingenuous from their years? Your favour was such as I could not have commanded with power, nor purchased with wealth—and, believe me, I value it accordingly. Students, I am not barely entitled, I am bound, to hail and to hold you as my friends. The alumnus of your

own Alma Mater, and one, taught by experience to sympathize with all the hopes, and objects, and fears, and difficulties of a student, I can speak to you with the cordial interest of fellowship and fraternity.

"If I shall presume to express this interest, in the shape of a few words of well meant advice to you, on the subject of your studies, believe me that I do so from having no other mode of showing my regard for you, than by following a custom which has now become half official; and that I am not unconscious of tendering, what may be called a service of supererogation, in giving you advice here, where you possess the far abler counsel of the learned and respected men, your habitual instructors, at whose side I have now the honour of addressing you. This University has been clothed with respectability by the eminence of its teachers, and attentiveness to their precepts is, I take it for granted, an indelible part of your academical character.

"But if I should only repeat to you truths which you have already heard from them, what I say cannot efface those truths from your minds, and it may, by some possibility, tend to aid your recollection of them, owing to the casual novelty of the circumstances under which you hear them repeated: for an accident of time or place will often influence our associations, in the absence of more solid claims to attention, on the part of a speaker.

"Students, I congratulate you on being the denizens of an ancient, an honoured, and a useful University—one of those institutions that have contributed to the moralization of modern man. It was mainly through her Universities that northern Europe, at least, first learnt to distinguish between the blessed light of religion, and the baleful gleams and false fervours of bigotry.—No doubt, the benighted European ages had views of Heaven and Futurity, that strongly raged on the human imagination, and kindled its zeal. But it was a light unblest, and portentous of crimes and cruelties, that sullied the face of the earth, and only aggravated the terrors of mental darkness.

* We are glad we have it in our power to present our readers with an exact copy, from the Glasgow 8vo. edition, of Mr. Campbell's Inaugural Speech on his installation, which in the first place was most imperfectly reported on the spot, and transferred in a garbled and disfigured state from the Glasgow journals to some of the London newspapers.

Non secus ac liquidâ si quando hæc
comete
Sanguinei lugubris rubent; aut Sæpe
ardor:
Ille, sitim morbosque ferens mortali-
bus ægris,
Nascitur, et lævo contristat humine
cælum.—

"It is well known that when Supersti-

tion had walked abroad over Christendom, had forged the seal of Religion, had stolen her vestments, and, though a fiend, had counterfeited her sacred resemblance, human learning was commissioned by Providence to unmask the goblin impostor.—Wickliff from Oxford gave the signal of detection to Bohemia; and from Germany the spirit of reformation came back to our own shores.—Among Universities, it is true, our own is far from being one of the most ancient; yet it preceded the Reformation, and, whatever might be the fluctuating incidents in the chapter of history, it contributed to the Reformation; for wherever learning was—*there* also was a rallying point for the emancipation of human thought.

“The advantages of study, which you possess in this University, I should be sorry to bring into invidious comparison with those of any other places of education, least of all with those of the great Universities that have educated the intellectual heroes of England’s majestic race of men. Yet without invidiousness, and without indelicacy, I may remark, that the circumstance of all your Professors lecturing daily and regularly, is a feature of noble and inspiring usefulness in your tuitionary system, which might be imitated to their advantage, even by those GREAT INSTITUTIONS.—Among our teachers, too, we can look back to names in Literature and Science, that are above the need of praise, as they are above the reach of detraction: and the dynasty of Professorial talent, I make bold to predict, is not to degenerate. It is for you, however, my young friends, to recollect that neither the glory of dead men’s names, nor the efforts of the ablest living instructors, can maintain the honour of a University, unless the true spirit of scholarship animate the character, and pervade the habits of its students.

“The value of time and of youth, and the bitter fruits that result from mispending them, are truths so simple and obvious, that I fear, like the great tree in St. Paul’s church-yard, about the existence of which so many wagers have been lost and won, they are sometimes in danger of being overlooked from their very familiarity.—It would be easy indeed to invest these topics with a gloomy interest, by proving that the evils resulting from the lost opportunities of youth more or less cling to a man throughout his existence; and that they must be, from their nature, greater in reality, than they can be to the eye of common observation. For men do their best to disguise the punishment of a neglected education, or rather, to speak more truly, the punish-

ment disguises *them*.—It hurries them away from your sight, to be immolated in secret by mortification, to die in the shade of neglect, and to be buried in the shroud of oblivion.—But it is not by appealing to the ignoble principle of *fear* that we should teach the youthful bosom the value of its golden opportunities.—A feeling still more honourable than even anxiety for reputation, namely, the desire of knowledge for its own sake, must enter into the motives of every man, who successfully devotes himself to mental improvement. For Learning is a proud mistress, that will not be courted for your hopes of worldly profit by her dowry, nor for your ambition to be allied to her family, nor for the pride of showing her in public, without the passion and devotion which you must bear to her sacred self.

“And the love of learning is natural to man.—It springs from our interest in this magnificent and mysterious creation, from our curiosity with regard to truth, and even from our fondness for the airy colourings of fiction.—Still, however natural the desire of instruction may be, it cannot be expected to attain all the strength and maturity of a passion, whilst our intellectual natures are yet themselves immature; and, in the most ingenuous young minds, the volition for study may fall far short of their abstract conviction as to the value of knowledge.—Voltaire has somewhere spoken of an astonishingly wise young hero, who seemed, he says, to have been *born* with experience, but alas, how *very few* of our heads come into the world furnished with that valuable material!—And precocious indeed, and born, we may say, with experience, must that juvenile intellect be, which, amidst the new sensations of life and its early enjoyments, can antedate that day of devotion to study, when a man shall wait for a new book, or for new lights of information on any favourite subject, as eagerly as Avarice watches the fate of its lottery ticket, whilst the richest prizes yet remain in the wheel.—But cherish the nascent principle of curiosity, and *that day* will come to you in good time, when study, instead of a duty, will become an agreeable habit; and when it will yield you consolations and amusements beyond what it is conceivable, in the nature of things, that a young imagination can well anticipate. Before those habits have been acquired, however, I suspect that young minds are sometimes beguiled into unwholesome hesitation, by disputes about the particular path of learning into which it is most advisable that they should first strike, and push on most vigorously. The general blessing of learning is no where

disputed. It is agreed on all hands that knowledge is power, and that man is but what he *knows*. None but maniacs would lay the axe to the root of the tree; and none but the most mischievous would propose tearing down any of its branches, though they may not bear fruits to their taste, or garlands to their honour.—Scaliger has incurred only the contempt of posterity, by his absurd diatribe against the usefulness of Mathematics; and neither Swift nor Johnson have much raised themselves in the estimation of wise men, by having undervalued the Natural Sciences.—For it is clear, that those men were misled by overweening vanity in their own pursuits, and by shallowness in those pursuits which they decried: thus bringing into monstrous conjunction the pride of learning, and the envy of ignorance. But although, in the present day, there may be few or no direct abolitionists as to any particular branch of knowledge, there is still a spirit of invidious comparison, and a spirit too, for the most part, harshly biassed against classical learning, that may be frequently observed in discussions on the subject of education. I exhort you, my young friends, not to trouble yourselves at all about such disputes; but *always* to consider that branch of Science or Literature to be the most valuable, which you have the best opportunity of most completely mastering.

“Of all the dangers to which the juvenile student is exposed, I hold those of *over-confidence and temerity* to be incomparably smaller than those of doubt and distrust. It is very true that a young mind, plunging prematurely into the depths of metaphysical research, before it has stored itself with a knowledge of useful facts, may be compared to one exploring the wheels of a watch, before he has learnt to read the hours on its dial-plate. It is true, also, that precocious attempts at fine writing, and at colouring language, before we have learnt to give shape to our thoughts, has its disadvantages. Yet still, altogether, I tremble at the idea of damping the fire of youthful ambition; for in the young Student, as in the young soldier, the dashing and daring spirit is preferable to the listless.—To the early aspirant at original composition—to the boy-poet—I should, therefore, only say, Go on and prosper, but never forget, that in spite of random exceptions, Buchanan is right in the general principle, when in awarding immortality to mighty poets, he designates them by the epithet, *LEARNED*.

‘Sola doctorum monumenta Vatum
Nesciunt Fati imperium severi,
Sola contemnunt Philegethonta et Orci
Jura superbi.’

“The opposite feeling of the timid distrust in its own powers, ought not to be too harshly and hastily set down as a token of mental debility in youth, for it is often connected with considerable talent. It is a failing, however, that, if suffered to continue, will create all the effects of debility, and will doom the mind to be the passive agent of its own degradation;—like a juggling soothsayer contriving to make his prophecy fulfil itself, or a blundering physician verifying his ignorant opinion by despatching the patient whom he has pronounced incurable. But, if to look abroad over the vast expanse and variety of learned pursuits, should appeal and overwhelm any young imagination, like the prospect of a journey over Alps and Glaciers, let it dispel the unworthy fear, to recollect what guides, and lights, and facilities, modern Science and Literature afford, so that a quantum of information is now of comparatively easy access, which would formerly have demanded Herculean labour.

As to those among you who may have the prospect of being only a short time at College, I trust I need not conjure you against the prejudice of lightly estimating the value of a little learning, because you cannot acquire a great deal. If indeed we were to compare the value of much with that of little learning, there is no concession in favour of the much that I would not willingly make.—But in comparing small learned acquisitions with none at all, it appears to me to be equally absurd to consider a little learning valueless, or even dangerous, as some will have it, as to talk of a little virtue, a little wealth, or health, or cheerfulness, or a little of any other blessing under heaven, being worthless or dangerous.

“To abjure any degree of information, because we cannot grasp the whole circle of the sciences, or sound the depths of erudition, appears to be just about as sensible as if we were to shut up our windows, because they are too narrow, or because the glass has not the magnifying power of a telescope.

“For the smallest quantity of knowledge that a man can acquire, he is bound to be contentedly thankful, provided his fate shuts him out from the power of acquiring a larger portion—but whilst the possibility of farther advancement remains, be as proudly discontented as ye will with a little learning. For the value of knowledge is like that of a diamond, it increases according to its magnitude, even in much more than a geometrical ratio.—One science and literary pursuit throws light upon another, and there is a connection, as Cicero remarks, among them all.

"*Quæ Artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.*"

"No doubt a man ought to devote himself, in the main, to one department of knowledge, but still he will be all the better for making himself acquainted with studies which are kindred to and with that pursuit.—The principle of the extreme division of labour, so useful in a pin manufactory, if introduced into learning, may produce, indeed, some minute and particular improvements, but, on the whole, it tends to cramp human intellect.

"That the mind may, and especially in early youth, be easily distracted by too many pursuits, must be readily admitted. But I now beg leave to consider myself addressing those among you, who are conscious of great ambition, and of many faculties; and what I say, may regard rather the studies of your future than of your present years.

"To embrace different pursuits, diametrically opposite, in the wide circle of human knowledge, must be pronounced to be almost universally impossible for a single mind.—But I cannot believe that any strong mind weakens its strength, in any one branch of learning, by diverging into cognate studies; on the contrary, I believe that it will return home to the main object, bringing back illustrative treasures from all its excursions into collateral pursuits.

"Let Science bear witness how many of her brightest discoveries have been struck out by the collision of analogy, and by original minds bringing one part of their vast information to consult and co-operate with another.—For a single study is apt to tinge the spirit with a single colour; whilst expansive knowledge irradiates it, from many studies, with the many coloured hues of thought, till they kindle by their assemblage, and blend and melt into the white light of inspiration.—Newton made history and astronomy illustrate each other; and Richter and Dalton brought Mathematics to bear upon Chemistry, till Science may now be said to be able to weigh at once an atom and a planet. I admit that this is quoting only mighty names to illustrate the value of general knowledge; but all minds, that are capable of extensive application, more or less experience its benefits.—For the strength of an active mind is not exhausted by dividing the objects of its attention, but refreshed and recruited—it is not distracted by a variety of lights, but directed by them; and the stream of learned acquisition, instead of being, of

becoming shallower by expansion, is rendered more profound;

"In literature, I might quote the extensive taste of our Milton, our Gray, our Warton, Hurd, and Sir William Jones: among poetry beyond the classical field, to prove that the rule applies to Literature as well as to Science—but I have already detained you a considerable time; and, for the present, must bid you adieu.—I do so with a warm heart; and I hold it to be no profane allusion to the great and merciful Being who has given us all knowledge, and all mercies, to wish that his blessing may be with you."

Compression of Water.—The following are the results obtained by Mr. Perkins, from experiments on the progressive compression of water, with high degrees of force, and by him communicated to the Royal Society. The column of water is one hundred and ninety inches in height, and the pressure of one atmosphere is, of course, estimated at fourteen pounds.

Atmo- Compression spheres, in inches.	Atmo- Compression spheres, in inches.
10....0.189	200....2.440
20....0.372	300....3.339
30....0.543	400....4.193
40....0.691	500....5.987
50....0.812	600....5.907
60....0.956	700....6.715
70....1.056	800....7.402
80....1.087	900....8.248
90....1.288	1000....9.002
100....1.422	2000....15.883
150....1.914	

Sir Everard Home has lately communicated a paper to the Royal Society, entitled "An Examination into the Structure of the Cells of the Human Lungs, with a View to Ascertain the office they Perform in Respiration, illustrated by Microscopical Observations, by J. Bauer, Esq. F.R.S." The author's chief object in this paper appeared to be, the disproof of the usually accepted chemical theories of respiration, and to show that air, or, at least, oxygen, is actually absorbed in that function. This view of the subject he principally founds upon the anatomical structure of the air-cells, respecting which some new facts are brought forward, to which we shall take another opportunity of calling the attention of our readers.

Restoration of a lost Nose.—Edinburgh, April 16. Thursday, Mr. Liston, surgeon in this city, performed an operation of a very peculiar nature on the face of a young man, whose nose had been almost completely obliterated by the effects of a severe blow. The appearance of his face had been rendered quite hideous, more like that of a death's head than of a

living mortal. The method of restoring the lost feature is called the Taliacotian operation, from the name of the surgeon who is said to have first performed it. This is the first time it has ever been tried in Scotland, and it is hoped, from the success attending the operation, that it may not be the last. The writer of this was a non-medical witness, who saw Mr. Liston operate before the pupils attending his class. The courage of the young man who was to undergo the operation had been screwed up to the cutting point, and it was somewhat difficult to say whether the dexterity of the operator, or the fortitude of his patient, was most to be admired. The first part of the operation is to cut off a portion of the small remnant of the original nose, for the purpose of forming a surface to which the new nose may be attached, and finally adhere by the complete vital union of parts. The second stage of the operation is to lay down from the centre of the forehead to the top of the nose, a portion of the skin and muscles which will be of a sufficient size,

when propped up, to form the external appearance of the organ. The upper portion of this skin is cut very narrow to form the division of the nostrils, and the whole is then turned upside down, and laid over the part where the nose should be. It is then firmly attached to the face by means of a number of single stitches of the needle, and left to adhere and heal up, which generally soon occurs. It is true that a gash of rather an unseemly appearance is made in the forehead; but by means of adhesive plaster the edges of the fresh wound are made very nearly to meet, and when it is healed up there only remains a scar, which is but a very trifling disparagement to the countenance of a man, compared with the disagreeable look which always attends a defect in the nasal promontory. The operation altogether lasted nearly half an hour; but the time during which the knife was actually applied to the parts, and in which alone the pain must have been very intense, was not more than two or three minutes.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Academy of Sciences.—Paris, Jan. 22. The president stated, that after a due examination of the subject, nothing prevented the memoirs "on the physiology of vegetables" from appearing among those which are written for the prize for "experimental physiology," founded by M. Montyon. M. Arago communicated a letter from M. Boussingault, addressed to M. Humboldt, and dated from Bogota, in which he describes the earthquake experienced there on June 17, 1826. MM. Silvestre and Rose made a favourable report on two memoirs of M. Saintomens, concerning the improvement of the uncultivated parts of the Landes. A favourable report was likewise made by M. Dulong and Gay Lussac, on a memoir of M. Dumas, on various points of the atomic theory, which paper, as well as another by Dr. V. Portal, on "human anencephalous monsters," was ordered to be inserted among the communications of learned strangers. The same honour was likewise adjudged to the observations of M. Leacelles on some compounds of brome which he had obtained. Feb. 19. A letter of M. Le Roy, of Etioles, was read, relative to two new instruments for measuring the stones in the bladder. Some observations and calculations regarding the comet in Bootes, was communicated by M. Vabe and Gambart. M. Cauchy presented a memoir on the

shock of elastic bodies. A favourable but verbal report was made by M. Biamville, on Dr. Charvet's work "on the comparative action of Opium and its constituent principles on the animal economy." A very complimentary report was delivered by MM. Thenard and Chevreul, in a memoir of MM. Colin and Robiquet, entitled "New Researches on the colouring matter of Madder." On the 26th, M. Delessert made some communications respecting Mr. Vallance's plan of travelling by means of an exhausted cylinder. Mr. Naviere presented a work on the movement of an elastic fluid rushing from a reservoir or gasometer. March 9. In consequence of the death of M. La Place there was no meeting. On the 12th, M. G. H. St. Hilaire stated that M. Tournier Pareay was about to send from Hayti to the Academy a work on the yellow fever, which he had been observing for four years, and did not consider at all contagious.

Ancient Calculation.—In the Musée Royale, at Paris, is an Etruscan stone, representing a man seated before a little chess-board, on which there are three small globes. He appears about to move one of these globes with one of his hands, while in the other he holds a tablet covered with ciphers. At the edge of the stone is the word "Apcar," in Etruscan characters. Professor Orioli, of Bologna,

is a dissertation on this stone, states it to be his opinion that the figure is that of a calculator, and that the ciphers are Etruscan numerals. He supposes the word *abacus* to be *abacus*, derived from *abacus*; and that the three little globes are the *abaculi* spoken of by Pliny as *calculi vitrei*. (Book xxvi. ch. 36.) M. Orioli proceeds to endeavour to determine the value of the numerical characters traced on the tablet.

Circulation of the Blood.—M. Milne-Edwards, at the last sitting of the Société Philomatique, at Paris, read a paper by Dr. Barry, on the application of the barometer to the study of vertebral animals. When Dr. Barry communicated to the French Institute his hypothesis with respect to the cause of the circulation of the blood, which he thought he had discovered in the pressure of the atmosphere, the committee, to whom the subject was referred, while they bestowed great praise on the English doctor, objected to his hypothesis, that it did not explain the circulation of the blood in animals, which, like reptiles, swallowed the air instead of respiring it. To meet this objection, Dr. Barry contrived some experiments, by the assistance of which he can render sensible the fall of the mercury in a barometer properly placed, at the moment at which deglutition of air occurs.

Voyage round the World.—The King of France has given directions for the immediate publication of the Journal of the Voyage round the World made during the years 1824, 1825, and 1826, by the Thetis frigate and *Esperance* brig, under the command of the Baron de Bougainville. It will consist of a quarto volume, and will be accompanied by an atlas of eight large maps, and thirty plates; twelve of natural history, and eighteen of views, costumes, &c.

Magnetism.—By the aid of the very sensitive magnetic needle invented by M. Lebaillif, a singular property has been discovered in bismuth and antimony. On bringing these metals near the poles of the needle, they exercise on one pole as well as on the other a very evident repulsive power. After numerous experiments, they appear to be the only metals which exhibit this phenomenon.

Larivie.—Larivie, the celebrated French tragedian, the élève and friend of the famous Clairon, died lately at Montignou, aged seventy-eight. He published several works connected with the dramatic art.

Rumford Medal.—The Rumford medal has been adjudged by the Royal Society to M. Fresnel, a member of the French Académie des Sciences, for the ingenious theory on which he founds the explana-

tion which he has given of the polarisation of light. M. Fresnel is the first French natural philosopher, since Malus, who has obtained this medal, which is given every two years for the most successful work on light or heat.

Compression of Gas.—By some experiments which have lately been made in France, it appears that several of the gasses, submitted to a high pressure, behave sensibly from Mariotte's law, at the moment at which they approach liquefaction; particularly the ammoniacal and cyano-genic gasses, and the sulphurous and hydro-sulphuric acids. Hydrogen gas, on the contrary, under a similar pressure (twenty atmospheres) does not give the same result. It remains united with the air.

Society of Christian Morals.—The Parisian Society of Christian Morals held its annual meeting on the 25th of April. It had offered the premium of a gold medal for the best essay on the abolition of capital punishment. There were eleven candidates; but the memoir of Mr. C. Lucas obtained the prize, as it had previously done from the Society of Geneva. His essay is curious and highly interesting. He considers the subject in every possible point of view, and decides that capital punishment is at once irreligious, impolitic, and even useless for the prevention of crime. Mr. Lucas is a young barrister of the French bar.

Population of France.—According to an official statement, drawn up by the Prefects of the Departments, the whole population of France now amounts to 31,845,428 souls—that of Paris, to 890,431; Lyons, 145,000; Bourdeaux, 93,000; and Marseilles, 116,000.

New Application of the Compass.—M. Lebaillif has communicated to the French Academy an improvement in the construction of the magnetic needle, which enables him to ascertain the presence of the smallest quantity of iron in metallic alloys. The sensibility of his instrument is such, that the very small quantity of iron contained in the alloy employed in coining, is sufficient to cause a variation in the needle of seven or eight degrees.

Steam-Vessel Accident.—A new steam-boat, built on the plan of M. Raymond, was lately got ready to proceed up the Rhone, taking advantage of the flood in the river. A number of persons, curious to see the experiment, went on board. The fire was increased until the power of the steam was raised to 110 horse power. The vessel, however, had scarcely begun to move, when a terrible explosion took place. The wrought-iron boiler, of French

manufacture, burst, and the vessel was torn transversely into two parts. Fragments of the wreck killed and wounded a number of persons on the adjoining quays of Monsieur and l'Hopital. So great was the concussion, that the houses on the quays were shaken, and the windows shivered in pieces. Eleven persons were killed in the vessel, seven on the quays, and about twenty were wounded, several of whom afterwards died. Among the sufferers were the proprietor, M. Malezieu, M. Derheims, engineer and builder of the vessel; M. Roslaing, his book-keeper; Mr. Steel, an English engineer, and four English workmen in his service, named Fort, Brown, Green, and Hood. Mr. Steel seems to have had the management. "It is pretty generally believed," says a letter in the *Etoile*, "that the unfortunate Steel, seeing that, at the time fixed for the departure, his machinery did not act with sufficient power, took upon him to increase the action of the fire in an extraordinary manner; and that this not answering his expectations, he placed a heavy weight on the valves of the boiler, and thus caused the explosion, the effects of which have been so terrible. A circumstance confirms this presumption. It was affirmed that he was heard to say that even if the boiler should burst, it would do no injury; because, being of wrought-iron, it would rend and break in pieces." The consternation on the crowded quays, where huge fragments of the vessel fell, was terrible.

ITALY.

Genoa.—A magnificent theatre has just been finished at Genoa. It is much larger than the Scala at Milan, and the stage wider than that of San Carlos at Naples. It is to be opened next month.

M. Mai.—The work lately discovered by M. Angelo Mai proves, we now understand, to be, (not a fragment of a great classic author, as at first reported, but) part of a Treatise on Agriculture, in very good Latin. The MS. seems to be of the fifth century, but the work itself considerably older. The following authors, among others, are quoted in it:—Celsus, Columella, Curtius Justus, Diophanes, Dioscorides, Julius Atticus, Nicesius, Pliny, and anonymous Greek writers.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 22. According to an official statement in the *Military Gazette*, published yesterday, the Russian empire in its whole extent in the three quarters of the world, with all the States incorporated with it, occupies a superficies

of 375,174 square miles.* In this vast space there is a population of 59,534,000 inhabitants, or, on an average, 158 souls to a square mile. The annual income is stated at 130 millions of rubles; the standing army, with regular and irregular corps, at 1,039,180 men.

The following are the details:—

1. European Russia.

Superficial extent .. 72,161 sq. m.
Population 44,118,600
To a square mile.... 605

2. The Kingdom of Poland.

Superficial extent .. 2,293 sq. m.
Population 3,702,300
To a square mile.... 1,615
Annual Revenue 8,333,333 rub.

3. Asiatic Russia.

Superficial extent .. 276,020 sq. m.
Population 4,663,100
To a square mile only 42

4. Russian Possessions on the North-West Coast of America.

Superficial extent .. 24,000 sq. m.
Population 5000
To a square mile.... 2.

FRIEZELAND.

Poetry of the Friezelanders.—Although the language of Friezeland has never been admitted among the higher ranks, and only exists in the mouths of the peasantry, yet it has had its poets. Gisbert Japiks, a schoolmaster at Bolsward, (ob. 1666), left works behind him which are still esteemed, have gone through three editions, and procured for the poet, a few years ago, a monument in the church-yard of Bolsward. In the year 1755 Jan Althuizen gave a collection of poems in that language; but these are not much worth. The Muse of Friezeland has since slumbered; but that she has still life and voice has been recently shown by R. Posthumus (minister of Waakins), by the publication of an Essay upon the poetry of Friezeland. The songs in praise of Friezeland deserve particular attention; for instance, a song upon Edo Jongema, and Gemma, of Barmania. The latter was the man who refused, at Brussels, to bend his knee before Philip II., saying, "We Friezelanders kneel only to God." Tydemann, gave a glossary of Friezeland words, and Observations on the Grammar, and some old expressions were published by Hoefft in 1825.—*Conversations-blatt*.

AMERICA.

United States.—A Columbus (Ohio) paper states that a boat had arrived at Steubenville, which had on board the bones of a nondescript animal, one of

* German square miles are doubtless meant, being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ English. A German square mile will be equal to about 18 English.

which was 20 feet in length, 8 in. width, and weighed upwards of 1200 pounds; the back bone was 16 inches in diameter, and the ribs 9 feet in length! It is calculated from the size of the bones, that the animal, when living, must have been about 50 feet in length, 20 to 26 in width, and about 20 feet in height; and it must

have weighed at least 20 tons! These bones were found near the Mississippi river, in Louisiana, and form the greatest natural curiosity ever beheld. This animal, says the American Editor, must have as far transcended the mammoth in size, as the mammoth a dog!

RURAL ECONOMY.

New Method of heating Green-houses, &c.—Anthony Bacon, Esq., at Elcot Park, near Newbury, has brought into effect a new mode of heating Green-houses, Vineries, Pine Pits, &c. by means of hot water circulating through pipes, instead of the usual method of brick flues, or the more improved method of steam pipes. It is thus described by his gardener (Wm. Wall): "The house is forty feet long and ten feet wide inside, heated by a boiler placed in a recess in the middle of the back wall; the fire-place under the boiler is got at from a back shed; the boiler is two feet six inches long, one foot six inches wide, and one foot eight inches deep; from the end of the boiler four cast-iron pipes proceed horizontally of three inches and three-fourths diameter; two of them are joined to the boiler just above the bottom, and the other two just below the surface of the water; the house is divided by glazed partitions into three compartments, for the convenience of forcing one part without the other; the middle compartment is two lights in width, and the extreme compartments four lights wide; the pipes from the boiler proceed horizontally to the front wall, where they divide, one upper and one lower pipe proceeding to the east compartment, and the other two pipes to the west, and are carried to two ends of the house, where they join to cast-iron cisterns or reservoirs at each end of the house, which reservoirs are three feet six inches long, one foot six inches wide, and one foot eight inches deep, having loose iron covers; these reservoirs are filled with water, which communicate by the pipes with the water in the boiler. When the boiler pipes and reservoirs are filled with water, and a fire lighted under the boiler, the water in heating ascending to the top of the boiler passes along the upper pipes to the reservoirs, the cold water finding its way back to the bottom of the boiler through the under pipes, and the circulation continues regular as long as there is any heat under the boiler; the hot water flowing through the upper pipes to the reservoir, and as it cools returns back to the boiler through the under pipes.

I have repeatedly, after the water has been heated, immersed a thermometer in the reservoirs at the ends of the house, and have only found a difference of three or four degrees between that and the water in the boiler: it is not necessary to make the water boil; consequently, if the fire is judiciously managed, no steam will be raised and no water wasted, but it is necessary to examine the boiler, and add water when any is evaporated. In Mr. Bacon's two pine pits, a fire-place with a boiler over it, is placed between them; they are each thirty feet long, and ten feet wide; the western pit is heated by hot-water pipes, the eastern one by a common flue, heated by the same fire after it has passed under the boiler. During the severe nights of last winter, thermometers were suspended in these pits and examined every morning; when the pits were uncovered, that heated by the hot water was invariably from seven to nine degrees higher than the fluid pits. Brick flues, from the numerous joints, and the mortar cracking, are subject to give out at times a sulphurous gas, which is injurious to plants; and even with two fire-places in a house forty or fifty feet long, it is impossible to keep up an equal temperature in the whole length; the houses get over-heated in the neighbourhood of the fire-place, and it is difficult to keep up a proper temperature at the extremities of the flues. Steam may do very well on a large scale, and when there is constant attention to the fire both day and night: but the objections are the great expense of a steam boiler and the apparatus belonging to it, the frequent repairs that are required, and the necessary attention to the fire, which is as great upon a small as on a larger scale; besides this, there is a greater risk of explosion in a hot-house steam boiler, than in that of a steam engine; for steam engines have generally persons properly instructed to manage them, but gardeners or their assistants cannot be so competent. The heating with hot water has none of the objections I have mentioned of flues and steam; the apparatus is simple, and not liable to get out of order: the boiler has

only a loose wooden lid, and no safety valves are required; the quantity of fuel consumed is very moderate, and when once the water is heated, very little attention is required, for it retains its heat for many hours after the fire is gone out."

A Cottage for Thirty Shillings.—The following suggestion is contained in a pamphlet, published by Mr. J. Miller, of Glasgow, which is, perhaps, worth attending to:—"Suppose clay can be got close to where you intend to build, work the clay well, then put it into wooden moulds, the same as bricks; when the walls are at their required height, bore the outside of the walls full of little holes about the size of your little finger; when this is done, have ready a mixture of smithy ashes, lime, and sand; let these ingredients be well wrought with water, then plaster the outside of your walls with this mixture; in a short time it will be as hard as some stones, and will resist frost and water, and stand one hundred years. A man can wheel from the pit, clay for 4,000 bricks a day, 2s.; ditto, can work clay for 4,000 in one day, 2s.; ditto, can mould 4,000 in a day, 2s.; ditto can carry to the builder's hand 4,000 in a day, 2s.; ditto, building 4,000 bricks in three days, 6s.; lime for building, 4,000, when it can be got reasonable, 16s.; total 1*l.* 10s. Eight or ten thousand bricks will build a neat and commodious cottage, with four apartments. If it is in a part of the country where wood and labour are cheap, it can be built at little more than the half of my estimated price."

Apple Trees.—The White Blight, now become common in apple-trees, is occasioned by an insect scarcely discernible

in its embryo state, enveloped in its bed of down; it is transparent, and full of a glutinous matter resembling thick blood, which it appears to suck from the branch of the tree; and, like many others of its tribe, has a corroding quality, reaching deep into the bark till it cuts off the circulation of the sap, and destroys the branch, and even the whole tree if not prevented. The remedy is simple, and easy to be applied: it requires no washing or daubing, which is sometimes as injurious as the disease. What we see white is like cobweb. A stiff painting-brush dexterously applied, as we would to clear a room of spiders, has a certain effect; and if applied early it is as easy. The writer of this had a garden, among others, which was so over-run with these little creatures, that many fine trees were killed, and his would have fared the same, but by occasionally looking at them (which being espaliers, was easily done) and when a nest was discovered, immediately removing it, the tree was kept from injury. Last year, these animalcules made an inroad into a large orchard, and threatened great devastation (for orchards have been destroyed by them); but a man applying the brush, in one day cleared the whole. The red glutinous matter which bursts from their bodies on the application of the brush, seems to be the best wash and antidote that can be applied. It would be of service to the country if those who have leisure would watch the progress and growth of these insects: when matured, they undoubtedly have wings, to pass the distances they go. But their wings and structure have not been very intelligibly described.

USEFUL ARTS.

FRANCIS HALLIDAY, of Ham, Surrey, for an apparatus for preventing the inconvenience arising from smoke in chimneys.—Two machines are described in the specification of this patent. In the first a cylindrical rim, three or four inches in depth, is placed round the top of the flue of the chimney, and another rim of the same size is supported exactly over the first, and from eight to twelve inches above it, by four small pillars, or bars, which sustain a horizontal plate that surrounds it, and which are placed at equal distances from each other, a small distance beyond the outside of the rims, on another horizontal plate that encircles the lower rim. In the centre of these rims an upright shaft turns on a steel point, supported by a bar fixed across the lower rim, and thence passes up be-

tween three small friction wheels, sustained by small traverses on a level with the upper rim; and on the top of this shaft a weather-cock, as it is called, is fixed, with a vane sufficiently broad to turn the shaft and the parts attached to it freely round with the wind; which parts consist of two horizontal arms, that project from it a little beyond the rims, at the side opposite to the vane, and there support a vertical screen, that extends laterally half the diameter of the rims at each side, and vertically a space sufficient to enclose as much of their depth as possible consistently with its free motion round them, as the shaft that supports them is turned by the vane. This screen may either be made quite flat, or be bent into an angle inclining from the ends of the arms towards the rims; and as the

wind shifts, it is always turned round by the vane and upright shaft, so as to be exactly opposed to its current; by which the effect, that the blast has, in passing over the top of the flue, of impeding the ascent of the smoke, will be prevented, as it must in this case pass by laterally. In the second apparatus, the rims and vane are arranged in the same way as in the first, but the upright shaft being formed into an open narrow parallelogram in the space between the rims, a narrow vertical case passes through it in that part quite across the flue, which case supports a vertical screen at the part opposite to the vane, the sides of which are bent outwards in an angle, the vertex of which opens into the end of the narrow case. This change in the direction of the sides of the screen forces the wind to enter into the narrow case in a more compressed state; which expanding again at its other extremity at the opposite of the chimney, will impel the smoke before it, as it ascends from the flue, and thus will increase the draft; while its general position operates, as in the first apparatus, in opposing the passage of the blast across the top of the flue, and thus preventing it from impeding the ascent of the smoke, as before explained. When several flues are in one stack of chimneys, each of which requires an apparatus of either of the species described, the screens may be all turned to the wind by a single vane, on attaching a small horizontal bevelled toothed wheel to each upright shaft above the upper rims, and placing a horizontal axle directly above them, having on it a vertical bevelled toothed wheel over each of the other wheels, of an equal size, and interlocking with it, so that the whole must turn round together: by which means each of the screens will turn to the windward side of the chimney simultaneously, as the vertical and horizontal wheels are of the same size, and consequently must perform the same quantity of angular motion, as they revolve along

with their respective axes. The ends of the horizontal axes are supported by upright pieces, which ascend from the frame, that sustains the upper rims. If thought fit, two vanes may be used in an apparatus of this kind for several flues united in one stack, which are then to be placed on the two external upright shafts of the group. Directions are given for making the horizontal bar of each of the vanes, or weather-cocks, of this apparatus, sharp pointed, so as to offer as little opposition to the wind as possible, and to form the flat parts of them sufficiently broad to turn round the screens, with any ordinary blast. The patentee also mentions, that two wings, or flat impellers, may be put to each vane, meeting in an angle at its horizontal bar, and receding a small space from it at their external terminations, which arrangement will cause them to turn round more exactly in the direct line of the currents of the atmosphere.

Useful Invention.—An instrument is about to be engraved, recently invented by the teacher of the High School of Limekilns, which will be of very great practical utility in mathematics, but particularly in navigation. It is called the "Nautical Phametron, or Seaman's Portable Correct Calculator." It is a most ingenious yet simple and accurate instrument, and does great honour to the inventor. By one operation it shows both the difference of latitude and departure—and with more correctness, and in one-tenth of the time, than can be done by any instrument or table yet published. It is so constructed, that every distance, difference of latitude and departure, is ascertained, from the one hundredth part of a mile to one thousand miles, *ad infinitum*. It has been submitted to the trial and examination of several experienced seamen, besides mathematicians, who are all of opinion that it cannot fail being highly serviceable in facilitating that difficult part of navigation.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

A. F. Mornay, Putney Heath, Surrey, for improvements in preparing for smelting, and in smelting ores, and substances, containing metals. Partly communicated by a Foreigner. March 27, 1827.

M. Bush, of Dalmonach Print Field, near Bonhill, by Dunbarton, North Britain, Calico Printer, for improvements in machinery for printing calico and other fabrics. March 27, 1827.

B. Wodcroft, of Manchester, for certain processes and apparatus for printing and preparing for manufacture, yarns of linen, cotton, silk, woolen, and other fibrous material. March 31, 1827.

H. A. Stothert, of Bath, Founder, for improvements on, or additions to, ploughs. April 4, 1827.

J. P. Reid, Merchant and Manufacturer, Glasgow, for an improvement or improvements on power looms for weaving cloth of various kinds. April 4, 1827.

J. Tilt, of Prospect Place, Southwark, Surrey, Merchant, for improvements in the boilers used for making salt, commonly called salt pans, and in the mode of applying heat to the brine. Communicated by a Foreigner. April 4, 1827.

E. Cowper, of Clapham Road Place, Lambeth, Surrey, Gent., for improvements in printing music. April 5, 1827.

J. S. Broadwood, of Great Pulteney-street, Westminster, Pianoforte Maker, for improvements in the grand pianofortes. April 9, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of Mr. Robert Spence, late Bookseller of York. By Richard Burdett. 12mo. 3s.

The Reminiscences of Thomas Dibdin, of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, Haymarket, &c. and Author of the Cabinet, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 8s.

The Life of Cardinal Wolsey. By George Cavenish, his Gentleman Usher. Printed from the original MS. By S. W. Singer.

DRAMA.

Ben Nasir, The Saracen, a Tragedy. By T. C. Grattan, esq. 8vo.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of Judge Jeffries, Lord High Chancellor of England in the Reign of James II. By Humphry W. Woolrych, Esq.

The Octavo Edition of the Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn. 5 vols. with plates.

Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches of his own Times. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 8s.

A Chronological History of the West Indies. By Captain Thomas Southey, R.N. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 10s.

The History of the Indian Archipelago, &c. By John Crawford, F.R.S. 3 vols. 41. 12s. 6d.

Historical Researches on the Conquest of Peru, Mexico, Bogota, Natchez, and Talomeco in the 13th Century, by the Moguls accompanied by Elephants, &c. By J. Ranking. 11. 8s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Trial of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, for the Abduction of Miss Turner. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Jurist; or Quarterly Journal of Jurisprudence and Legislation. No. 1. 5s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Observations on the Causes and Early Symptoms of Defects in the Form of the Spine, Chest, and Shoulders, &c. by J. Shaw, Surgeon, 8vo. 5s.

Observations on the Impropriety of Men being employed in the business of Midwifery. 8vo. 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS:

The Traveller's Oracle, or Maxims for Locomotion. By William Kitchiner, M.D. author of *The Cook's Oracle, &c. &c.* 1 vol. small 8vo.

The Encyclopedia Metropolitana. Part XX. 4to. 11. 1s.

Constable's Miscellany. Vol. II.; Converts from Infidelity; or Lives of Eminent Individuals who have renounced Sectical and Infidel Opinions, and embraced Christianity. By Andrew Crichton. 3s. 6d.

Sketch of the Origin and Results of Ladies' Prison Associations, with Hints for the Formation of Local Associations. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

The Odd Volume. Second Series. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Academic Unity; being the Substance of a General Dissertation contained in The Privileges of the University of Cambridge, as translated from the Original Latin; with various additions. By J. Dyrr, A. B. 8vo. 7s.

The Principles of Physical, Moral, Intellectual, and Religious Education. By W. Newnam, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 8s.

Register of the Arts and Sciences. Vol. IV.

The Military Sketch Book. Reminiscences of Seventeen Years in the Service Abroad and at Home. 2 vols. 8vo.

Sketches in Prose. By the Author of *Zouge*. 8vo. 4s.

Memoir on the Geology of Central France: including the Volcanic Formations of Auvergne, &c. By J. Poulet Scrope, F.R.S. 4to. 31. 3s.

Sketches of Hayti; from the Expulsion of the French to the death of Christophe. By W. W. Harvey, esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Captain Rock's Letters to the King. 1 vol. 8vo. Flagellum Parliamentarium. 4s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Highways and By-Ways; Third Series: Tales of the Road Side; picked up in the French Provinces, by a Walking Gentleman. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Hyde Nugent; a Tale of Fashionable Life. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The Pine Tree Dell, a German Legend, and other Tales. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

High Life, a Novel. 3 vols. 8vo.

Karmath; an Arabian Tale. 12mo. 8s.

The Guards; a Novel. 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 8s. 6d.

Michael the Married Man; or the Squel to the History of Michael Kemp. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Tales of the Harem. By Mrs. Pickersgill, 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Every Night Book; or Life after Dark. By the Author of *The Cigar*. 12mo. 5s.

POETRY.

Sybil Leaves; to which is added, a Vision of Eternity. By Edmund Reade, Esq. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Treatise on English Versification. By the Rev. W. Crowe. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

May Fair; a Poem. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Shipwreck, a Tale of Arabia; and other Poems. By A. E. P. 1 vol. 12mo. 7s.

Lays and Legends of the Rhine, &c. By J. R. Planche.

THEOLOGY.

A Popular Commentary on the Bible, in a series of Sermons, following, in the Old Testament, the course of the First Lessons at Morning and Evening Service on Sundays. By the Rev. J. Plumptre, B.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 6s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An octavo edition of Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa, by George Thompson, Esq., eight years a Resident at the Cape. 2 vols. with four Plates. 11. 11s. 6d.

An octavo edition of Mr. Buckingham's Travels in Mesopotamia, including a Journey to the Ur of the Chaldees, and the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon. 2 vols. with thirty Engravings. 11. 11s. 6d.

Travels from India to England; comprehending a Visit to the Burman Empire, and a Journey through Persia, Asia Minor, European Turkey, &c. in the years 1825, 1826, &c. By J. E. Alexander. 1 vol. 4to. 11. 11s. 6d.

A Tour in France, Savoy, Northern Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands, in the Summer of 1825, &c. By Seth William Stevenson. 2 vols. demy 8vo. 11. 1s.

Five Years' Residence in Buenos Ayres, during the years 1820 to 1825, containing Remarks on the Country and its Inhabitants, and a Visit to Colonia Del Sacramento. By an Englishman. 8vo. 6s.

Travels of the Russian Mission through Mongolia to China, and Residence in Pekin, in the years 1820 and 1821. By George Timkowski. With Corrections and Notes by Julius Von Klaproth. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 10s. 6d.

Travels in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, and Turkey, also on the Coast of the Sea of Azov, and of the Black Sea, &c. By G. M. Jones, Captain R.N. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 10s. 6d.

Travels in the Timonner, Koorouko, and Joolima Countries, in Western Africa. By Major A. G. Laing. 8vo. 18s.

LITERARY REPORT.

The third series of *Highways and Byways*, consisting of three Tales, will be published in a few days.

Mr. Horace Smith's new historical novel, called *Reuben Apaley*, will appear early in the present month. The time chosen by the novelist is the

short but eventful reign of James II., the events of which are among the most striking in our annals. Jeffries, the sanguinary and dissipated judge, will, doubtless, afford a fine subject for the author's dramatic pen; and the sufferings and persecutions of the Protestant malcontents, who, after the sup-

pression of Monmouth's rebellion, were hunted through the land, will give opportunities for scenes of the most touching pathos and domestic interest.

Lady Charlotte Bury's novel, called *Flirtation*, is in a forward state at press.

Col. Don Juan Van Halen (the brother-in-law of Gen. Quiroga) is about to publish the narrative of his Flight from the Dungeons of the Inquisition to the foot of the Caucasus; including an account of his adventures in Russia and in the East. It will be edited by the author of "Don Esteban" and "Sandoval."

Lady Morgan has announced a new national tale. The materials, we are told, have been gathered with great care and industry, from sources not accessible to every writer; and in the moulding and adaptation of them to her purpose, as well as in the use made of the fruits of her own invention, all the fine tact of Lady Morgan has, we hear, been exercised. It will probably be the last of her works in this department of literature; and, according to the opinion of her friends, is incomparably the best.

The Third Volume of Mr. Godwin's *History of the Commonwealth of England* is on the eve of publication. This volume treats of the Commonwealth strictly so called, the subject for the sake of which the work was undertaken. Its earlier portions are, in a certain sense, preliminary matter, though indispensable to the understanding of the whole. It is this subject which has uniformly furnished a theme for scurrility to the advocates of prerogative and despotism. One hundred and seventy-six years have now passed over it; and it is time that it should be made the province of genuine history, of patient enquiry, and sober judgment. Party annalists have skimmed its surface, and passed away, as if poison lurked among its ingredients. An attempt is here made to analyse its contents, to assign the motives of the actors, and to trace up effects to the causes from which they sprung.

Mr. Cunningham (brother of Allan Cunningham the Poet) has a work in the press, entitled *Letters from New South Wales*. The author is an officer in the navy, and has been some years resident in the colony, where he has recently had granted to him a large tract of land. The object of his work is to describe the present state of Society in Australia, the aspect and resources of the interior of the country, the advantages held out to emigrants, the condition of the aboriginal natives, and the manner of life and occupations of the convicts, respecting whom the author has accumulated much curious information. The volumes are to be dedicated to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral.

The Second Edition of Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, is in a very forward state at press. Considerable labour has been bestowed on this edition, which is to include a full account of the Irish and Scotch Peers and Baronets. The Editor has been for some time in correspondence with all the titled personages of the United Kingdom, and has had the honour to receive, under their own hands, every particular connected with their lineage, and with the present state of their families. His work may consequently be resorted to as one of the most unquestionable authority.

A History of the Steam Engine from its first invention to the present time, is in the press.

Nearly ready for publication, A History of the Battle of Agincourt, together with a Copy of the Roll returned into the Exchequer in Nov. 1416, by command of Henry the Fifth, of the names of the Nobility, Knights, Esquires, and others, who were present on that occasion. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. F.S.A.

Preparing for publication, Elements of Biblical Criticism and Interpretation, with special reference to the New Testament, translated from the Latin of Ernesti, &c., by Moses Stuart. A new edition with additions, by E. Henderson, D.D. Theological Tutor of the Mission College, and Author of "Biblical Researches," and "Travels in Russia," &c.

The Rev. Henry March, of Mill Hill, has a new work in the press for young people, entitled, *The Early Life of Christ an Example to Youth*.

A new and copious General Index to the edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, in 5 vols. 4to. edited by the late Mr. C. Taylor, is announced.

A Vocabulary to the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, is in preparation, with the derivation and composition of the words, with References and Explanations. By George Hughes, M.A.

The Rev. T. Griffin announces a poem, to be called *The Visions of Patmos*, illustrative of the Apocalypse, with an Introduction and Notes.

In a few days will be published, in 8vo. A Solemn Appeal to the Common Sense of England, against the Principles of the Right Honourable George Canning, and his Associates.

Mr. Butler, of Hackney, has in the press, his *Questions in Roman History*.

Shortly will be published by Mr. Cooke, Soho Square, Views in Rome printed in Gold. Drawn and Engraved by Pinelli of Rome; consisting of Thirty Views, printed in a newly invented and elegant manner, and forming beautiful illustrations for the Album and Scrap Book.

An Account of Liangollen and its Vicinity, including a circuit of about seven miles, will shortly appear.

That curious production of our ancestors, the *Life of Virgilius*, which transforms the poet of the Augustan Age into a skilful Necromancer, will be contained in the Second Part of Mr. Thom's Series of Early Prose Romances.

We understand that Mr. Soane has in the press a Brief Statement of the Proceedings respecting the New Law Courts at Westminster, and the New Entrance for His Majesty into the House of Lords, with Engravings.

The Poetical Works of Collins, with ample Biographical and Critical Notes, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, is now in the press, and will be published soon by Mr. Pickering.

The Dramatic Works of John Webster, now first collected, with Notes by the same Rev. Gentleman, and the same publisher, are also in preparation.

The Hon. Frederick De Roos, R.N., is preparing for publication a Personal Narrative of his Travels in the United States, with Remarks on the State of the American Maritime resources.

The Every Night Book, or Life after Dark, by the author of the "Cigar," is announced.

The Rev. Dr. Russell will shortly publish, in two octavo volumes, the Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, from the Death of Joshua, until the decline of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Intended to complete the works of Shuckford and Prideaux.

Mr. Woodis Harvey has nearly ready an Account of Hayti, from the Expulsion of the French to the Death of Christophe.

Nearly ready, a Supplement to Howell and Stewart's Oriental and Biblical Catalogue.

The First Number of a series of Lithographic Views in the Brazils, together with Scenes of the Manners, Customs, and Costume of the Inhabitants, from Drawings by Maurice Rugendas, a German artist, is on the eve of publication. It will be accompanied by letter-press description, under the superintendence of Baron Humboldt.

A Selection of Architectural and other Ornaments, Greek, Roman, and Italian, drawn on Stone from the originals in various Museums and Buildings in Italy, by Messrs. Jenkins and Hoskings, Architects, is announced to be published in eight parts, the first of which will appear in a few days.

A new Work, of the celebrated Le Brun, on Comparative Physiognomy, is about to be offered to the public.

Views in the Madeiras, in 26 highly-finished Drawings on Stone, by Messrs. Westall, Nicholson, Harding, Villeneuve, Gauci, &c. from Sketches taken on the spot, and illustrating the most interesting objects and scenes of the Islands, are announced.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MR. ROWLANDSON.

THIS well-known and admired artist was born in the Old Jewry, July 1756 ; his father was a commercialist of great respectability. Thomas Rowlandson was educated at the school of Dr. Barvis in Soho Square, at that time, and subsequently, an academy of some celebrity. Richard Burke, son of the late Edmund Burke, M.P., was his schoolfellow. Mr. Holman, the celebrated tragedian, was also educated there. The academy was then kept by Dr. Barrow. At a very early period of his childhood, Rowlandson gave presage of his future talent ; and he drew humorous characters of his master and many of his scholars before he was ten years old. The margins of his school-books were covered with these his handy works. In his sixteenth year he was sent to Paris, and was entered a student in one of the drawing academies there, where he made rapid advances in the study of the human figure ; and during his residence, which was nearly two years, he occasionally indulged his satirical talent, in portraying the characteristics of that fantastic people—whose *outré* habits, perhaps, scarcely demanded the exaggerations of caricature. On his return to London, he resumed his studies at the Royal Academy, then held in some apartments at old Somerset House. He had been admitted on the list of students before his visit to Paris. The celebrated Mr. John Bannister, who had evinced an equal predilection for the graphic art, was at this time a fellow student ; and it was here that friendship commenced between them which continued through life. The elder Rowlandson, who was of a speculative turn, lost considerable sums in experimenting upon various branches of manufactures, which were tried on too large a scale for his means ; hence his affairs became embarrassed, and his son, before he had attained his manhood, was obliged to support himself. He, however, derived that assistance from an aunt which his father's reverse of fortune had withheld. This lady—was a Mademoiselle Chatterlier, married to Thomas Rowlandson, his uncle—she amply supplied him with money ; and to this indulgence, perhaps, may be traced those careless habits which attended his early career, and for which he was remarkable through life. At her decease, she left him seven thousand pounds, much plate, trinkets, and other valuable property. He then indulged his predilection for a joyous life, and mixed himself with the gayest of the

gay. Whilst at Paris, being of a social spirit, he sought the company of dashing young men ; and, among other evils, imbibed a love for play. He was known in London at many of the fashionable gaming-houses, alternately won and lost without emotion, till at length he was minus several thousand pounds. He thus dissipated the amount of more than one valuable legacy. It was said to his honour, however, that he always played with the feelings of a gentleman, and his word passed current, even when with an empty purse. He has assured the writer, who knew him for more than forty years, that he had frequently played throughout a night and the next day ; and that once, such was his infatuation for the dice, he continued at the gaming-table nearly thirty-six hours, with the intervention only of the time for refreshment, which was supplied by a cold collation. This uncontrollable passion for gaming, strange to say, subverted not his principles. He was scrupulously upright in all his pecuniary transactions, and ever avoided getting into debt. He has been known, after having lost all he possessed, to return home to his professional studies, sit down coolly to fabricate a series of new designs, and to exclaim, with stoical philosophy, “ I have played the fool ; but (holding up his pencils) here is my resource.” It is not generally known, that, however coarse and slight may be the generality of his humorous and political etchings, many of which were the careless effusions of a few hours, his early works were wrought with care ; and his studies from the human figure, at the Royal Academy, were scarcely inferior to those of the justly-admired Mortimer. From the versatility of his talent, the fecundity of his imagination, the grace and elegance with which he could design his groups, added to the almost miraculous despatch with which he supplied his patrons with compositions upon every subject, it has been the theme of regret amongst his friends that he was not more careful of his reputation. Had he pursued the course of art steadily, he might have become one of the greatest historical painters of the age. His style, which was purely his own, was most original. He drew a bold outline with the reed-pen, in a tint composed of vermilion and Indian ink, washed in the general effect in *chiaro scuro*, and tinted the whole with the proper colours. This manner, though slight, in many instances was most effective ; and it is known, on indubitable authority, that the late Sir Joshua

Reynolds and his successor to the chair of the Royal Academy have each declared, that some of his drawings would have done honour to the greatest masters of design of the old schools. For many years, for he was too idle to seek new employment, his kind friend and best adviser, Mr. Ackerman, supplied him with ample subject for the exercise of his talent. The many works which his pencil illustrated are existing evidences of this. Many successions of plates for new editions of those popular volumes, "*Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque*," "*The Dance of Death*," "*The Dance of Life*," and other well-known productions of the versatile pen of the late ingenious Mr. Coomb, will hereafter be regarded as mementoes of his graphic humour. It should be repeated, that his reputation has not been justly appreciated. In a vast collection of his drawings in the possession of Mr. Ackermann, and which have often been seen with admiration and delight by the many professional artists and amateurs who frequented Mr. Ackerman's conversazione, at his library at the old house in the Strand, it cannot be forgotten that some are inimitable. No artist of the past or present school, perhaps, ever expressed so much as Rowlandson, with so little effort, or with so small and evident an appearance of the absence of labour.

THE MARQUIS DE LA PLACE.

France has experienced a serious loss in the death of the Marquis de la Place, a mathematician and astronomer of the first rank. This distinguished ornament of science was the son of a husbandman, resident at Beaumont-en Auge, near Pont L'Évêque. He was born in the year 1749. For some time he taught the mathematics at the school in his native town; but he was induced to regard Paris as the only proper sphere for his talents. There by his skill in analysis, and in the higher geometry, he soon acquired reputation. At the expense, and under the immediate patronage of the president, De Saron, he published his first work: this, we believe, was his "*Theory of the Motion and Elliptical Figure of the Planets*." M. La Place was the successor of Bezout, as examiner of the Royal Corps of Artillery; and he became, successively, member of the Academy of Sciences, of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude. In the year 1796 he dedicated to the counsel of Five Hundred his work entitled "*The Exposition of the System of the World*." In the same year he appeared before the bar of that assembly, at the head of a deputation, to present the annual report of the proceedings of the

National Institute; and in an appropriate address, devoted to the memory of men of talents and learning, he paid an affecting tribute to the worth of his generous benefactor, De Saron. Some time afterwards he was, under the Consular government, appointed Minister of the Interior; from which office he was, in December 1799, transferred to the Conservative Senate, to make room for Lucien Bonaparte. In July 1803 he was elected President of the Conservative Senate; and, in September, he became Chancellor of that body, with the title of Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. In September 1805 he made a report to the Senate, on the necessity of resuming the Gregorian calendar, and discarding that of the Revolution—a piece of mummery which, with all its absurdities, had been stolen from the Dutch colonists, at the Cape of Good Hope. M. La Place was, in 1811, named counsellor to the Maternal Society; and in 1813 Grand Cordon of the Re-union. In April 1814 he voted for a provisional government, and the dethronement of Bonaparte; services for which Louis XVIII rewarded him with the dignity of a peer. He was nominated a member of the French Academy in 1816, and President of the Commission for the Re-organization of the Polytechnic School. Besides numerous articles in the collections of the National Institute, the Academy of Sciences, and the Polytechnic School, the principal works of La Place were as follow:—"*Theory of the Motion and Elliptical Figure of the Planets*," 1784 —"*Theory of the Attractions of Spheroids, and the Figure of the Planets*," 1785 —"*Exposition of the System of the World*," 2 vols. 1796 —"*Treatise on Celestial Mechanism*," 4 vols. 1799, 1803, 1805—"*Analytical Theory of Probabilities*," 1812—"*Philosophical Essay on Probabilities*," 1814. The Marquis de la Place was, if we mistake not, the first who analytically proved the existence and extent of the lunar atmosphere, and verified its secular equation. He also determined the reciprocal perturbations of all the principal planets; and he forwarded, by important discoveries, a similar work on the Satellites of Jupiter, commenced by Lagrange and completed by Delambre. This great man's studies, however, were not confined to the mathematics, geometry, and astronomy: he devoted himself with considerable ardour to chemistry: in conjunction with Lavoisier, he invented the calorimeter; and he repeated the experiments of Monge and Cavendish, on the composition of water. The Marquis died, much regretted, on the 5th of March.

GILBERT BURNS.

This most worthy individual died at Grant's Braes in the neighbourhood of Haddington, and on the estate of Lord Blantyre, for whom (and of the late Lady B.) he was long factor, on Sunday the 8th ult., in the 67th year of his age. He had no fixed or formed complaint, but for several months preceding his dissolution, there was a gradual decay of the powers of nature, and the infirmities of age, combined with severe domestic affliction, hastened the release of as pure a spirit as ever inhabited a human bosom. On the 4th of January he lost a daughter who had long been the pride of the family hearth; and on the 26th of February following, his youngest son, a youth of great promise, died in Edinburgh of typhus fever, just as he was on the eve of being licensed for the ministry. These repeated trials were too much for the excellent old man. The early history of Mr. Gilbert Burns is intimately blended with that of the poet. He was eighteen months younger than Robert, possessed the same penetrating judgment, and, according to Mr. Murdoch, their first instructor, surpassed him in vivacity till pretty near the age of manhood. Both were early inured to toil, and familiar with the hardships of the peasant's lot; both were subject to depression of spirits, and, from whatever cause, had contracted the same bend or stoop of the shoulders. In other respects, their frames were cast in a very manly and symmetrical mould: the profile of their countenance was nearly alike; the phrenological developments not dissimilar; and to sum up all in one word, the principal disparity lay in the form and expression of the eye, which in Gilbert was fixed, sagacious, and steady—in Robert always "in a fine phrenzy rolling." Their father was a very remarkable man, and Gilbert was completely the archetype of his father. His piety was equally warm and sincere; and in all the private relations of life, as an elder of the church, a husband, a father, a master and a friend, there never perhaps was a better man. His brother cherished for him the warmest affection, and uniformly venerated the judgment of one who was allied to him in genius as well as in blood. His writings, it is true, want that variety, originality, and ease, which shine so conspicuously even in the prose works of the poet; but they had many redeeming points about them. When Robert was invited by Dr. Blacklock to visit Edinburgh, Gilbert was struggling in the churlish farm of Mossiel, and toiling late and early to keep a house over the heads of his aged mother

and unprotected sisters. In these circumstances, the poet's success was the first thing that stemmed the ebbing tide of the fortunes of his family. On settling with Mr. Creech, in February, 1788, he received, as the profits of his second publication, about £500. and with that generosity which formed a part of his nature, he immediately presented Gilbert with nearly one half of his whole wealth. Thus succoured, the deceased married a Miss Breckonridge, and removed to a better farm (Dinning, in Dumfries-shire, but still reserved a seat at the family board for his truly venerable mother, who died a few years ago. While at Dinning, he was recommended to Lady Blantyre. Her ladyship's affairs were managed with the greatest fidelity and prudence; the factor and his constituent were worthy of each other. His wife, who still survives, bore him a family of six sons and five daughters; but of these one son and four daughters are dead.

REV. ROBERT HAWKER, D.D.

At Plymouth, on the 7th ult. the Rev. Dr. Hawker, in the 74th year of his age. Dr. Hawker was born in 1753, at Exeter; subsequently, he was a pupil of the late Mr. Samuel White, of Plymouth, surgeon; upon leaving whom, he accepted a surgeon's commission in the Royal Marines, which he soon vacated for the Church, having, to use his own words, "speedily inhibited an utter abhorrence of the dreadful effects of corporeal punishment," (so very much more prevalent in those days) which, in his patients, were frequently and repugnantly depicted. In 1784 he was inducted to the vicarage of Charles, on the presentation of the Corporation of Plymouth, having officiated as curate from the year 1778, under the late Rev. John Bedford; and in 1792 the degree of D.D. was presented him from the Scotch University for his published "Sermons on the Divinity of Christ." As an orator, Dr. Hawker was impressive, persuasive, and fascinating. His voice was powerful, and yet harmonious. In the cause of religion and charity he was ever a most zealous advocate; and as an author, was well known, and duly appreciated, for piety, energy of thought, and purity of intention. In the pulpit he showed himself an earnest preacher of the gospel, and in society, though with the most gentlemanly demeanour to all classes, he "contended earnestly for the faith." Even persons, who differed with him on religious matters, admired the man, and appreciated his motives.

MR. E. WILLIAMS.

At Flenstone, Glamorganshire, Mr. Edward Williams. Although purely self-

taught, never having been a single day at any school, his literary acquirements were extensive. He attained knowledge on the various subjects of his pursuit with astonishing facility, and his memory was so strongly retentive, that he became a living chronicle in the annals of British History. His favourite pursuits were poetry and antiquities. He published about the year 1795, two volumes of English lyric and pastoral poems, which passed the ordeal of criticism with credit. He contributed largely to various other publications relating to Wales;—published a volume of Welsh Psalms (his own composition), for Unitarian worship, beside other smaller pieces in Welsh and English. He also wrote the elaborate preface to the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, of which he was one of the Editors; but by far the greater part of his works are in manuscript. The strong powers of his imagination were refined by a chaste and correct judgment, and continued in considerable force to old age. His moral virtues were of an equally superior order;—a devoted friend, and inculcator of truth, peace, and social benevolence. He was by trade a common mason, but he soon acquired an excellent knowledge of marble masonry and sculpture;—his devotedness to literature, however, proved detrimental to his other avocations. He was sickly from infancy, and subject to many disorders;—was troubled much with asthmatic and spasmodic affections, which prevented his lying in bed for the last twenty six years of his life. He attributed his protracted age to his exemplary temperance, pedestrian habits, and early rising.

WILLIAM MITFORD, ESQ.

Lately, William Mitford, Esq. the historian of Greece, was the elder brother of Lord Redesdale, a descendant from the Mitfords, of Mitford Castle, in Northumberland. He was the son of John Mitford, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, by his wife, Philadelphia, daughter of Wm. Revelly, of Newby, and first cousin of Hugh Percy, first Duke of Northumberland. He was born in London, on the 10th of February, 1744. The early part of his education was received at Cheam School, Surrey, whence he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford. There he made great progress in his studies, and became inspired with an ardent taste for ancient literature. On leaving college, he commenced the study of the law; but quitted that profession, on obtaining a commission in the South Hampshire Militia, of which regiment he afterwards was Lieutenant-colonel. His father died in 1761, when he succeeded to the family estate

in Hampshire. As early as the year 1766, he married Frances, daughter of James Molloy, Esq., of Dublin, whose wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Rye, of Farrington, in the County of Berks, Esq., was related to the noble family of Bathurst. About the year 1774, Mr. Mitford published anonymously an octavo volume, entitled "*An Essay on the Harmony of Language*, intended principally to illustrate that of the English Language." A second edition of the work appeared in 1804. In 1778, Mr. Mitford was chosen Verdurer of the New Forest. The house which he rebuilt there, about twenty years ago, and in which he was accustomed to reside during part of the year, is delightfully situated, in the neighbourhood of, and between Lymington and Southampton, on the shore of the west channel, or Solerit Sea, nearly opposite Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. The beauties of the place have been illustrated by the pencil, and also by the pen, of Gilpin. While in the militia, Mr. Mitford published a "*Treatise on the Military Force*, and particularly of the Militia of the Kingdom;" and in 1791, while the public mind was agitated with a grand national question, relative to the means of supplying the country with bread, he published another tract, entitled "*Considerations on the Opinion stated by the Lords of the Committee of Corn, in a Representation to the King upon the Corn Laws*, that Great Britain is unable to produce Corn sufficient for its own Consumption," &c. It was Mr. Mitford's opinion, that it was not only possible, but easy, for our island to supply a sufficient quantity of wheat for the use of its inhabitants. It was in the year 1784 that the first volume of Mr. Mitford's "*History of Greece*," in 4to. came before the public. The favourable manner in which it was received by the ablest and soundest critics, encouraged the author to proceed. The second volume was published in 1790; the third in 1797; but the work was not completed till the year 1810. As a whole, this production displays great research, and is executed with much judgment. Mr. Mitford was twice elected M.P. for the borough of Beeralston, in Devonshire; thirdly, for New Romney, in Kent. He first became a member of the legislature in 1796; but he does not appear to have spoken in the House until 1798, when he delivered his opinion on a proposition, brought forward by Mr. Secretary Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, for increasing the number of field-officers in the militia, &c. He opposed the measure in its different stages; contending that the militia should be governed by the

militia laws, and not by those of the regular army; and strongly recommending a salutary jealousy, relative to a standing army in this country. On a subsequent occasion he again advocated the cause of the militia, and strenuously opposed cer-

tain innovations which were then contemplated. By his lady, Mr. Misford had a family of six or seven; of whom his third son, Henry, after attaining the rank of a captain in the Royal Navy, perished in the service of his country.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

British Catholics.—At a respectable meeting of the Members of the General Committee of the British Catholic Association, it was proposed, that in consequence of the present peculiar situation of Mr. Canning and the friends of the Catholics in both Houses, now likely to take office with that gentleman, no steps should at present be taken for the purpose of procuring a second discussion of their claims this session.

Meeting of the London Mechanics.—A general meeting of operatives of the metropolis was held last month in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, J. Hume, Esq. M.P., in the chair. The meeting had been convened by placards distributed through the town, for the purpose of presenting to his Majesty an address of congratulation upon the energy displayed by his Majesty, in exerting the prerogative of the crown, by calling to his councils such persons as appeared best qualified to advance the general interest of the nation at large.

Abrahamic Society.—A society under the appellation of the "Abrahamic Association," has been lately established in London, the principal object of which is directed to the well being of the Hebrew people—to procure the removal of civil disabilities from them, and to promote their national welfare. This society is founded on the broadest principles, for the purpose of embracing the co-operation of all classes.

The Welsh Landowners.—A meeting was lately held at the Paul's Head Tavern, Calcuton-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of protecting the Welsh peasantry, who, it appears, have from time immemorial been permitted to erect habitations on, and to take into cultivation, parts of the common and waste lands of the Principality, and who have been or might be rejected under the authority of Bills of Inclosure, without compensation for their tenements or their labour. After a protracted discussion on the subject, in the course of which a variety of unimportant resolutions were proposed, a petition to Parliament, on behalf of the Welsh pea-

santry, was carried unanimously, and subscriptions entered into for that purpose.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Duke of Devonshire to be Lord High Chamberlain.

Sir Samuel Hulse to be Vice-Chamberlain.

The Dukes of Devonshire, and Leeds, and Marquis of Exeter, to be Knights of the Garter.

George Harry Earl of Stamford and Warrington to be Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester.

The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Viscount Goderich, and the Right Hon. W. S. Bourne to be his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being.

The Right Hon. G. Canning, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury and Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, or the First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer for the time being.

John Baron Teignmouth, the Right Hon. J. Sullivan, and Sir G. Warrender, Bart.; J. Phillimore, LL.D., and Sir J. Macdonald, Bart. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

The Hon. James Abercromby to be Advocate-General or Judge Martial of his Majesty's Forces.

The Earl of Carlisle, W. D. Adams, and H. Dawkins, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

The Right Hon. G. Tierney to be Master and Worker of the Mint.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Copley, to be Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, County of Southampton. James Scarlett, Esq. to be Attorney-General, and now Sir J. Scarlett.

Lieut-General Sir H. Taylor, P.C.H. to be first and principal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.

Sir W. J. Hope, G.C.B. Vice-Admiral of the White; the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B. Vice-Admiral of the White; W. R. M. Douglas, Esq., and J. E. Denison, Esq. to be the Council of the Lord High Admiral.

Anthony Hart, Esq. to be Vice-Chancellor, and Sir Anthony Hart, Kt.

Sir J. Leach, Kt. to be Master of the Rolls. The Duke of Leeds to be Master of the Horse.

Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, to be Master-General and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

Sir J. Clark, to be Clerk of the Ordnance.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Liskeard.—E. G. Elliot, Esq. commonly called Lord Elliot.

University of Cambridge.—Sir N. C. Tindal, Knt. in the room of Sir J. S. Copley, Knt. now Baron Lyndhurst.

Borough of Ripon.—Louis Hayes Petit, of Lincoln's Inn, in the room of the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, now Viscount Goderich.

Shire of Edinburgh.—Sir George Clerk, of Penicuik, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. P. Jones, M.A. to the Rectory of Eastbridge, Kent.

The Rev. C. E. Keene, M.A. Sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral, to the Prebend of Wivelscombe.

The Rev. I. Clark, to the Rectory of Dalling-hor, Suffolk.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Spring Show of the Bedford Agricultural Society, was lately held at the Rose Inn, Bedford, and more numerously attended than at any previous meeting; nearly forty gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were drank, and several propositions were made and entered into for the better regulation of the Society. Much useful information was given by Mr. Bunday for the cultivation of the potato, &c. Mr. Furze exhibited a seedling geranium, which was much admired. Mr. Sheppard exhibited two very beautiful seedlings, and quite new varieties, of the geranium.

BERKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the shareholders in the proposed company for the introduction of gas at Windsor, held lately, it was resolved, that the capital of the company should be 8000*l.*, to be raised by shares of 20*l.* each, and that they should be embodied under the designation of The Windsor Royal Gas Light Company.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A singular discovery has taken place at Stewkley, Bucks, towards the elucidation of which not the slightest clue can be furnished by the oldest living inhabitant. As some men were employed digging gravel, they discovered a subterraneous passage, of the length of five or six yards, in which were found human and horses' bones, firebrands, and ashes; and at the termination an ancient lime-kiln, containing from 30 to 40 quarters of lime, in a perfect state of preservation, and at the depth of 14 feet from the surface of the earth.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The contest between the Solicitor-general, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, and Mr. J. W. Bankes, has terminated in the return of the former gentleman, by a majority of 101. The announcement of the result was received by the crowds collected in the galleries and in the body of the hall with marked satisfaction. A great many members of the senate remained unopposed, and it is probable that had the numbers been more upon an equality, an extension of time would have been applied for and obtained. The result is no more than every one of sound judgment had anticipated.

CHESTER.

A meeting was held lately at Chester, by a number of the inhabitants of that town, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against further concessions to the Catholics. A petition was produced and read, which after a most violent debate and great tumult, was carried. The recorder made a most violent anti-Catholic speech, and insisted on the dangers which would arise from encouraging the designs of the Catholics, alluding to the progress the Jesuits were making in England, from their establishment at Stonyhurst. A Catholic clergyman, Mr. Briggs, answered him. To Mr. Briggs, another speaker replied, and said, he would not believe him on the subject upon his oath, more than on his word!

CORNWALL.

The Enterprise Greek steam-vessel arrived, propelled by her machinery, within thirty miles of Falmouth, when it was deemed necessary to see

how she would move under canvas. For this purpose, orders were given to have the paddle-blades of the wheels unshipped, to relieve her from any obstruction in sailing, as her machinery had been very successfully proved by a trial of five days. Every exertion was made with her sails that skilful seamanship could at the moment suggest; but in a heavy sea she was wholly unmanageable, and would not answer the helm, from her unprecedented sharpness of construction, both fore and aft. Her paddle-wheels having been dismantled, she was put in imminent danger, as she became entirely unmanageable without her machinery. The sea ran so high that it was impossible to re-ship the paddle-wheel blades, and this placed the vessel in a most critical situation. Fortunately Captain Symons, with his Majesty's ship Columbine, appeared in sight, and assisted in conducting the Enterprise into Plymouth. A simple and obvious remedy has been recommended to remove her defects.

CUMBERLAND.

At a very respectable meeting of proprietors of lands, &c. held at the Bush Inn, Carlisle, Thomas Parker, Esq. of Warwick-hall in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to renew the application to Parliament for a bill to authorize the construction of the projected line of road from opposite the Bush Inn, Carlisle, to Brampton, through the Broad Meadows to Warwick-Bridge.

DEVONSHIRE.

A loyal congratulatory address to his Majesty has been drawn up, in Barnstaple, which compliments his Majesty on his "truly wise and noble conduct, in his choice of a Prime Minister, who possesses transcendent abilities," &c.; and concludes with expressing a hope, that "the generous designs of his Majesty will not be frustrated."

The annual meeting of the Torrington Agricultural Society took place on the 4th ult. when an excellent show of cattle was exhibited, the various prizes adjudged, and Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq. elected chairman for the year ensuing. Two exceedingly fine rams were shown at this meeting by Mr. Gater, of Cadbury, which excited much praise; he was, however, unable to contend for the prize, in consequence of not giving three days' notice, according to the Society's rules.

DORSETSHIRE.

A very numerous meeting of the gentlemen of the county, connected with the agricultural interest, was held at the County Hall, Dorchester, last month, for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Parliament, praying that a duty may be laid on the importation of foreign wool. J. J. Farquharson, Esq. was in the chair, by whom, and as well as by W. M. Pitt, Esq. the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, J. J. Smith, Esq. and other gentlemen, statements were made fully illustrative of the necessity which existed for some protection to be extended to the home grower.

DURHAM.

At a meeting of the Sunderland Mechanics' Institution, last month, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, T. W. Beaumont, Esq. M.P. and Dr. Birkbeck, were elected honorary life members of the Institution; after which a most elaborate lecture on astronomy was delivered by Mr. Robert

Renney, to a respectable audience, a large portion of which consisted of ladies, who listened to the lecture with most marked attention.

ESSEX.

An essay on Taste and Beauty was lately read before the Colchester Philosophical Society, at its chambers, in Queen-street, by Mr. Carter, in continuation of the subject commenced by him during the last year. The meeting was very fully attended, and the ability and taste displayed by the lecturer considerable. At this meeting was presented a series of Geological Specimens, from Somersetshire, with fossils from the vicinity of Wells, the Caverns of Banwell and Winthill, the Wolkey Hole, &c., being the second donation of Mr. William Beard, of Winthill, in Somersetshire, honorary member of the Society. It is much to be wished that the spirit which has actuated Mr. Beard in his researches into the geological treasures of his immediate vicinity was more generally diffused, and more actively employed in districts where a little trouble would be repaid by much useful discovery. If all the Society's members were alike diligent, the museum, which is rapidly rising in estimation and wealth, would soon present a most full and valuable source of gratification to the lovers of Natural History. As it is, it is second to none of as recent formation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The opening of the new road from Cirencester to Gloucester has taken place, to the credit of the spirit of its projectors; it has been completed with unremitting exertions at an expense of upwards of 16,000*l.* is by far the most interesting and picturesque line of road in the vicinity of Cheltenham, and will become one of the most frequented and delightful rides from the town. It opens the easiest and shortest communication with Wiltshire, Berkshire, and all parts of the southern coast, particularly Southampton, Portsmouth, Brighton, &c. avoiding hills, and is relieved by the pleasing villages of Charlton, Cubberley, Cowley, Colebourne, Rendcomb, and North Cerney, running parallel with the river Isis, or Thames, from its source. In point of distance it will be a saving of a mile and a half.

The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal was lately opened, when the schooner *Meredith*, belonging to Messrs. Johnson, of Gloucester, with a cargo of brandy from Charente, and the ship *Anne*, of 300 tons, belonging to Mr. Irvine, Bristol, were admitted into the Canal, and without any obstruction kept on their course to Gloucester; every yard in advance for the last few miles brought an increase to the number of spectators, till, on approaching the city, the crowd which lined the banks was almost too dense to move. The vessels entered the basin about half-past three o'clock. P. M.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The apple and pear trees in this county, in almost every situation, give flattering assurance of a most ample blossom; and if the season should prove propitious, there is every probability that the orchards will exhibit a finer display than has been witnessed for years. The cold winds have proved beneficial in checking the blossom. The cherry and plum trees are completely covered with bloom in every direction. In most situations the wheat crops exhibit the appearance to be expected from the prevalence of cold winds; but this hardy plant will soon recover its luxuriance, under the influence of those sunny showers which will shortly revivify and restore the smiling face of nature, and it is to be hoped the abundance of this year will make ample amends for the scanty produce of the last.—*Hereford Paper.*

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool was lately held in the Town-hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address to his Majesty on the formation of the new ministry. Mr. J. Gladstone rose to move the address, which was read by Mr. Topham. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded, at considerable length, to state his reasons for supporting the address which had been read to the meeting. He narrated the history of the recent changes in the administration, and praised the firmness of his Majesty in supporting Mr. Canning, when the right hon. gentleman had been abandoned by his colleagues. The Rev. W. Shepherd seconded the address in a long speech, which was distinguished by the Rev. gentleman's characteristic wit and humour. It was after a feeble opposition, put and carried by a vast majority present.

NORFOLK.

An experiment was lately made by Captain Manby before the Mayor of Yarmouth and a few friends, having for its object to lessen the calamity of fire, by opposing it in its incipient state, and obviating the interval of delay between the first alarm of fire, the assembling of firemen, the arrival of engines, and the procuring of water, by a fire cart containing vessels to be kept always filled for instantaneous application, which conjoin in themselves the fluid and the means of its projection, in situations however difficult of access.—The fluid, if a solution of pearl ash, is rendered more efficacious than twenty times the like quantity of common water. The projection of the stream from vessels will now admit of any power, and by a recent improvement, a boy can now give, what the most powerful man could not by other means produce.—An engineer, with twelve experienced men, started at the same time; a man unassisted wheeled the cart with all its contents to one of the officers' houses in the barracks, where a tank of water was at hand, and where a fire was supposed to have broken out in the upper part of it, a distance of 120 yards from the engine-house. The cart arrived at the spot, a vessel taken from it was carried upstairs, and the man was discharging its contents on the roof in two minutes and a half from the time of starting. The engine did not get into action for twenty minutes, and then had not the power, nor could it be brought to act upon the part supposed to be on fire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Nottingham Sundry School Union was lately held in Parliament-street chapel. The reports from different schools in the union were read, and were generally of a most gratifying character. The number of schools of which the union consists is 96, and the whole number of scholars 12,018.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A new harbour on the east coast is to be immediately undertaken. The place spoken of as the site is Seaham. The Marquis of Londonderry some years ago began the undertaking at Seaham, but from the great expense, and the difficulties unexpectedly met with, thought it prudent to abandon the attempt. The scheme is revived by a company in London, who have resolved on carrying it into immediate effect. The estimated expense, is 1,300,000*l.* The object this company have in view is to give facility for opening a vast field of coal on every side, which may be conveyed by waggons, ways, and shipped at Seaham.

At a monthly meeting of the literary, scientific and mechanical institution of Newcastle, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. Andrew

Fyfe, M.D., F.R.S.E. for presenting to the society, through the medium of Mr. James Wright, a copy of his Manual of Chemistry. The same evening a vote of thanks was likewise presented to Mr. John Daglish, for his lectures to the Society on Astronomy, and illustrating them with figures by the camera obscura.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The prevalence of ague in the neighbourhood of Taunton has been very general; and at Bridgewater, and throughout the marsh country of that district, the number of cases has been astonishingly great. This is the more remarkable, from the absence of the disorder in that part of the country for nearly ten years past, and the predominance of typhus fever during the same period.

A communication is opened between Bristol and Dublin by large and powerful steam vessels, which afford the greatest possible accommodation and comfort. The packets sail three times a week, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and they generally perform the passage in the short space of twenty-four hours.

An Essay on the Voice of Birds was read at the Bath Literary Institution by Mr. P. B. Duncan. The examination of the subject was arranged under the following heads:—1. Organs of the human voice. 2. In what respect do the organs of voice in birds differ from those of men. 3. On the various structure of the tracheæ of birds, particularly of the duck tribe, such as those of the whistling swan, golden eye, scaup, &c. 4. From what peculiarity of structure are some birds enabled to articulate words. 5. Do birds learn their songs from their parents, or are they innate. 6. How far are their songs imitable by the human organs of voice or by artificial instruments. 7. On the ancient auspices by birds. 8. General observations and reflections on the songs of different birds, and the delightful feelings they communicate.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The new tunnel at Harcastle Hill, Staffordshire, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, was opened last month. This tunnel is nearly two miles in length, and in a direct line, so that one entrance may be seen from the other. There is a towing-path, throughout, with a strong iron hand-railing. This tunnel has been completed in the short space of two years, whilst the old one, about thirty yards from the new one, was in progress eleven years.

The Magistrates assembled at the Stafford Sessions, held last week, passed an unanimous vote of thanks to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, for his distinguished services in improving the administration of the criminal justice in England, and expressed at the same time their ardent hopes that he would complete what he had so ably begun, the simplifying and amending the criminal code of laws in this country. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Tamworth also presented an address to Mr. Peel on his retirement from office, "expressive of their high sense of his conduct as a Statesman, and admiration of his 'political integrity.'"

SUFFOLK.

A Society has been established at Ipswich, for the encouragement of Horticultural pursuits. E. R. Buchanan, Esq., of Stowmarket, is president; Thomas Allen, Esq., of Crane Hall, one of the committee for the year, and Mr. William Woollard, Secretary.

"The object of this Society, is under an unassuming title and by unexpensive means, to encourage generally throughout the county, and more espe-

cially among its members, the cultivation of the best sorts of Gooseberries, and other horticultural productions. Formed originally by a few amateur gardeners, the Society commenced by showing Gooseberries and Currants only; afterwards, small prizes were added, as its funds would permit, for other productions of their gardens. The progress of the Society having satisfactorily shown that its object is attainable, and that its usefulness will be proportionate to the number of its members and its means of reward, the rules have been revised, and are now respectfully submitted to more general perusal, in the hope and expectation of more extended patronage. Before it can be determined in any year, what prizes can be given for horticultural productions generally, the extent of the funds must be known: but it is contemplated, that prizes will be every year awarded for such fruits and vegetables as may be deemed of sufficient merit. It is presumed, that the cultivation of forced productions will be confined to so small a proportion of the members, that it will not be desirable to offer premiums for such, out of the general fund. But the Society is, nevertheless, suitably adapted for the encouragement of competition in any branch of horticultural pursuit; separate funds for specific purposes—among others, the cultivation of roses, dahlias, and other flowers which do not come under the denomination of Florists' flowers, can be raised by any portion of the members, for the encouragement of competition among themselves."

SURREY.

The anniversary of the Guildford Society for the reformation of juvenile offenders, was held at the Council Chamber in Guildford, on the 16th ult., J. W. Denison, Esq. M.P. in the chair, who impressively addressed the meeting in explanation of the object of the society.—The report was then read by the Rev. H. P. Beloe, stating several interesting cases in which the benevolent endeavours of the society had been attended with such effect as abundantly proved its practical utility.—The Rev. G. Walton Onslow then moved the printing of the report, which was seconded by E. Elkins, Esq.—Hutches Trower, Esq. moved "That, the expectations of the practicability and utility of this society having been fully proved by the continued good conduct of some of the individuals taken under its care and protection, this meeting earnestly request the continued exertions of the friends of the moral and religious improvement of juvenile offenders."

SUSSEX.

The Lewes Mechanics' Institution held its quarterly Meeting at the Public Temple, when T. W. Woolgar, Esq. F.R.S. took the Chair. A Report was read, which received approbation, and especially that part which enumerated the increase of members and books. Several alterations to their rules were confirmed. Considerable discussion took place relative to the admission of the Bible into the institution; one member stated, that many gentlemen had declined becoming members, on the grounds that they were a set of Atheists, not having the Bible in their institution. It was finally determined that the Bible should be admitted. As every member must be supposed to have had his bible at home, surely home was a better place for its study than intermingling its sacred contents with scientific discussions.

A member of the Institute, at a late monthly meeting, contended that the spherical form of the earth could not be proved by the hypothesis laid down by Sir Isaac Newton, that of observing a ship receding from the shores and gradually losing

sight of the hull, &c., but that phenomenon was owing to optical illusion, as a proof of which, he stated that our horizon was very limited, and that when a ship had proceeded a certain distance from the place whence it started, we lost six feet of it momentarily; two feet by the spherical form of the earth; and four by optical illusion.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A festival in honour of Shakspeare took place at Stratford, on the 23d of April, the poet's birthday. The festival was conducted by the Shaksperian Club, established at Stratford-upon-Avon. Soon after six, the inhabitants were serenaded by various bands of instrumental performers parading the town, and subsequently by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. The arrangements in the line of procession were judicious, and, directed by the Committee, wearing sashes and medals, assisted by about fifty constables. The whole being in readiness at eleven o'clock, the pageant of Shakspeare's dramatic characters, filled up by actors from Mr. Raymond's company, and amateurs, moved from the Guild Hall:—The Royal Standard of England. Full military band in uniform, playing "Warwickshire Lads and Lasses." The Committee of the Shaksperian Club, two abreast. The banner of the Club. St. George on horseback, in armour, and bearing the ancient sword of the Corporation Armory, used for similar purposes since Edward III. Melpomene, the Tragic Muse, in a dark coloured car, drawn by four fiends. *Lear*.—Edgar, as Mad Tom. *King Lear*. *Richard the Third*.—Gloster. Prince of Wales. *Macbeth*.—Three Witches surrounding the burning Cauldron, with music. Banquo, as Ghost. *Macbeth*. *King John*.—Cardinal. Faulconbridge. *King John*. *Othello*.—Iago. *Othello*. *Hamlet*.—Ghost. *Hamlet*. Grave diggers, with the song. *Romeo and Juliet*.—Romeo. Juliet. Friar Lawrence. Banner of Shakspeare's Arms. Thalia, the Comic Muse, drawn in a car by four satyrs. *Tempest*.—Caliban. Trinculo. Ariel. Prospero. *Winter's Tale*.—Shepherd. Autolycus. *As You Like It*.—Audrey. Touchstone. *Midsummer Nights Dream*.—Oberon. King. Titania. Queen, in a car, drawn by Puck and Fairies. Bottom, with the Ass's Head. *Merchant of Venice*.—Shylock. Portia, as Doctor of Laws. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.—Sir John Falstaff. Mrs. Ford. Mrs. Page. *Henry the Fifth*.—Henry the Fifth. Pistol. Bardolph. Union Flag. Members of the Club, wearing the various Medals struck for the occasion, four abreast.

The procession had a brilliant effect, from the splendour of the armour, dresses, banners, chariots, and other decorations. It passed through the principal streets, amidst the plaudits of an immense congregation, to the birth-place of Shakspeare, which still remains in its former state. In front of the house a temporary bustings had been erected, and upon the cavalcade arriving at the spot, the officiating gentlemen having taken their places, the bust of Shakspeare was crowned by Thalia and Melpomene, and an appropriate address was delivered. At the conclusion, the procession moved on to the church, where the epitaph inscribed on the grave-stone of Shakspeare—

"Good Friends, for Jesus' sake! forbear

To dig the dust enclosed here;

Blest be the man that spares these stones,

And curst be he that moves my bones;"

was sung by amateur vocalists, the music by Dig-nam. The procession, at the termination of divine service, returned to the site of the intended new Theatre, which is partly erected, where the Mayor, accompanied by the Corporation, laid the chief corner stone. About two hundred and sixty persons then dined at the Guild-hall, the Mayor in the

chair. The "King," then the "Royal Family," and thirdly, the "Immortal Memory of Shakspeare," were drunk. Mr. Canning, of Foxcote, made an appropriate speech on drinking the Mayor's health, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Wade, of Warwick, who in a very eloquent and happy speech, described the merits of Shakspeare, and compared him to the poets of antiquity, in those points on which comparison could be admitted. He justified Shakspeare from the character of immorality, considering contemporary authors, and concluded, that the poet's higher objects, in many cases, were moral and even religious. Lastly, he concluded by affirming that we are all more or less indebted to Shakspeare—the Bar and the Senate—"to point a moral or adorn a tale;" nay, even the Clergy adopt passages, occasionally, though sparingly, to embellish Divinity. The great Novelist, Sir Walter Scott, and the Author of "Brambletye House," Horace Smith, had also enriched their delightful writings by occasional references to and quotations from the works of this great Master in the School of our poetical Prophets. He closed by saying, "I wish most of the nobility and gentry of this county had come forward on the present occasion to do honour to the memory of our Bard. Some of them have done so, and others have contributed to the funds. Others, again, I know are engaged in their public duties in other places, and some possibly may be engaged in studying the Game Laws—occupied with objects of infinitely more importance than the preservation of Shakspeare's memory, viz. how to preserve partridges and pheasants. Perhaps these gentry may think it dangerous to the State to honour the memory of a man who was no friend to arbitrary ignorance and persecuting pride. Perhaps they are meditating upon those characters, who were once the natives or residents in the county, and the ornaments and benefactors of their country—a Rous—a Dugdale—an Addison—a Watt—a Priestley—and a Parr." The Rev. Gentleman then proceeded to congratulate the company upon having a patriot King, and in Mr. Canning, a patriot Minister, both of whom were judges and acknowledged friends of literature. The Worthy Doctor, after a few observations upon the New University, of which, although a Cambridge man, he had not the least jealousy, concluded his speech with proposing "The health of the Duke of Sussex, and success to the New London University."

Numerous toasts followed, and it was resolved to make the festival triennial.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. John Phillips lately delivered the first of a course of Lectures on the Natural History of Invertebral Animals before the Leeds Philosophical Society. The lecture was devoted to the Lower Tribes of Animals, less generally studied perhaps, but certainly not less interesting, than the higher classes, either as regards their immense number, their wonderfully varied and beautiful forms, their diversified habits of life, the admirable adaptations of their structure, the important physiological inferences they suggest, the light they throw on the "remains of a former world," or the clear evidence they offer of the wise and well ordered plans of the benevolent Author of Nature.

At a Doncaster Agricultural Meeting lately held, Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart. in the Chair, a petition was voted to the House of Lords against the Bill for altering the present Corn Laws, now in progress through that House, in which the petitioners express the greatest alarm at the projected alteration in the Corn Laws, and beseech their Lordships that those laws may remain unaltered. In this petition, it is stated, that foreign wheat of the best quality has been imported during the last and the

present year, and still can be imported into this country, in any quantity, at less than 25s. per quarter, and the petitioners express a hope that their Lordships will not sanction any law which will not insure to the British cultivator 66s. per quarter for wheat, 40s. per quarter for Barley, and 27s. per quarter for Oats. Of course no less import duty than 40s. a quarter, upon the present price of foreign wheat, will satisfy these petitioners.

Some boys playing lately at Kirkstall Abbey, (three miles from Leeds,) near what is commonly called the Sweating Pillar, discovered a stone coffin in the wall of the building, about six feet from the ground, containing the skeleton of a full-grown man. The coffin was so accurately fitted in the wall, as to appear a part of it, and differed only in length from the stones with which it was surrounded. The external appearance of the coffin, before it was broken open, was that of a long flat stone, from six to seven feet in length, covered with a slab of the same material, and carefully cemented so as to exclude altogether the external air. There is another stone of precisely the same shape alongside it, which is probably also a coffin, and there are several others exactly similar in different parts of the building. No inscription whatever appears on that part of the coffin which can be seen. It is probable, however, from the place and manner of their burial, that these were the remains of some man of rank, perhaps of one of the abbots of Kirkstall; it is certain that they have been interred several centuries, as that abbey was dissolved with the large monasteries in 1530.

WALES.

The river Conway, in North Wales, was of considerable importance, even before the Roman invasion, for the pearl muscle (the *Myamargariterna*, of Linnæus) and Suetonius acknowledged, that one of his inducements for undertaking the subjugation of Wales was, the Pearl Fishery carried forward in that river. According to Pliny, the muscles called by the natives (*Kregindilin*), were sought for with avidity by the Romans, and the pearls found within them were highly valued; in proof of which it

is asserted, that Julius Cæsar dedicated a breast-plate, set with British Pearls, to Venus Genetrix, and placed it in her Temple at Rome. Suetonius imputes Cæsar's invasion of Britain to his desire of enriching himself with the pearls found on different parts of the coast. The pearls most in request with the ancients, were those collected in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Persia, and the Indian Ocean; the next in value were the British, tinged on the surface with a colour resembling gold, but, in general, of a dark hue, and less transparent than the Indian. Camden speaks of pearls found in Caernarvonshire, in Cumberland, and in the British Sea. A fine specimen of pearl, from the river Conway, is said to have been presented to Catharine, consort of Charles II. by Sir Richard Wynn, of Gwydir; and it is further said, that the same river has since contributed to adorn the regal crown of England. Lady Newborough possessed a good collection of the Conway pearls, which she purchased of those who were fortunate enough to find them, as there is no regular fishery at present. The late Sir Robert Vaughan had obtained a sufficient number to appear at Court with a button and loop to his hat, formed of these beautiful productions, about the year 1780.

SCOTLAND.

If a steady progressive improvement in the amount of exports and imports be a fair criterion by which to determine the real state of trade, we may venture to affirm that the last three months afford unequivocal proofs of renewed commercial prosperity in our city (Glasgow.) The manager of a most extensive shipping company here informs us, that the transit of goods betwixt this and London, has, during that period, increased more than a third. Formerly, their vessels sailed only once a week, now they are regularly despatched twice, and are never without a full cargo. On a comparison of the imports with the exports, too, the latter considerably preponderate, and when estimated by themselves are nearly double of what they were in any of the three quarters previous to the last.—*Scots Times*.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 1 to April 30, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
April 1	35	51	30.05	Stat.	April 16	42	57	29.94	Stat.
2	40	53	30.00	29.97	17	35	56	29.91	29.89
3	44	63	29.96	29.95	18	36	48	29.83	29.73
4	38	63	29.96	Stat.	19	40	53	29.66	29.58
5	40	64	29.98	29.95	20	31.5	54	29.55	29.50
6	39	64	29.85	29.99	21	41	50	29.46	29.47
7	46	61	29.93	30.10	22	39	47	29.55	29.63
8	44	65	30.19	30.17	23	25	43	30.00	29.55
9	47	64	30.02	29.86	24	28	45	29.44	29.50
10	35	58	29.78	29.77	25	31	52	29.80	29.80
11	43	57	29.78	Stat.	26	24	51	29.99	30.10
12	43	52	29.63	29.80	27	28	58	30.19	30.14
13	42	53	29.97	30.00	28	32	67	30.13	30.00
14	39	57	30.04	30.00	29	30	74	29.90	29.94
15	40	54	29.91	Stat.	30	38	77	29.93	Stat.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 26th ult. 203, half, three-quarters, quarter—Three per Cent. Reduced 82, three-quarters, three-eighths—Three per Cent. Consols 83, three-eighths, half, eighth—Three and half per Cent. 1818, 82 three-quarters, five-eighths—

Three and half per Cent. Reduced 89 half, quarter—New Four per Cent. 1822, 97 seven-eighths, 100—Long Annuities 19 eighth, three-sixteenths—India Bonds 80, 79 pm—Exchequer Bills, 54, 53 pm—Consols for 26th July, 83 half, five-eighths.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM APRIL 24, TO MAY 18, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

April 24. T. M'LEOD, Chichester, Sussex, draper. E. GREATLY, Myrtle-street, Hoxton, Middlesex flour-factor. T. POOLY, Norwich, corn merchant and maltster. C. ANTHONY, and J. ANTHONY, Devonport, grocers. R. WRIGLEY, the elder, J. WRIGLEY, R. WRIGLEY, the younger, T. WRIGLEY, W. ROCKLIFF, and S. WRIGLEY, Liverpool, blacksmiths and whitewashers. W. MOORE, South Tawton, Devonshire, cattle and sheep salesman. J. LAWTON, Albion Cottage, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant. J. COTTELL, Birmingham, brass-founder. W. PAGE, Cheltenham, glass-seller. T. HEDGES, Birmingham, grocer. J. HAWKINS, Middlesex-street, Somersetshire, builder. T. ELDEEN, Manchester, straw hat manufacturer. F. MOSELEY, Leeds, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

April 27. W. COOPER, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, grocer. C. THOROUGH, New Church-street, Lisson Grove, Paddington, Middlesex, builder. E. JESSURUN, Falcon-square, London, ostrich-feather and flower manufacturer. C. LEVITT, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, London, and Graham-place, Dalston, Middlesex, merchant. R. KING, Warrens, Berks, stage-coach master. J. HAM, the elder, Skinner-street, Snowhill, London, watchmaker. R. THOMSON, Net-drostden, Kent, cattle and sheep salesman. T. HAMMOND, Whiskin-street, Roomsdon-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter and builder. J. ORD, of the Old Kent-road, Surrey, cheese-monger. J. ROBERTS, Newport, Bolep, liquor-merchant. J. SHERWIN, T. HORDLEY, and I. SHERWIN, Shelton, Staffordshire, engravers. W. GLASBROKE, Walsingham, Staffordshire, innholder. J. GARTON, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, builder. R. HANDFORD, Weymouth, grocer. J. PATTERSON, Brett's-buildings, Camberwell, Surrey, dealer. M. G. MITCHELL, Quadrant, Regent-street, Middlesex, tavern keeper and wine-merchant. E. NASH, D-nham, Bucks, miller.

May 1. T. PULLEN, Great Chert-street, New North Road, Hoxton, Middlesex, carpenter and builder. W. KEUPEL, Monmouth, skinner. W. HOLE, Edgware Road, Middlesex, wax and tallow chandler. G. ERINGTON, Lower Edmonton, Middlesex, brick-maker and builder. J. SWAN, Alsop's-buildings, Middlesex, coal-merchant. G. LEYBURN, Lendenhall Market and St. Mary Axe, London, provision-merchant. N. DYER, Exeter, druggist. J. WILKINSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, scribbling miller. T. GIBBONS, Cheltenham, plumber. J. LENNARD, Warren Mews, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, dealer in iron, smith and farrier. M. HOSKINS, Falmouth, Cornwall, dealer in earthenware. S. BURGESS, Croxtown, within Nether Kautsford, Cheshire, victualler. J. J. FRITH, Banner-square, Middlesex, silversmith. M. APPLETON, Mnarborough, Yorkshire, flax-dresser.

May 4. A. RIVENALL, of the Coach and Horse, Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, licensed victualler. J. GILLES, Vauxhall, Surrey, dealer. W. JONES, Tredger Ironworks, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. E. GREGGON, Habergamhaves, Barnaby, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. F. F. LAVANCHY and J. R. LAVANCHY, Air-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, warehousemen. T. RICHARDSON, Sowerby, Yorkshire, money-scrivener. I. STACY, Newcastle-street, Strand, Middlesex, tailor. G. PARKER and H. PAINE, Bir-ingham, merchants and glass-manufacturers. G. HELL, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, baker. E. J. COOKE, Gloucester, hay-dealer. W. S. RUMBALL, Upper Park-lane, Dorsetshire, coach-maker. M. HOWITT, High Barnham, ironmonger.

May 8. W. BARLOW, Mattersby, Nottingham, miller and farmer. J. ROBINSON, Tenbury, Worcestershire, scrivener. J. WILSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, confectioner and fruiterer. H. HARRISON, Lower Peasey Cottage, near Kautsford, Cheshire, merchant. G. CAPPES, Epworth, Lincolnshire, money-scrivener. T. REDDISH, Stockport, Cheshire, corn-dealer. R. T. HISHOP, Birmingham, woollen-draper. M. CALE, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor. J. SLINGSBY, Manchester, warehouseman. T. CHARLESWORTH, Patriot-square, Bethnal Green, Middlesex, tea-dealer. H. C. MARSH, Great Scotland-yard, navy-agent, scriviner and banker. J. STUBBS, Pantons-street, Liverpool-square, Middlesex, jeweller. E. HOBSON, Shoreditch, and Southampton,

linen-draper. J. MELLAR, Nonconaton, Warwickshire, ribbon-weaver and cord-wainer. W. H. BRAY, Brighton, Sussex, draper and mercer. J. COX, Lendenhall-street, London, victualler. G. SMYTH, Henry-street, Warr-le-road, Surrey, grocer. G. PENNELL, Flag-street, Westminster, picture-dealer.

May 11. H. MEYER, Louth, Lincolnshire, cabinet-maker. W. YOURELL, Kent, brewer. H. KIMMER, Gloucester, druggist. J. GELLINGHORSE, Manchester, warehouseman. R. COOPER, Leobury, Herefordshire, innkeeper. J. MITCHELL, Lockwood, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, clothier. T. HARRIS, Aldcutt lane, New-ent, Gloucestershire. J. DAVIS, Deveshire-street, Queen-square, surgeon. W. M. NEILL, sea Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, coach and harness maker. T. OBEY, Weymouth-street, Mary-lane, carpenter. J. WEDDLE, Sutton, Yorkshire, paint-manufacturer. J. ECCLES, Widdensbury, Staffordshire, victualler. Z. MINCHER, Birmingham, pattern-tye-maker. J. ROBERTS, Minchinghampton, Gloucestershire, surgeon. W. OWERS, Broadway, Blackfriars, victualler. J. HILL, Nelson-square, master mariner. J. LOMAX, Halesworth, Shropshire, stationer. G. WOODWARD, Birmingham, plumber. W. G. PHILLIPS, Oxford-street, linen-draper. J. HAYNES, Gutter-lane, Champsie, baker. W. ANDREWS, Louth, Lincolnshire, grocer. J. VAUX, High-street, Islington, baker. J. M. ROBINSON, Liverpool, tailor. T. GEORGE, Newport, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant. W. HUDSON, Stamford, Lincolnshire, ironmonger.

May 15. J. PRESTON, of Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, brick and tile maker. R. YOUNG, late of Golden-square, Middlesex, tailor and draper. P. T. J. STUBINGTON, of Winchester, Southampton, builder and carpenter. B. TAYLOR, of Housley, Aldersham, Yorkshire, clothier. J. LOWE, late of 50 Fench-street, Dublin, and now of Beesinghall-street, Jeweller. A. W. UDGE, of Temple Tye, Warwickshire, cattle-salesman. W. PIPPS, of Bedfordshire, straw-hat-manufacturer. M. ROACH, of Hotwell-road, in or near Bristol, victualler. W. WIFFEN, of Gibson-street, Waterloo-bridge-road, Lambeth, plumber, painter, and glazier. T. HARRY, of Cowley, Middlesex, builder. T. JONES, of the White Horse Tavern, Fetter-lane, tavern-keeper. N. HARRIS, of Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, innkeeper. J. BURT, of Northover, Somersetshire, miller. J. SMITH, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant. S. BURTON, of Flanshaw, Walsold, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. H. DAVES, of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, maltster. T. JARVIS, of Scartho, Yorkshire, builder. T. LAMBERT, of Chapelthorpe, Sandall Magna, Yorkshire, tanner. J. DICKINS and J. WARRICK, of Plymouth, Devonshire, earthenware-dealers. T. DREW, late of Stourport, Worcester-shire, carpenter and boat-builder. R. GREEN, of Cambridge, cabinet-maker and upholster. F. FERRYMAN, late of Berwick-street, Soho, cutter and glider. H. WELLS, of Bostham, Cambridgeshire, surgeon and apothecary. J. PAUL, late of Newport, Isle of Wight, Southampton, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. D. HARRISON, Jeweller, Edinburgh. A. W. M'LEON, stationer, Edinburgh. J. ROBERTSON and Co. spirit-dealers, Bridgetown. J. THOMPSON, mercer, Glasgow. J. HARRIS, jun. and Co., mercer, Dumbarton. WATSON and ALLAN, ironmongers, Glasgow. D. WARDROP, manufacturer, Glasgow. T. YOUNG, merchant, Glasgow. W. SMITH, spirit dealer, Bridgetown, near Glasgow. W. THOMPSON, general agent, Dundee. W. INNES, and Co., spirit-merchants, Glasgow. G. DIXON, baker, Edinburgh. N. GOW and Son, music-sellers, Edinburgh. J. RUTHVEN, mechanician, Edinburgh. J. BOLLEY, and Co. distillers, Glasgow. W. C. WALKER, Scotch bank, humber and builder, Inverknithing. E. H. MANDY-SIDE, merchant, Leith. P. MIDDLEMISS, merchant, Dundee. J. ARE, manufacturer, Glasgow. W. BRYDOM, coachmaker, Glasgow. W. HAMILTON and Co. bakers and grain-merchants, Rutherglen. J. COOK, manufacturer, Paisley. FORBES and STALKER, merchants and manufacturers, Glasgow.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—May 21, the Earl of Harewood asked the Bishop of London if what he had promulgated respecting a high opinion on the Catholic question were accurate: and secondly, by what authority it was conveyed to the clergy? The Bishop replied that it was substantially correct; but did not deem himself at liberty to give further information. On the 22d, 23d, and 24th, no business of moment occupied the House. On the 25th, the House went into a Committee on the Corn Bill. Lord Malmesbury moved that the Bill be committed that day three months; and the House divided, 120 for, and sixty-three against the motion. On the 28th a bill was introduced to annul the marriage of E. G. Wakefield with E. Turner; and on the 30th, the House having adjourned until then, the bill was read a second time. On the 31st, the foregoing bill went into a committee, and several petitions were presented against alterations of the Corn Laws. June 1st, the Earl of Winchelsea withdrew his motion respecting the ministry. The House went into a Committee on the Corn Bill. Earl Bathurst moved that the words "at all times" in the fourth clause be omitted. The House divided, —contents 39, non-contents 82. The amendment was rejected. The Duke of Wellington proposed an amendment, to the effect that foreign corn now in warehouse under bond should not be suffered to be taken out of bond until the price was above 66s. The House divided, when there appeared, for the amendment 78, against it 74; majority in favour of the amendment 4. Some other amendments having been agreed to, farther consideration of the bill was postponed to June 6th, to which day the House adjourned. On the 7th, Lord Dudley and Ward brought in the following message from his Majesty:—"His Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense that may arise from maintaining his forces in Portugal, relies on the affection of the House of Lords for their concurrence in making provision accordingly." His Lordship said he would move the message to-morrow. In reply to some questions from Lord Ellenborough, he said that the state of the negotiations with Portugal was not such as to allow papers or information to be laid on their Lordships' table. On the 8th, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward moved his Majesty's

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message relative to Portugal. A bill to allow the sale of game went through a committee. On the 11th, nothing important took place in the House; but on the 12th, upon the report on the Corn Bill being brought up, the Duke of Wellington moved that the price at which bonded corn might be brought into the market should be 66s. thereby defeating the principle of the bill. Lord Holland expressed his surprise at the proposal of a condition to quash the bill. After some farther debate the house divided; 133 against rescinding the amendment, and 122 for its not remaining; majority against the bill as it stood, 11. On the 13th, Lord Lansdown announced that ministers did not intend to propose the third reading, and the bill was consequently lost. On the 14th, the House divided on bringing up the report of the Game bill, 24 for, and 20 against it. On the 15th, the bill was lost by 54 to 38: the Earl of Winchelsea moving that it be read that day three months. On the 18th and 19th, nothing of moment took place, except a desultory conversation on certain language used towards members of the House in another place, which Lord Grey condemned. On the 20th, Lord Goderich announced the second reading of a bill to regulate corn averages. Lord Winchelsea vindicated the conduct of the House from what he called aspersions cast upon it in another place. Lord Goderich asserted that the House had no right to know what passed in another place, because it could not be authenticated. Earl Grey again condemned such conduct. Lord Lansdown said, in no way could the House know what had been said elsewhere, but by calling the printers to the bar to state it, a most unjust proceeding; while, on the other hand, it was wrong to impute words to persons who had no opportunity of contradicting them. On the 21st, the Corn Averages bill was read a second time.

House of Commons.—May 1st. Mr. Canning continued, "I went to the chamber of my sovereign on the 12th of April last, intending to propose a plan and arrangement which should comprise all the members of Lord Liverpool's Government, and embrace, therefore, an equality of Protestant and Catholic votes, or rather, I should say, a preponderancy

of Protestant voices. A circumstance occurred which prevented that intention from taking effect. And was it my fault that, by any sort of concert I certainly will not venture to say, but by a singular coincidence, undoubtedly, at that very time, on that very day, and in that very chamber, six Protestant resignations (I call them Protestant only in the parlance of this House) were put into my hands? Observe, Sir, the charge against me is, that I have organised a Government all Catholic, as to its views upon that question; having promised to form one that should be half and half; and my Hon. accuser sinks the indisputable fact, that the Protestant half of the Administration contemplated withdrawing themselves. I think that it is rather too hard to charge that resignation upon their parts, as a breach of faith upon mine. The Right Hon. Gentleman then went on to say that the Protestants had retired, the "Catholics," as they were called, had remained. Lord Melville's certainly was the last. After some farther observations, the Hon. Gentleman said he had no alternative but the course he had pursued, and he could not have adopted any other without disgracing himself. Mr. Peel denied that there was any concert in the resignation of ministers. Mr. M. Fitzgerald then spoke, and soon after the House adjourned. On the 3d, on the presentation of a petition against the Catholic claims, a short debate took place, but no motion was before the House. On the 3d, Mr. Dawson inquired whether any steps were taken to fill up the offices of Judge Marshal and Advocate General. Mr. Brougham seconded the motion, and in an able speech exposed the conduct of the Opposition. Mr. Dawson had accused the press of supporting the new arrangements, to which Mr. Brougham replied, that public opinion governed the press and that through the medium of the press, it had strongly expressed the satisfaction of the country. He then entered into an explanation of his conduct in supporting the Government. He was followed by Mr. Canning, who condemned desultory debates taking precedence of fixed motions, and explained a misunderstanding respecting the date of the resignations of the late ministers. Mr. Peel followed to explain, and Mr. Brougham interrupted him for the same purpose. Sir F. Burdett then rose, and in a manly and open speech stated his views in supporting the present Government. Mr. Dawson replied. On the 4th, upon a motion for a Committee of Supply being postponed, Sir T. Lethbridge made an irregular and desultory speech. Mr. Y. Peel followed

him, and was followed by Lord Castlereagh on the same side; after which the question of postponing the Committee of Supply was put and carried. On the 7th, upon the presentation of a petition against the Catholic claims by Lord Belgrave, Sir H. Hardinge opened one of those desultory debates with which the Opposition had commenced their annoyance of the Government. Mr. M. Fitzgerald replied, and several speakers took part in the debate. Mr. Canning explained his intention to the House respecting a Finance Committee, and the Supplies, and concluded by hoping the present would be the last of those extraordinary debates which had lately too frequently occurred. General Gascoigne then rose and submitted a motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the State of the British Ship-owners. He was answered in a luminous and comprehensive speech by Mr. Huskisson, who showed that the distresses of the shipping interest arose from over-building, and that the tonnage and shipping of the country had not decreased. On the 8th, Mr. Wynne, after a suitable preface, eulogising the bravery of our troops in India, and their meritorious services against the Burmese and the fortress of Bhurtpore, moved the thanks of the House to the several commanders, officers, and troops engaged therein. Mr. L. Keck moved certain resolutions respecting the gross bribery and corruption practised at Penryn. On the 9th and 10th, no business of moment was laid before the House; but on the 11th, discussions on the new ministerial arrangements were resumed. Sir J. Scarlett and Mr. S. Bourne took their seats for the first time. Mr. Beaumont asked the Home Secretary whether his appointment was to be viewed as "provisional" or permanent? Mr. S. Bourne said he did not consider himself bound to give any answer; but replied that he should hold the office during his Majesty's pleasure. It having been moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, Sir T. Lethbridge resisted the proposition, on the ground that it was the Constitutional course, where the Administration was not approved of. He asked two questions, hoping that he should have temperate answers; first, Whether Lord Dudley and Ward was a *locum tenens*, or permanently appointed? and, secondly, Whether there had not been negotiations between Mr. Canning and the Whigs, previously to the dissolution of the old ministry? Mr. Canning said he should give temperate replies; a different tone was heretofore adopted only because a hostile manner was assumed. With respect to

the first question, a similar inquiry had been made in the Lords, and an answer given, which answer not appearing satisfactory, a motion on the subject was threatened; till that motion was disposed of by the Peers, no taunts should elicit one word from him on the subject. As to the second inquiry, Mr. Canning replied, it was true that he had received a communication from various gentlemen, assuring him, in the event of his being appointed to the head of the Government, of their disinterested support. (This statement was substantiated by the cheers of Mr. Brougham, Sir R. Wilson, &c.) Mr. Canning added, that, finding himself in a strait to form an Administration, he made proffers to those gentlemen, and others who thought and acted with them, to take office. The offer of support was unsought by him; the proffer of place originated with himself. After some farther debate the conversation closed, and the House went into a Committee of Supply. On the 14th, the House again went into a Committee of Supply, and various sums were voted for the public service. On the 15th, Mr. Whitmore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of trade between Great Britain and India. After considerable debate the motion was withdrawn. On the 16th, no debate of moment occurred; but on the 17th, Mr. W. Horton moved for copies of the correspondence between Sir R. Donkin and the Colonial Office, which was agreed to, after some debate respecting the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset. The Spring Guns' bill was also agreed to. On the 18th several agricultural petitions were presented, and the House went into a Committee on the Penryn Election bill. Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better administration of criminal justice, by the removal of the technicalities regarding "Benefit of Clergy." The provision in the present state of society was ridiculous. He should propose, as farther facilitating the administration of criminal justice, to render it unnecessary to introduce all the changes of persons, he, she, and they; person or persons, &c.; one description should be sufficient. Mr. Wyan, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. S. Bourne, expressed gratification that the Right Hon. Gentleman continued the management of these bills. On the 22d, Mr. M. A. Taylor brought forward his motion for the separation of the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, when the House divided, 38 for, and 127 against the motion. On the 23d, the Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing arrests under mesne process, for less than twenty pounds. Mr. C. Grant brought in a

bill to amend the corn averages. On the 24th there was no sitting, and on the 25th Mr. Herries moved that the House go into a Committee of Supply, upon which Sir T. Lethbridge opened a desultory debate, which concluded in nothing. The Irish Miscellaneous Estimates were voted. On the 28th and 29th, Lord Stanley presented a petition from Manchester, praying to possess the elective franchise; and considerable debate took place on the wool trade, upon the presentation of a petition respecting the importation of wool. The House voted the disfranchisement of Penryn, by a majority of 124 to 57; and the Election Expenses' bill passed. On the 30th, various petitions were presented, but no debate of moment occurred. On the 31st, Mr. Hume moved the repeal of one of the six acts. Mr. Scarlett supported the character of the bill. The motion was lost by 120 to 10. The House divided on the Corn Averages bill, on an amendment that "corn of the United Kingdom," stand for "British corn," which was lost by a majority of 23 to 19. June 1st, the House went into a Committee of Supply, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid the estimated income of the country for 1827 before it. The income was estimated at 54,600,000*l.* and the expenditure, including 5,700,000*l.* for the Sinking Fund, at 57,464,000*l.* being 2,000,000*l.* more than the income; this deficiency arose upon an income of nearly 300,000,000*l.* spread over five years. In a clear display of his financial statement, in which nothing was concealed or glossed over, Mr. Canning stated that a vote of credit for 500,000*l.* would be needed, and also the deficiency for the year must be made up, which he proposed to do from the Consolidated Fund. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by asserting, that Mr. Pitt had stated that the application of philosophy to politics was essential to the better interests of the empire; and that in 1792 he had so expressed himself. The same doctrine should be the guide and polar star of his, Mr. Canning's, own conduct. On the 6th, more than 250 petitions were presented for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; several other petitions, on various subjects, were presented, and Turner's Divorce bill was read a first time. On the 7th, Mr. Canning brought up a message from his Majesty, and moved that it be referred to a Committee of Supply to-morrow. The message referred to the Vote of Credit, for which Mr. Canning, a few evenings since, expressed it to be his intention to apply. Upwards of 150 petitions were presented, praying for a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Lord J. Russell said,

he believed if he were to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, he could show that the alterations asked for ought to be conceded, both from feelings of policy and justice, and that the House could not better consult the interests of the country than by cleansing the Statute Book of the enactments complained of. A meeting had been held by those who were considered the organs of the Dissenters, the great majority of whom were desirous that the question should not be pressed this year; and, although he did not think the present time unfavourable, he should bow to their decision, and postpone his motion. The Pearyn Disfranchisement bill was passed, by 145 to 31. The House divided on the Sale of Game bill, upon going into a committee, 64 for, and 19 against it. On the 8th, Mr. Baring presented a petition, signed by a great many—in fact, the majority, of the most respectable residents at the Cape of Good Hope, who complained of the mal-administration of the affairs of that colony for some years past; which, after some remarks from Messrs. Ma-Berly and Hume, and a defence of Lord Bathurst from the charges of Sir R. Donkin, made by Mr. W. Horton, was ordered to be printed. Mr. Canning, in moving a vote of credit of 500,000*l.* for the contingent expenses which may arise from the continuance of a British force in Portugal, stated that the same causes which rendered the sending of that force of importance, although very considerably diminished, still existed sufficiently to make a continuance of the same course necessary. The time, however, is not far distant, according to the declaration of the Right Hon. Gentleman, when all neces-

sity for further interference on our part will be at an end. Mr. Bankes offered some observations in opposition to the policy which had been pursued; and Colonel Lindsay animadverted on the tendency of the sentiments originally broached by Mr. Canning on bringing forward the subject. Sir J. Mackintosh made a long speech in defence of the conduct pursued in this respect, and availed himself of this opportunity to express his approbation of the coalition between Mr. Canning and the Whigs. After some remarks from Mr. Hume, asserting that his opinion remained unchanged on the subject, the necessary vote of supply was passed. In the Committee of Ways and Means it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Herries, that the 500,000*l.* just voted, should be raised by Exchequer Bills. Turner's Divorce bill was passed. On the 11th, the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was read, on which, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Mr. Canning said, I declare it to be the firm determination of his Majesty's Government, from the very first moment that it can devote to the examination of the financial state of the country, its income, and its expenditure, to look to every practical reduction in the amount of the estimates, without waiting for the appointment of a Finance Committee. On the 12th, various petitions were presented; four from the people of colour, in the West Indies, praying to be admitted to the rights of British subjects. On the 13th, after some business of no moment had been transacted, a Select Committee was appointed, to inquire into the state of the pauper lunatics of Middlesex.

FOREIGN STATES.

The King of France in his dotage, by the advice of his ghostly ministers, still labours to destroy what remains of freedom in France. The discontented murmurs of one or two of the national guard of Paris were made a pretext for dissolving that patriotic and useful body. Every day new encroachments are made on the charter, and the censorship of the press has been re-established. La Fayette has been returned a deputy for Meaux, by a majority of 141 over the ministerial candidates.

The Turks have been successful in repulsing and dispersing the Greek force before Athens, which in vain attempted its relief. A great many Greeks are said

to have fallen, and among them their brave leader, Karaïskaki. A negotiation had been opened for the surrender of the Acropolis, through the medium of the French naval commander, and assented to by the Turkish chief; but the brave garrison replied "We are Greeks. We will live and die free! If the Seraskier wants our arms, let him come and take them!" These are the brave men whom the Christian nations see perish, while they consume in idle diplomacy a hundred-fold the space of time a couple of line of battle ships from each power would take to set the question at rest. The blood of the Greeks is on the head of the Christian nations of Europe.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

O'Neill, or the Rebel. post 8vo.

This tale is the production of a very enthusiastic and powerful imagination; and we cannot help thinking that we recognise, in its passion and eloquence, traces of talent and genius that have already stamped our scintillating literature with their fervid impress. There is the same energy, rapidity, and antithesis—the same tenderness of heart and liveliness of fancy—and the same occasional rich verbosity in the details of the writer's feelings, and his descriptions of natural scenery, which elevated, charmed, and kindled the heart, in a delightful work to which we have already directed the admiration of our readers. If we are wrong in our conjectures, we can only say, in the words of the *Comedy of Errors*, that the two authors are—

“—— the one so like the other

As could not be distinguish'd but by names.

One of these men is genius to the other;

Which is the natural man, and which the spirit?”

The tale opens with a vivid picture of the state of Ireland, which, though it reminds us of what it was in 1790, as strongly as the hero of the tragic story of “*The Rebel*” reminds us of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, we fear we must allow that some of the details are borrowed from its condition now. Lord Ullin, it seems, had “one fair daughter and no more—the which,” not he, but Lord Desmond O'Neill, “loved passing well.” O'Neill has linked his name with the cause of some wild and rebellious spirits, and is forced to separate himself for a time from the idol of his affections, to join the patriot band which is to regenerate Ireland. The parting scene of the lovers is very touching and impressive; and the character of O'Neill, which the author develops in this part of his story, is eloquently and impressively unfolded. O'Neill's protracted absence gives room for the entrance on the scene of a new lover, Lord Marlow, whose suit is favoured by Lord Ullin, though unaccepted by the fair Ellen. In the mean time the scene changes, and unfolds to us the deep and solitary cavern where O'Neill and his rebel-band are sitting in dark divan. The chief addresses his followers in an eloquent and energetic speech, which is answered by the wild senate with shouts, and vows of devotion to the sacred cause of Ireland and liberty. The chieftain, however, has dark forebodings on his bosom—and spectral forms, the spirits of his house, that come to him through the gloom of midnight, and make the murky air thrill with their shrieks, tell him that his own fate is nigh. Ellen is now about to be wedded to Marlow; but, just as the sacred rites are beginning, the chapel doors burst open, and a conflict ensues between the followers of Marlow and O'Neill. The rebel is wounded, seized, and cast into the depths of a dungeon, where he is visited by Marlow, who trembles lest O'Neill should disclose his share in the misdeeds that had long agitated Ireland. O'Neill treats his fears with lofty contempt; and promises, when his own day of doom arrives, to disclose on the scaffold to Marlow where the sole witness of his treachery lies hidden. The judgment day—the day of O'Neill's condemnation arrives, and

the hour of his fate soon approaches. Marlow accompanies the rebel to the scaffold, where a ball, well aimed by one of O'Neill's followers lurking near, smites down the double traitor to friendship and the cause of independence. Ellen has long been lingering in sickness, and languishing for the return of O'Neill; when a messenger arrives, bringing her a secret sign that all is over—a love-token worn by O'Neill in happier days. Ellen knows that her lover is dead—she utters one low sigh—and that faithful heart is broken!

Such is an outline of the tale of O'Neill—from which we have not room to make long extracts, and brief quotations would do the author an injustice, which we wish to avoid, by referring our readers to the volume itself. The materials of the tale are rich; and the fancy and truthfulness of the author are of a corresponding character.

Musical Reminiscences of an Old Amateur, chiefly respecting the Italian Opera in England, for fifty years, from 1773 to 1823. Foolscap 8vo.

The author of this little volume is said to be Lord Mount Edgcumbe—an ancient nobleman, one of the half-dozen people who regard the composition of an opera as the very highest exertion of the human mind, who think overtures to ballets much more important things than overtures of peace—the cadences of a singer, objects of far more intense interest than the decline and fall of empires, and the execution of a bravura far more wonderful than the construction of an illud. This being the case, it is not wonderful to find this old lord writing about singers that have been dead, and operas that have been damned, fifty years ago, as if every body was as familiar with their names as with those of Shakspeare and Milton, Macbeth and Paradise Lost, and as if they had as good a right to be admired and remembered. But a nobleman, who has sat in an opera-box for so many years of his life must, if he has any knowledge of the art to which he attaches such ridiculous importance, have some crutches in his head—have treasured up a good many demisemiquavers in his memory—and be tolerably qualified to become the long-winded historian of breves—the “small Triton of the minima.” Accordingly, as he has attended the opera from what he calls “his childhood,” but which Burke's *Peagee* makes out to be a tolerable age, Lord Mount Edgcumbe is not at all an unamusing reminiscence to those who love to hear of the sayings and doings of first men and first women, sopranos, tenors, and the class which might give its name to all the crew, *basch*. Some of his anecdotes are amusing and well told; and the whole book (with the exception of the very illiberal remarks upon the present management of the Italian Opera) is written in a gentlemanly tone and spirit. But when his Lordship ventures upon criticism, he is to be completely distrusted: one who boasts that “his taste has not wavered during the last fifty years,” is either too conceited or too obstinate to be a good judge. It is unnecessary to add to this, that Lord M. is a violent “*landa tor temporis acti*”—

that like other opinionated and senile gentlemen, he looks upon the actual generation as a "progenies vitiosior," and that he regards that as "the golden age of the opera" when "the price of admission to the pit was never less than half-a-guinea"—a very natural reason for thinking it a golden age.

Lord Mount Edgcumbe in his preface tells us, that he thinks his style epistolary—in our opinion it is rather modelled upon that of the travelled Anglo-Italian in Joseph Andrews, who spoke of "the *boxata* as a great *disgrazia* to the *Inglesi*; but a thing which they were very much *accustomed* to." For example, "Boncaglia's voice was good, and his style easy and *grazioso*."—"To add to his *disgrazia*, Anasani quite eclipsed the *primo uomo*."—"Sestini's affected Italian *smorfie*."—"Operas that *faceva furor*" (execrable grammar.)—"One of these rich *voci di petto*."—"The *tramestimento* of the *first woman*," from which one would imagine Lord M. was old enough to recollect Eve and her fig-leaves. Every page would furnish us with similar examples.

We have spoken of his Lordship's criticism as worthless. We have not room for many extracts to prove it; but we may state as a specimen of his taste, that he calls Rossini's "Aureliano in Palmira," which every body allows to be one of the worst of his operas, and which totally failed here, one of his best; and of one of his most beautiful and popular airs he thus speaks:

"The famous air "*Di tanti palpiti*," though pleasing in itself, is composed extremely in the style of a real French *contre-danse*. But not this only has been so converted; half of Rossini's operas are turned into quadrilles; nay, *Mosé* in *Egitto*, a sacred oratorio! Were it possible so to convert Handel's, we should deem it a profanation. But what shall we think of the judgment of that composer who could set solemn words to music so light and trivial as to allow of it?"

His Lordship, in a note, contradicts his own objection to the lightness of "*Di tanti palpiti*," for he asserts that it is taken from a Latin Litany! But the air, from the situation, should be light and brilliant. As for the assertion about "*Mosé*," it could only arise from Lord M.'s entire ignorance of that very fine oratorio; the music, though brilliant, is never "light or trivial;" and no one could have made the foolish remark about Handel, who remembered that he is of the old school, and that a completely new one has since arisen. Every one but Lord M. will allow that Handel's music, though good in construction, is solemn and heavy in effect; and it would, on account of his general want of brilliancy, be as impossible to convert his oratorio airs into quadrilles, as to convert Lord M.'s heavy narrative into a lively book, or his remarks into good criticism.

It has been said (we hope untruly) that the illiberal remarks at the conclusion about the Italian Opera, originated in the rejection of one of his Lordship's operas. At all events, his Lordship's observations are unfair in one instance, where he speaks of the admission of "most improper company" into the Opera. This is an evil which cannot be guarded against in all cases; but their admission is not half so blameworthy as their introduction; and we know that when Lord

Mount Edgcumbe was himself in the direction of the Opera, "most improper company" was solicited to attend the Opera, by the bribe of free admissions to the amount of fifty, nightly! Why was his lordship's rejected?

More Mornings at Bow Street: a new Collection of Humorous and Entertaining Reports. By John Wight, of the Morning Herald. With twenty-five Illustrations by George Cruickshank.

We do not at all agree with a contemporary in thinking that these reports are calculated to bring our police establishment into contempt—except inasmuch as it fairly deserves it. The reports must be presumed to be sufficiently faithful ones, since they have appeared in a respectable daily paper, and their accuracy has never been questioned: and any embellishments they may have derived from the writer's humour are more likely to bring Sir Richard Birnie into honour as a wit than contempt as a law-giver. The twenty-five illustrations by Mr. Cruickshank are just as likely to lower the authority of Bow-street, and to shake the dynasty of the watchmen. Every report in the newspapers, indeed, tends to prove that the Solon, or Lycargus, of a police office, is not half so much watched by the public, nor the drowsy lovers of midnight beer, who disturb the peace of the inhabitants nightly by miscalling the hour, half so much ridiculed and exposed, as they ought to be, and were in the days of Fieilding—himself the head of a police office. The only sound objection to the separate publication of these reports, if any, is, that printing a man's name in a volume, which is more likely to last than a newspaper, seems to be a punishment too severe for any offence cognizable by the magistrate of Bow-street. But against this objection Mr. Wight has very properly provided, by substituting names, which in themselves contain much humour, and display much comic invention. The illustrations are extremely clever, and prove Mr. Cruickshank to be no unworthy disciple of Hogarth. Of these we particularise a few of eminent merit:—The watchman in the vignette is superb—a mighty mass of great coat and handkerchief. His lantern, which aids him better than that of Diogenes to find an honest man while he lets the thief escape, is most luminous—he himself is voluminous and vast—and enshrined in a cloudy tabernacle of smoke, which issues from his pipe, he holds his baton with the air of a sceptre. The two pugilistic cupids are capital—and the bear in the stocks is a complete contrast to—other bears in the stocks. The landlord in "The three Tahmbles" has a look of particular, and more than professional roguery; and the Irish row, at p. 67, is full of horrible discord. Shilleas and brass pans are raging in all their fury; and the whole scene is (to quote Milton) "instinct with life and spirits." The two Jews, at p. 128, are "Israhelites indeed, in whom is much guile;" from their faces you might at once identify their tribes. "Keeping the peace," and "ejecting a waiter," are admirable: and the very short-shirt, is, evidently Colman's.

A dress it must be own'd, most light and airy,
And fitted for a frost in January!

in "spirits of wine," four bottles with cork-screw legs are fighting with two watchmen, who are "drawing the claret" most vigorously. Only one is "showing fight," and he, though evidently making a spirited defence, has no chance. There are a dozen more illustrations almost equally clever; but we have not room to particularize them. The pen of Mr. Wight has done much for the drollery of the volume; but we confess (however oddly it may sound) that we have laughed most at Mr. Cruickshank's share of the book, which may be called the graver part of it.

Lectures on the Tactics of Cavalry. By Count von Bismark: translated from the German, by Major N. Ludlow Beamish. 8vo.

Count von Bismark's Lectures have already appeared in an English version; but never in so complete a form as that in which Major Beamish has now presented them to the public. In a singularly modest preface, the translator acknowledges the accuracy of Major Johnston's version; but says, that the superior completeness of his own edition, and the notes he has added to it, will account for the appearance of this new translation. The notes, to which we allude, are of great length and value; they are full of information and anecdote, as interesting to the general as to the military reader; and give ample proof that Major Beamish's acquaintance, however profound and extensive, with books relating to his own profession, has not been confined to them. The illustrations, with which his notes abound, are drawn from all sources—from the classics, ancient and modern historians, antiquaries, philosophers, and poets. The enormous reading and research they display would be remarkable in a man of letters—in a soldier, so much learning and literature must be allowed to be wonderful. Major Beamish is a very honourable addition to the list of our military authors.

Tales of the Harem. By Mrs. Pickersgill.

This is a volume of sweet poetry, full of fancy and of melody; and its gentle music, as well as the kind and amiable feeling to be found in every page, is truly worthy to flow either from lip or pen of the sex. The "Tales of the Harem" are linked together much in the same way as those of "Lalla Rookh," or rather as the same author's recent production, "Evenings in Greece;" the ground-work of the book (if we may so express ourselves) containing the diversions of the captives of a Moslem Harem during the absence of its lord. Mrs. Pickersgill's ear appears to be good, and her taste correct. One does not expect in taking up such a volume, to meet with the higher moods of verse; no such thing is aimed at; its very name invites the mind to relaxation.

The authoress, in her brief preface, states this to be her first publication, and an experimental one. "It is submitted," she says, "with considerable diffidence." A small portion of that admirable quality, we think, might suffice to accompany such verses as the following.

"Fair was the eve, the sun's last beam
Shone gently on the dark blue stream,
Mingling his tender streaks of red
With the pure rays the pale moon shed.
Nearer, save beneath an eastern sky,
Is seen so fair, so sweet an hour,
When Nature's self rests silently,
In soft repose, on shrub and flower;
Nought broke that lovely stillness, save
The distant splashing of the wave,
When the light bark, with dripping oar,
Darted to reach the distant shore,—
Or music's thrilling notes, that fell
On the cool breeze and woke a spell,
So heavenly, that the listening ear
Had thought some wandering spirit near.

Perchance the sweet sitara's chords
Were struck by one who felt the pain
That never could be told by words,
But floated sweetly in that strain.
None ever view'd a scene so fair
As those who haply linger'd there,
And saw the horizon's vivid glow,
The mountain's summit clad in snow;
And where the broad-leaved plainain above
Near the slight palm-tree's fan-like crown,
The banian's hospitable shade
By reproductive branches made,
Lending its kindly shelter still,
From noontide heat or midnight chill;
Groves where the feathery cocoa grew,
Glistening with eve's own lucid dew.
A thousand birds on sportive wing
Made vocal every bending spray:
With varied notes they seem'd to sing
Soft vespers to the parting day:
The pale moon there her crescent hung,
And o'er the waves a splendor hung,
More mild and lovely than the beam
The midday sun flings on the stream."

The Pine-tree Dell, and other Tales. 2 vols. post 8vo.

The first and longest tale in the pleasing volumes before us, though rather too German for our tastes, must be allowed to be a story of great interest, combining much marvel and mystery with the affecting details of an ardent and powerful passion. Hilda, the heroine, is a beautiful creation—and reminds us, in her purity, loveliness, and delicacy, of the women of *La Motte Fouqué*. "The Venetian Artist" contains much eloquent writing; and "The Poet's Love-Story" is told with a grace and feeling quite bewitching. "The Enchanted Island" is a rather unsuccessful attempt to imitate the gay and mocking vein of the French authors of Fairy Tales. We understand that these volumes are the first production of a very young lady; the only thing she wants is a sounder taste, which practice and age will give her.

The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton. 3 vols.

This is a novel of great power; and the delicate humour of its lighter passages, and the general vivacity of the author's style, very happily relieve the more serious and tragic interest which the story itself possesses. The variety of scenes which "Cyril Thornton" embraces is quite ex-

traordinary, and proves at once the fertility of the author's mind; the great extent of his experience of life, under many phases; the acuteness of his observation, and his powers of description. The college, the counting-house, the camp, the battle, the bivouac; the mess-room of a dandy corps; the intense vulgarity of a turtle-feast; the agitations of love and duelling; domestic quarrels and affections, are all the subjects of his pencil: and every thing it touches, such is its boldness and brilliancy, instantly lives, moves, and has a being. In order to show what the hero of a novel has to do with battles and bivouacs, we should state that Cyril Thornton has the misfortune accidentally to shoot his elder brother dead one fine morning on a sporting excursion. Cyril's father, however, does not believe that younger brothers shoot heirs by accident; and having conceived a feeling very nearly allied to hatred against the hero of this novel, despatches him to Glasgow, and consigns him to the care of David Spreull, his maternal uncle, and a merchant. This character, "long and lank, and brown," is admirably drawn—as well as the Glasgow Provost, the Bailies, and their vulgar daughters, to whom we are afterwards introduced. Cyril's residence at college introduces some masterly portraits—particularly of Professors Young, Jardine, and Richardson. At last, Cyril returns to his father's house, and the old gentleman is graciously pleased to permit him to enter the army. This interview is very vigorously conceived and described. Cyril goes with his regiment to America—returns, and then is sent to Gibraltar, which he reaches while the plague is raging there. The description of the scene, the details of this wide-wasting pestilence, are fearfully minute and graphic. The plague has been often described, and admirably in a recent instance (Brambletye House), but never more admirably than in the novel before us. The scene then changes to Ireland—then to Bath, where we are introduced to several new characters—and at last the hero joins his regiment, and is engaged in the Peninsular war; of the events of which, we have here the most vivid and characteristic sketches. The description of the carnage at Albuera, in particular, is a highly finished and brilliant picture, though its subject is terrific. We have not space to follow the hero through the rest of his multifarious adventures; nor to allude to the inferior characters, particularly the ancient maiden Girzy, who is painted with irresistible comic humour; but we should never be forgiven by our fair readers if we passed over without mention the two heroines, Millicent de Vese, with her coquetry, and Laura Willoughby, who becomes the wife of Cyril. These, and indeed all the other female characters of this novel, are sketched with great tact, truth, delicacy, and discrimination; and prove that this author (who is said to be Captain Hamilton) is as well acquainted with the intricate and difficult windings of the female heart, as with the anatomy of that of man.

Nugæ Canoræ; or, Epitaphian Memorias (in Stone-cutters' verse) of the Medici Family of modern times. By Unus Quorum.

The title of this facetious pamphlet pretty clearly explains the nature of its contents. It

consists of a quantity of amusing anecdotes, puns by and upon, and piquant epigrams for, a great number of physicians, surgeons, artists, apothecaries, and quacks. It is quite fair to have a laugh at the solemn fraternity now and then. The grave-diggers in Hamlet (who, by the way, though diggers, are not grave) are very good authority for the practice; and Mr. Wadd, the surgical author of this pamphlet, encourages us, by publishing jokes at the expense of his brethren, of which we offer a few specimens to our readers:—

"Sir Richard Jebb was very rough and harsh in manner. He said to a patient, to whom he had been very rude, 'sir, it is my way.' 'Then,' replied the patient, pointing to the door, 'I beg you will make that your way.'

"Sir Richard being called to see a patient, who fancied himself very ill, told him ingeniously what he thought, and declined prescribing, thinking it unnecessary. 'Now you are here,' said the patient, 'I shall be obliged to you, Sir Richard, if you will tell me how I must live, what I may eat, and what not.' 'My directions as to that point,' replied Sir Richard, 'will be few and simple. You must not eat the puke, shovell, or tongue, for they are hard of digestion; nor the bellows, because they are windy; but any thing else you please!'

"He was first cousin to Dr. John Jebb, who had been a dissenting minister, well known for his political opinions and writings. His Majesty, George III., used sometimes to talk to Sir Richard concerning his cousin; and once, more particularly spoke of his restless, reforming spirit, in the church, in the university, physic, &c. 'And please your Majesty,' replied Sir Richard, 'if my cousin were in heaven, he would be a reformer!'

On a Worm Doctor.

"———, of worm-destroying note
With little folks who breed 'em,
Has all his life been poisoning worms,
And now 's consign'd to feed 'em.

Thus, 'twixt our Doctor and his fees,
Accounts are pretty trim;
For many years he liv'd by those,
And now these live on him."

A Water-drinking Doctor—(Dr. Lambé).

'Αποστόλὺν μὲν ὕδατος.

"Here lies a man who, drinking only water,
Wrote several books, with each had son or daughter;
Had he but used the juice of generous vats,
The world would scarce have held his books and brats;
Or had he not in pulse been such a glutton,
This Lambé had not been now as dead as mutton."

"George Vaux, a respectable surgeon of the city, was talking away one day at Batson's coffee-house; and after he was gone, upon a person present inquiring—'What is this Vaux?' Ball, a quizzical old apothecary, replied—'Vox (Vaux) et præterea nihil!'

To those readers who ask of SIC OMNIA? (we fall naturally into medical puns, while writing on this subject,) we answer, that most of Mr. Wadd's stories and jokes are as good as those we have quoted, and some even better.

Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States and Canada, in the Year 1826; with Remarks on the present state of the American Navy. By Lieut. the Hon. Frederick Fitzgerald de Roos.

"Want of space prevents our taking more than a very brief notice of the present work. Had it made its appearance a fortnight earlier, we might have indulged our inclination, and given it that number of pages we consider its due.

"The march of intellect" is the 'Rogues' March,' "said an ex-minister, the other day. Now, while we smile at the disappointment which produced the witticism, we cannot but condole with the joke-maker and his colleagues, that "the march," which he so deprecates, has ousted himself and party at "double-quick time;" because their line of conduct, though admirably adapted to the complicated movements of two centuries ago, when the Star-chamber was in fashion, is totally inapplicable to the improved system of evolutions of the present era.

Setting aside all other advantages that are likely to accrue from the mental improvement of these times, one benefit has certainly been derived from it. The dandy has discovered that his merits must rest upon something less frail than the establishment of a good tie; and the whiskered tiger of London must begin to find that the ladies look for something more about his head than the load of rancid oil with which it has hitherto been besmeared. No, no, a new era is arrived. The "march of intellect" is the drill for the men of fashion of the present day; and we have in the van of the squad some scions of the first blood in the land. One young nobleman is nearly the first political writer in the kingdom; a second is the author of one of the best novels of the day; a third has published his travels in Asia; and a fourth gives us a "Personal Narrative" on the state of America. Need we mention the name of the last-mentioned author—it is Mr. de Roos. But it is time that he should speak for himself: we shall, therefore, quote one of his observations on American society; first observing, that while the commercial traveller has usually delighted to show the vulgarity and *gaucherie* of our American brethren, the high-bred Englishman has spoken of their manners with the good feeling and tact of a man of the world.

"In American society there is far less formality and restraint than is found in that of Europe; but I must observe, that, notwithstanding the freedom of intercourse which is allowed, the strictest propriety prevails, both in conversation and demeanour. It is not only permitted to young women, both married and single, to walk out in the morning without a servant, but to be accompanied by a gentleman. Walking arm-in-arm is not generally customary; so that the pleasures of the excursion is frequently damped when the streets are crowded, by being compelled to walk in the gutter."

The work displays throughout clear views of statistics, humorous and able powers of description, and a habit of discrimination that an older head than the author's might be proud of owning; but we are pressed for room, and must refer the reader to the original for several highly characteristic sketches of American society: for a description of a night at an inn, equal to Roderick Random for incident; and for some highly picturesque sketches of the Falls of Niagara. We have only to desire the reader to take warning by ourselves, not to be led away by the fascination of the "Personal Narrative," but to attend to the principal objects which the author has in view—objects highly honourable to his feelings as a British sailor—that of removing the bugbear of American naval aggression; and of showing, by a plain unanswerable statement of facts, the superiority of the British flag over the striped ensign of the United States. In mentioning this, we must observe, that we should be the first to decry any work that we thought detrimental to that understanding, which we long hope to see subside between ourselves and our foster brethren; but there is too much good sense and good feeling in the present publication to fear any evil results: we argue on the contrary, and we take our schoolboy feelings as the test, remembering that there were no fellows with whom we were less disposed to disagree than those of much about the same size as ourselves, but who, in consequence of superior physical strength, were reckoned by ourselves and others to be the better men.

A Letter to the Right Hon. George Canning, intended as an humble Vindication of the present Ministry. By A. S. Wade, D.D.

It is honourable to the Church of England, that while some of her sons are marked by unrelenting animosity to the concession of civil rights to any who differ with them in creed, from a mere jealousy of temporal good things; that while others, from conscientious scruples and groundless fears (which, however, are to be respected), view the great question of religious freedom in the same point of view, there are not a few of her ministers who boldly come forward, in defiance of the Philpots and Blomfields of the ultra-orthodoxy, and vindicate the rights of their fellow subjects, while they exalt the character of the ecclesiastical body to which they belong; thus vindicating the true principles of the Christian religion. It is also honourable to the University of Cambridge, that so renowned seat of learning, venerable in years, and hallowed by the great names which have adorned its walls—to that foundation which has set the unmitigated example to her less tolerant sister, Oxford, of keeping pace with the advancement of knowledge, and the improvements of modern times, adding to ancient learning the rapidly accumulating stores of later science—it is also honourable to her, that from her bosom, and from one of her sons, a pamphlet like the present should have emanated. Dr. Wade has boldly come forward and pointed out the true state of things, and the proper line of duty to his brethren. He has shown that the spirit of religion is tolerant, and that penal restrictions are not the weapons which the Son of man used or recommended during his divine mission. The errors and crimes of Papiets in past times, any more than those of Protestants, he would not charge on either; nor suffer the faith of Christianity in the sacrament to be made the drunken exciseman's test of loyalty, or the young Lothario's usher into the mas-

siment of the mass. We have only room for the following closing extract of Dr. Wade's address:—"The late ministry, however honourable in office and in quitting it, were in politics narrow and stationary; much behind public opinion, if not the light of the age, and therefore incapable of adopting those wise and liberal measures which the altered state of the public mind and wants of the country demand. Nor are the people less sensible, sir, of your highly-gifted mind and liberal principles. They fondly trust that you will yet more and more prove yourself the determined friend of civil and religious liberty, which must secure their lasting gratitude, and by which you cannot fail to raise to yourself a monument of imperishable fame. Nor will they easily forget what you have already achieved in your foreign policy. At home you have done much. By surrounding yourself with liberal and enlightened men, you have softened down that mischievous political party feeling, which has hitherto kept the best and ablest men of the nation from serving it. I forbear entering upon the liberal policy of encouraging freedom of trade, which, I trust, ere long will prove a general benefit and an increasing source of revenue."

"I assert, if the ministry continue to pursue the same path, and act honestly and consistently for the public good, they will deserve and enjoy the public confidence in a far greater degree than any of their predecessors; and I call upon my countrymen to do their duty, which they cannot do more effectually than by giving to ministers their steady, zealous, and generous support."

The Vizier Unmasked; or, Remarks on Mr. Canning's supposed Claims to Public Confidence, in an Appeal to the British Parliament and People, by a Protestant Tory. 8vo.

A Solemn Appeal to the Common Sense of England, against the Principles of the Right Hon. G. Canning and his Associates. pp. 64. 8vo.

If the recent change in the political affairs of the country were characterized by no other singularity, it is at least remarkable, beyond all changes that have ever preceded it, for the absolute dearth of merit in those squibs, rejoinders, and satirical diatribes, with which fallen politicians and their partizans used to amuse the public. The truth is, that the most respectable part of the press, and consequently public opinion itself, was so decidedly in favour of the change, that any effusions of mortification or resentment, had the disciples of the "outs" possessed talent enough to have attracted momentary attention to them, would have been of no effect. Those among them who had the chance of an ephemeral notice from the world, shrunk under the consciousness of the small value of their cause in public estimation, and were prudently silent. The deficiency of political intellect among the leaders of the secession, was equally visible among the understrappers and inferior holders of office. The genial dulness of parliamentary "whippers in," and cousins-german in office,

who retired at the biddings of their masters, and thus purged the government, forbade any thing playful, witty, or moderately clever being expected from them. The forensic powers of their leaders in either house of parliament—the profundity and grace of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the statesmanlike tact and Demosthenian oratory of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, seem to include nearly all the intellectual means of offence either masters or men possess. The title-pages of the two pamphlets above-named, champion their cause, it is true; but they only bear us out in our opinion of the incorrigible dulness of the entire faction. What would they not give for a Canning, or a Moore, to avenge their cause! How invaluable a Churchill, or a Wolcott, would be to the principles and men whom place abandons. The "Vizier Unmasked" is an attack by a writer who has gathered his knowledge of politics and men from newspapers, and also hoped to make a hit by getting first into the field. It is not worthy the paper and print bestowed upon it. "The Solemn Appeal to the Common Sense of England, &c." is most remarkable in respect to title. What authority a pamphlet running counter to "common sense" can have to adopt it as a judge, the reader of the Appeal will be unable to discover. It is the work of "a parson much bemused in beer," rather than of "a fiddling peer." Its Greek quotations, scorn of modern knowledge and liberality, as compared with the wise and venerable saws of the "good old times"—in which ignorance was bliss, demonology, touching for the evil, and the sin of witchcraft, "part and parcel" of the law, equity, and faith of the land—of the "good old times," when the only Bible in the parish was chained to the desk lest it should be stolen; and the feudal lord, in true orthodox scorn of public instruction, made his signature with a cross, and exacted the first carresses of the vassal-bridle as his due—of the "good old times," when neither the "jingle of Mr. Canning," nor the "Broughams, Burdets, and Huskissons," the songs of "garrets, pot-houses, and Mechanics' Institutes," were heard; but "liberality" was unknown, and a happy system of Star-chamber tyranny, Border thievery, and triumphant bigotry was absolute; and when the land reposed in gross darkness and delusion, in all the placid tranquillity of stagnation,—in these "good old times," when there was but a step between man and brute, and the whispers of common sense were criminal as the suspicion of treason. Of these blessed times, the pretended, or real "Lay Protestant" is the advocate; nor does he spare the use of the weapons of his party, abuse, and affected scorn, born of envy, and nurtured in the dark recesses of croaking Toryism, in the holes and corners where its partizans have met to hold their orgies. The alleged danger to religion, the howl of No Popery, the hoot of the bantlings of a factious cabal, cannot shake a union of the moderate men of the two great political parties of the country, effected for the general benefit, and supported by king and people. Nothing, save their own conduct, can afford a better specimen of the low intellectual character and bigotry of the ex-faction, than the language of their inferior advocates, and, among others, of the pretended "Lay-Protestant." He is their

very shadow, the superlative of ultra-tory wisdom, the mirror of its graces, and its gallant knight-errant, challenging the world in its behalf ! Is there a member of the abused Mechanic's Institute in the country unable to unhorse this *amus-fey* chieftain in argument ? If one can be found, over that one let this Ultra triumph ; it will be a solitary victory !

Immortality, or Annihilation ? The question of a Future State discussed and decided by the Arguments of Reason. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a work evidently penned with the best intentions. It is written by a rational and calm inquirer into the future existence of man, and terminates in a summary of all the arguments which appear to make for the immortality of the soul independently of revelation. Many of these might have been spared, from their self-evident nature. It needs no argument to prove that if there be a soul, it must necessarily perish with the body, or the contrary,—we are too apt in considering this question, to confound animal life and the sentient principle together. Mere life exists in a thousand different forms and degrees throughout nature, in the visible matter forming its vehicle. Many creatures have only muscular life, no more. In some it is a principle of every portion of matter composing their form ; while there are others in which it is limited to a particular branch, where it seems alone to be lodged. Many of these, as far as we can judge, seem to possess no quality in common with man but animation. Thus life has an almost infinite variety of degree, existing without the sentient principle, and it is therefore evident that the latter may exist independently of the former. The animal machine may perish from its incapacity of sustaining any longer in due balance the portion of that subtle fluid (which is perhaps the galvanic) pervading nature, according to Newton, keeping up the health and motion of all created things, and which may be absorbed after death into the great store of nature, to act over again for the same or other purposes. This may be the only end and all of life ; but the sentient principle is independent of all this, and as life, if it consist as above, only passes from one substance into another, but never changes or perishes ; is it not plain that a thing or spirit, still more subtle to our comprehension than life, is far less likely to share the fate of matter which is continually perishing and embodying into different shapes, inanimate as well as animate ? The author truly avers that the word “body” does not comprise “man,” it is not necessary therefore that the unknown, and unseen, should share the fate of what we know and can demonstrate from sight to be perishable.

We can hardly agree that the longing after a future existence is an instinct, proving much either one way or another ; yet Johnson thought the universal belief in apparitions was a strong presumption in favour of supernatural appearances. We wish to live again, but few will admit from it the conclusion that we shall ; yet is this desire something in the scale, when we consider that age does not diminish it, nor bodily decay, which else might be supposed to terminate all human desires and aspirations, like other

human hopes, when they could no more be of any service. If the old man does pray for youth again, it is not for the youth he has passed, but that he may dwell longer on the earth among his kind, for death has been rendered fearful for the preservation of life. No man would live his life over again exactly as he has done, but tell him he shall live it differently and better, and who would not ? This perpetual aspiration after something better, lasting to the final breath of man, when, as far as he knows, it can avail him nothing, is collateral evidence not new but strong, which the present writer has not noticed ; nor the apparent detraction from the justice of the matchless wisdom that planned all things, if there be no future state ; for evidence may surely be drawn from the character of the Creator by all who do not deny his existence, and they who do, show that they have no power of reasoning upon the present or any other subject, seeing the clearest deduction of a reasoning mind is incomprehensible to them.

On the whole, we are much pleased with this book, not because it strengthens human vanity by flattering its hopes, but because it tends to aid an inquiry by a mode open to men of all creeds and notions, and thereby to help the cause of virtue, where the doctrines of revelation do not prevail. The hope of final happiness is a higher stimulant to a virtuous life than any fear of distant evil can be. The more He who created us is regarded as a universal Father, and the less as a Being of fear and vengeance, the more beneficial for mankind.

Early Prose Romances. A collection of Ancient English Fictions. Edited by William J. Thoms. In parts, 3s. 6d. each.

Of this work, two numbers, containing “Robert the Devil,” and “Virgilius,” have been published. We are always glad to see reprints of our old literature, because we are convinced that an acquaintance with the early style of English composition is calculated to have a good effect upon the writing of the present day, disfigured as it is by affectations and polluted by foreignisms. Spenser called the poetry of Chaucer the “well of English undefiled ;” entirely overlooking the fact, that nearly one half of his words were French ; but it is consolatory to our national pride to find that, in spite of the fashion in Chaucer's time, and the strength of his genius, which was powerful enough to fix, or, at any rate, to give a certain tone to our language, the English tongue gradually purified itself, by discarding the Gallicisms with which it was first loaded at the time of the Norman conquest, until at length it again assumed the character of its Saxon original, from which, however, it has once more departed. The romances before us are translated from the French ; but, though Mr. Thoms does not say in what year the version was rendered, we conclude it was long subsequent to the time of Chaucer ; the phraseology being, for the most part, in good, racy mother English ; or, in other words, in pure Saxon English. If the stories had no other value, this circumstance alone renders them very attractive ; but when it is known that they are also interesting in their incidents and characters, we doubt not they will be received with every encouragement. The le-

gend of Virgilius is exceedingly amusing. It must highly divert the classical student to find the god of his literary idolatry transformed into a mountebank conjurer. The origin of this strange view of the accomplished Latin poet, we suspect, may be traced to the employment which Dante has given him in the *Inferno*; that is, if the inventors of the marvellous exploits of Virgil really intended to identify their sorcerer with the author of the *Æneid*, a fact which is, however, by no means made out.

Mr. Thoms has not been very laborious in his editorship, but what little he has done is intelligent and satisfactory.

The Odd Volume. Second series, 8vo.

In page 407, of volume 18, N. M. M. we have noticed the first series of this work, and the second is now before us. Of the seven articles it contains four are from the German or Danish, namely, the "Elopement," and the "Three Sons." The first from Musæus, and the second from Louise Brachmann. Augustus Ehrman, and the Babbling Barber, are from the Danish of Rahbek and Holberg,—the latter somewhat altered by the translator. We have many of the objections to make to this volume which we alleged against its predecessor. What is there novel in "The Elopement," with its monstrous machinery to make it worthy an English dress? "Augustus Ehrman" is better, and will be read with interest; nor are several of these tales unworthy of perusal, but we regret that the time and labour bestowed upon them were not more usefully applied. The fashion of translating the extravagances of German literature, instead of its sober labours, tends to give a very erroneous idea of that literature generally, and leads the British public to believe that a race of original writers and deep thinkers, like the Germans, have produced nothing but tales to frighten the nursery, or insipid sentimental effusions. The Germans have had too little justice done them by Great Britain in this respect; and it would be a worthy task in those possessing a knowledge of the German language to do its literature justice.

Tales of all Nations. 12mo. 8s.

This is a collection of stories something upon the plan of "The Odd Volume," but more to our taste than that work, which was loaded with the morbid raving of the German Romancers. The tales before us are ten in number, and, with the exception of a very amusing Spanish novel, called "The Ring," which is translated from the French, are stated to be original. We should have thought, however, that one more, namely, "The Numidians," had been also derived from the French, as it is precisely in the rhetorical and artificial style of Florian, St. Pierre, Chateaubriand, &c. The hero of "The Numidians," an Arab savage, is made to talk with all the point and antithesis and affectation of a declaimer in a French tragedy.

The best tale in the volume is "The Heir Presumptive," in which is very amusingly depicted the wretched state of a dependant on the will of a capricious and tyrannical old relative, who has money to bequeath. The pictures of the proud ignorant uncle, and the bitter old maid of an aunt, are capital specimens of comic painting.

Publications in the Fine Arts.

Humphreys's Collection of the Genuine Works of James Gillray, engraved by himself. Large folio, Part I. 12. 11s. 6d.

This publication is well timed. Now that party-spirit is likely to rage again with something of its old activity, it cannot fail to be amusing to see how the political caricatures were managed thirty years ago. Gillray must have been a powerful party auxiliary; it was impossible to misunderstand his ridicule, and it was not very easy, we should imagine, for those against whom it was directed, to escape its shafts. Of his particular kind of graphic humour, Gillray, if not the inventor, was at least the chief. He is particularly the caricaturist of the senate, and, in this respect, differs essentially both from Hogarth who preceded, and from Cruikshank who has succeeded him,—the former being the satirist of morals, and the latter the illustrator of the familiar and vulgar in manners, and of the grotesque in imagination. By a careful perusal of Gillray's caricatures, the political squabbles of the time of George the Third may be better understood than by reading (even if they could be recovered) all the pamphlets of those days.

In the present number, the following prints will be keenly relished, viz. "The Vision of the Secret Committee;" "Good News operating upon Loyal Feelings in various ways;" "Stealing Off;" "St. George's Volunteers charging down Bond-street, and most valiantly overthrowing all the ladies in the way;" "The Slough of Despond;" "French Liberty and British Slavery;" "Sans Culottes feeding Europe;" "Voluntary contribution;" "The Weird Sisters," and "Geometrical Illustrations."

To the older portion of the community who recollect the party struggles of Pitt and Fox, this collection of Gillray's inimitable caricatures will recall the excitement of their early days.

Soirées Dramatiques—Allegri de Bravura de' più celebri Compositori moderni—La Fleur du Souvenir, &c. &c.

Among the musical publications which the London press has lately put forth, we have seen few of greater interest or of more tasteful and classical arrangement than the above. The "Soirées Dramatiques" consist of themes selected from dramatic composers, and now worked out into duets for the harp and flute: the performance of these selections, in the privacy of domestic life, must doubtless be a pleasant way of recalling to memory the splendid effect of the airs, as heard at the King's Theatre. The number before us, we perceive, is occupied by a selection from the "Romeo e Giulietta" of Zingarelli. The "Allegri de Bravura" is a delightful work for the pianoforte player. It consists of such compositions by foreign musicians as are distinguished by joyousness and brilliancy, and it may be resorted to as a study for that description of playing which unites grace and rapidity. Beethoven, Hummel, Moscheles, Ries, and other first-rate musical artists, have contributed to the pages of this publication. "La Fleur du Souvenir" is a collection of French romances and quadrilles, from the pen of Donnadieu.

Our fair readers will be glad to learn that the

publishers of the above have opened a Foreign Musical Circulating Library in Holles-street, the catalogue of which is of the most extensive description, containing even the most recherché compositions in score. The number of musical works which form this splendid library is upwards of 10,000, including all the foreign dramatic operas without exception, and all the classical works of the great instrumental com-

posers. The miscellaneous vocal music is also very abundant, and so is that, of every description, for the violin, flute, guitar, harp, and piano-forte respectively; not to mention the full orchestra. The formation of the catalogue, a work of considerable labour, has been very ably done, both as regards description and classification. We wish every success to the undertaking.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Storia delle Campagne e degli Assedii degl' Italiani in Ispagna, dal 1808 al 1813, corredata di piani e carte topografiche del Maggiore C. Vacani. Milano, 3 vol. in fol. Londra, presso Rolandi, Berners-street.

The political commotions which have agitated Europe, from the period of the revolution achieved by the United States of North America till the last Spanish war, have excited a strong desire in the public to become acquainted with the secret or remote causes that have given rise to so many calamitous events, as well as to so many fortunate casualties favourable to the interests of the human race. From this laudable curiosity have arisen numerous contemporary memoirs, collections of anecdotes, general or partial histories, which, having fully secured the attention of the public, seem scarcely to allow any room for the cultivation of literature and science. But it may be justly observed of these numerous and ephemeral productions, which now-a-days load the shelves of the libraries, that the majority of them partake of the nature of romance, as if their writers had no other view than to contribute to the amusement of their readers. To this sweeping accusation, however, we must make some valuable exceptions, as a selection may be made from these numerous publications of works destined to secure the attention of the most remote posterity. In this small selection the future historian will find the most valuable materials to elucidate the events of a crisis that astonished the world by its gigantic revolutions, and to instruct nations and governments in the most efficacious modes of improving the future by the fatal experience of the past. We are happy to acknowledge that the military history, which forms the subject of the present article, belongs indisputably to this latter class.

It appears that the original intention of the author was to record, in a series of instructive pictures, all the brilliant episodes in which the troops of Italy displayed their valour, during the famous war of Independence, carried on in the year 1808 against the unjust aggression of Bonaparte. But the author gives us more than the title of his work had announced, or had given us reason to expect. In order to render the exploits of a subdivision of the Imperial army as fruitful in instruction as they were striking in performance, he very skillfully connects them with all the variegated vicissitudes that attended that calamitous and ever memorable contest; and it is actually the whole history of the war of Independence which, with equal accuracy and judgment, he has brought to light in the present

work. The sanguinary scenes that were then unfolded in the Peninsula, are delineated with discrimination, and are interwoven with very curious particulars respecting the insidious policy of the Emperor of the French, and the feeble and irresolute character of the cabinet of Charles IV; and with respect to the enthusiasm of a gallant nation that rose in a mass in favour of a prince that was destined afterwards to crumb and humble it in the most disgraceful and arbitrary manner, together with the apprehension and the hopes of the other European potentates, which were felt at the approach of a crisis which all parties would consider as ultimately decisive. The persevering patriotism of the Spanish nation, supported by the powerful efforts of England, and frequently unskillfully directed by incapacity and inexperience on the part of the chiefs, is portrayed with judgment, and placed in contrast with the consummate art and indefatigable resolution of the great European potentate. It is in the midst of the continual vicissitudes of attack and defence, of victories and defeats, and in all the horrors of a popular and infernal war, that the author panegyricises the military energy displayed by the Neapolitan, Lombard, and Piedmontese troops, which at that period made a common cause with France. As a superior officer of the engineer corps, Major Vacani was at once a spectator and an actor in the terrible drama, and by relating the various events with a rigid impartiality, he does justice to all the belligerent parties. This production is likewise conspicuous for another species of merit. For while he arranges the order of the events with a wonderful strictness of chronological accuracy, he never mentions a battle, a siege, or any rencounter whatsoever, without a reference to some similar cases, in former periods of history, which his copious stores of erudition enable him to produce. His work is, besides, preceded by a short sketch of the ancient and modern military history of Spain, beginning with the most remote periods, and proceeding gradually to the desperate wars sustained in that country by the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, and the Arabians, and thence to the struggle promoted by the modern powers of Europe during the well-known period of the disputed succession in the reign of Louis XIV. The style of this work is pure and elegant, and occasionally energetic and lofty. A series of maps and plans, executed in a superior style, elucidates all the operations of tactics and strategy, and constitutes the work—which has cost the author fifteen years' labour—a valuable monument, and a source of entertainment and instruction to all those who engage in the difficult profession of arms.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE spirited exertions made by Mr. Price to revive an interest in the drama during the season, have not abated towards its close; but, on the contrary, his "stars" have been more thickly clustered than ever. He has repeatedly given Braham, Miss Stephens, and Miss Paton in opera, and afterwards Miss Kelly in melodrama, though all these performers have high nightly salaries, according to the unfortunate custom introduced of late years, to the ruin of managers and authors. On the other nights, we have had Mr. Kean, who has played with renewed energy in his old parts, since his melancholy failure in Mr. Grattan's play, though his attraction has manifestly suffered by the apparent decay which marked that unlucky evening. Summer has, however, proved a formidable opponent to all this liberality and good taste; and the houses have been far from commensurate with the expense lavished on the performances, of which the most productive has been "The Maid and Magpie." In this domestic tragedy, Miss Kelly and Wallack both play admirably. The Annette of the lady has called forth too many praises and tears to need eulogy from us; but we must be allowed a word on Wallack's Richard, for, as now acted by him, it is one of the most perfect and characteristic personations we ever saw. What chiefly struck us was not his unaffected pathos in the latter scenes, though this is beautiful and true, but the heartiness and soldierly gaiety of his acting in the commencement of the piece, where the young lover returns to his parents and his mistress after several years service in the army. It is a fine piece of animated nature—just hitting the mark between the lively and the boisterous—the genuine expression of high animal spirits and an honest heart.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Paris has yielded us another *petite comédie*, adapted for this house, under the title of "Love and Reason," which is a curious instance of the power of arrangement and gradation. Its plot is at once extravagant and anti-romantic; its moral an exaggeration of prudential coldness; and yet it interests, affects, and amuses much beyond any other prose novelty of the season. It misrepresents both Reason and Love, to give an unsentimental triumph to the first; and with more success than most glowing pleaders of the time, persuades us not only to give up love, but to think "the

worse the better reason." "Love," in this drama, is the silly passion of a young girl, educated above her fortune, for a worthless young officer, who attempts to seduce her; and "Reason" is exemplified in her submission to the wish of the officer's father, who reasonably insists, not only on her avoiding his unprincipled son, but on her consenting to marry a lame middle-aged soldier to keep her out of harm's way in future! This would appear a very sorry affair, and yet the author has so managed it as not only to reconcile us to his scheme, but to engage our sympathies in its favour. The poor girl, who has yielded herself a victim to an imaginary duty, gradually becomes not only contented but happy in her lot; and in the ingenuity by which so singular a result is produced, the merit of the piece consists. First, she discovers that the veteran to whom she has given her hand has long passionately loved her, though he has not ventured to disclose his regard, from an oppressive sense of his own unworthiness; next, she is affected by the delicate respect of his conduct to her; then she detects the utter heartlessness of the man who had won her fancy, and finds that he has been rescued from dishonour by the brave friendship of her husband—nay, that the very wounds by which the true-hearted subaltern has been maimed, were received on behalf of the gay deceiver:—in short, the husband appears all that is kind, self-denying, and heroic, and the lover a very pattern of selfishness and baseness. These disclosures are brought out in very masterly style; and the correspondent effect on the heroine is finely portrayed by the author, and beautifully shown by Miss Jarman, who plays *Alice*. The manner in which she gradually warms from the cold and pallid victim into the happy bride is singularly felicitous, and leaves the audience, like the veteran, nothing to wish for. Fawcett is the husband whom the positive old gentleman provides for the disappointed girl; and it may be easily conceived that the cordial and unaffected kindness to which he gives so heart-touching an expression, goes far to reconcile us to a match, which, at first sight, seemed fitter for the approbation of a chancellor than a critic. The progress of the piece is advanced and agreeably diversified by the domestic affairs of a goodly couple, Mr. and Mrs. Dingle, a refined and amended copy of Jerry Sneak and his lady, admirably played by Keeley and Mrs. Glover, whose appearance to-

gether as man and wife is a farce in itself, and who are to the full as amusing as their prototypes in the Mayor of Garratt, with an addition of snugginess and comfort, and without needless vulgarity or grossness. Farrea, of course, does the rigid father to the life, and saves the unpleasant part of the drama by the excellence of his acting; and Mr. Warde gives to the good-for-nothing captain a grace of manner which makes us tolerate the part more than it deserves—and all contribute to the effect of the gradual relenting of "that sad prettiness," the gentle Alice. The process by which we are brought, in this clever drama, to feel a strong interest in favour of a marriage of convenience, reminds us of the art by which Richardson induces us to long for the legitimate union of Pamela with her despicable master—both consisting in artful gradation and shading, and in a half-honest half-covert appeal to the universal love of "the substantial" of life, which it is the business of romance to despise. It is well for sentiment that novelists and poets usually take it under their patronage; for if they should choose the other side, like the author of "Love and Reason," it must look to the Court of Common Pleas or the Stock Exchange, for an asylum!

Of the Benefits at this house, those of Madame Vestris, Warde, and Jones, have been most worthy of remembrance:—the first for her sprightly performance of Lady Teazle; the second for the representation of "Garrick's Jubilee," which contains a splendid procession, *not*, as we take it, in honour of Shakspeare; and the last for the threat which its announcement held out, of an eternal adieu. We hope Mr. Jones will allow his parting to be encored; for the stage can ill spare him. His acting is remarkable for the high polish which has given brilliancy to an ordinary material. Essentially he has no richness of humour or elasticity of spirits; but he is a man of sense, and an artist, and gives point and neatness to every part except Mercutio, which he woefully misses. The golden verses of Shakspeare, as mangled by him, ring in our ears like so many bad halfpence, which ought to be nailed to the counter; and his exact imitation of a snore, at the end of the airiest description ever given in winged words, yet haunts our ear with most unsavoury music. But in the expression of cool impudence, and of extravagant foppery, he is unrivalled; and whenever he retires, will leave a chasm which will scarcely be supplied even by a man of richer powers.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The Haymarket has opened with a well-appointed company, but without Liston—a bold experiment, which we hope may answer. To supply the place of the unctuous favourite of the town, Mr. Reeve has been brought from the Adelphi, and must be admitted to be the best substitute whom the time affords. From a dry, clever, disagreeable imitator, this gentleman has gradually ripened into a humorous comedian; and has adopted "a way of his own" which is genuine and effective. His choice (or rather the manager's for him,) of Paul Pry for his *début* was peculiarly daring; for the image of Liston in the part has been so stamped on the public mind, whether it would or no, that it seemed impossible to separate the part from the performer, and difficult to give an imitation of an original with which we are satiated, without disgusting. Mr. Reeve, however, contrived marvellously well to steer through the perils of the undertaking; he retained Liston's outline, but infused new spirit into the part; and, to our tastes, was quite as agreeable, if not quite as ridiculous, as his predecessor. His fault is, that he generally trusts too much for his effects to the impulse of the moment, and does not sufficiently study the business of the scene, or prepare the audience for his happiest sallies; so that they occasionally fail where they might easily succeed, and a general want of finish and harmony leaves the spectator unsatisfied. Having graduated from the mimic to the actor, he should now seek to rise from the actor to the artist, which is easy, compared to his former achievement. If he will do this, he must one day attain that most enviable place among the public favourites which Liston now enjoys.

Laporte has made his first appearance here, in a part which bears the attractive name of Mr. Cool, in an interlude, entitled "All's Right." The incidents of this little piece, though quite impossible, are highly amusing. They arise out of the matchless impudence of the varlet whom Laporte enacts—a fellow, compared with whom Wrench, in "Free and Easy," is ceremonious—who, on the strength of that frailest of sentimental ties, a school-acquaintance, appears at a country-house, invites his fellow-passengers in the stage to dinner, plays the master, makes the owner of all the good things welcome, drives off in his cabriolet, and being overturned, is brought back, bespattered with mud, to claim a renewal of the involuntary hospitality he

has shared. All this is done with excellent *nonchalance* by the actor, whose English improves, and whose action is seen to more advantage than in a larger house. He will prove a valuable ally to the company, among whom we are glad to see Abbott, the steadiest and most polished actor of his class, who has been long wanted on the London boards.

SURREY THEATRE.

No event in the dramatic world has, for a long time, possessed half the interest to us, with the establishment of Elliston in this theatre—the scene of his old exploits, and our own happiest recollections. We do not, indeed, remember him in possession, but we have, many a time and oft, been delighted there in the time of Dibdin; when Miss Taylor more than embodied the Jennie Deans of Scott, and Miss Copeland breathed out her wild melodies with a plaintive sweetness, and “dying made a swan-like end.” Hither we are glad that Elliston has come, safe from the attacks of foes and the gratitude of committees, with an ample revenue of good spirits to make another fortune. His buoyancy of temperament was never so well exemplified as now; if he is “wiser,” he is not “sadder,” and never played with more freedom, gaiety, or

pleasure. He opened in “The Three Singles,” amidst cordial and even affectionate greetings, which seemed more like the ebullitions of regard to an old and ill-used friend, than testimonies of approval to an actor. The excellence of this performance is peculiar;—consisting, not in distortion of feature, or chiefly even in rapid change of dress, (for this is little,) but in the art by which one face is made to serve three persons, all finely individualised by characteristic traits only. How sturdily pragmatical is he as the collegian! How vacant as the fool! How light and airy as the Frenchman, dancing with all the spirit of eighteen, and singing with as much glee and effect as if he had the best voice in the world! He has also played Falstaff, with all the discrimination which we observed at Drury-lane, and with even more richness and ease. He is announced for other of his favourite parts, by which we have no doubt he will attract the lovers of genuine comedy who still linger among us. The theatre is fitted up with great neatness; the company play with singular good-will; and every thing seems to promise a happy reign to the true dramatic Napoleon in his Elba, if not a triumphant return to the greater dominion from which he was driven.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

Maria Stuart.

THE performances on our Italian stage during the last month have not been wanting in variety or interest; the strength of the company, at this time, reflecting credit on the management; especially since the engagement of Madame Pasta, whose transcendent talents, as in previous seasons, forms the principal attraction, and invariably draws crowded houses. Of *cuture* operas, we have had *Semiramide* and *Medea*; and fragments of *Ricciardo e Zoraide*, *Tancredi*, *Romeo e Giulietta* and *Pietro l'Eremita*, have constituted the entertainment of several nights; that is, we have had an act of one, followed by an act of another; a practice against which we have raised our voice more than once, and which, in the name of good taste and common sense, ought to be exploded for ever.

But the most important feature in the representations of the month, has been the production of an entirely new opera, written in England, composed in England, and founded on the History of England. It is *Maria Stuart, Regina di Scozia*, a tragic opera in three acts, the poetry by

Signor Giannone, the music by Sidor Coccia, brought out for the first time on the 7th of June, for the benefit of Madame Pasta.

We have some doubts whether the melancholy fate of the unfortunate Mary presents a subject altogether suitable for scenic exhibition, even in the form of a tragedy without music. The catastrophe is an execution, which, even if out of the sight of the audience, must, in its preparations, &c. create scenes and sensations too distressing to be dramatically depicted. The genius of Schiller who availed himself of the same subject in his admirable tragedy of “*Maria Stuart*,” has in vain struggled against the above disadvantage. The poem, beautiful as it is in the closet, appears seldom on the German stage.

With regard to the introduction of the subject on any boards in England, an additional objection seems to present itself. The sad event is too recent; it lies too near home; it exposes an indelible blot in the character of a sovereign, whose memory, in many respects, ought to be dear to Englishmen.

The above objections, founded on the

tragic nature of the subject, acquire, in our opinion, additional force on its exhibition through the medium of musical expression; inasmuch as music can only darken the sad and gloomy colouring of the poem. There is a limit beyond which this art cannot venture without disadvantage, at least not for any length of time. The mind soon grows weary of a succession of melodies and harmonies of a gloomy nature, because they are in themselves ill calculated to afford mental gratification, and are moreover not susceptible of much variety in expression or treatment. It is on this account that truly serious operas, even without being absolutely tragic, are less relished, although, when the subject is mythological or heroic, that is, when it refers to remote ages, and to events by which our sympathies are less likely to be affected, its representation with the aid of music may afford unalloyed satisfaction, and even delight.

We thought it right to premise the above observations with a view to show the difficulty and disadvantages, as to subject, under which Signor Coccia must have laboured in the composition of this opera; and it appears to us that these were farther augmented by the poetical treatment which the subject received from the pen of Signor Giannone. The Opera, consisting of three acts, is very long; so much so that considerable and very essential portions are omitted in the representation, and what remains is quite sufficient to make large demands on the patience of the audience. The business of the piece proceeds sluggishly; there is by far too much conversational explanation and dialogue in *recitativo*; which, but for the great exertions of Madame Pasta, might have proved fatal to the success of the piece.

The plot itself, with the exception of the final doom of the Scottish Queen, is almost entirely fictitious; the characters of the drama are as follows:—

Mary, Queen of Scotland, Mad. Pasta.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, Madame Puzosi, late Mademoiselle Tosi.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, favourite of Elizabeth, and lover of Mary, Signor Curioni.

William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Minister of Elizabeth, Signor Galli.

Malcol, an old Scottish gentleman, devoted to Mary, Signor Giubileri.

Paulet, Warden of Fotheringay Castle, Signor Di Angeli.

Mortimer, nephew of Paulet, secretly in love with Mary, Signor Torri.

Seymour, an officer, and confidant of Leicester, Signor Deville.

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Anne, nurse of Mary, Madams Cornea.

The scene is at Fotheringay Castle, or in its neighbourhood. Leicester, the favourite of Elizabeth, but between whom and Mary a secret attachment subsists, contrives, by means of a hunting party, to bring Elizabeth to Fotheringay, with a view of effecting a meeting between the two queens, in the hopes of thus softening the heart of Elizabeth, and obtaining the pardon of Mary. Lord Burleigh arrives at the same time, with the sentence of death pronounced upon Mary by the British Peers, to be submitted for Elizabeth's signature. In the mean while, Mortimer, who is also in love with Mary, had formed a plan for her rescue, (which in the end comes to nothing) and by the desire of Mary, Leicester is rendered privy to it. The loyalty of Burleigh, however, and his hatred of the rival of his royal mistress, prompt him to keep a watchful eye upon all that is going forward, and he incessantly urges Elizabeth to put an end to her fears from conspirators, by the signature of Mary's death-warrant. The meeting of the two queens nevertheless takes place, but the haughty temper of both soon produces a scene of reproaches and abuse in language any thing but courteous, or even decent. At this moment of irritation, some unknown conspirator (*ex aubibus*) aims a blow at Elizabeth, from which she is saved by Burleigh. This occurrence appears to decide the resolution of Elizabeth, and the first act terminates by her desiring Mary to prepare for death.

The second act is chiefly occupied with projects of rescue planned by Mortimer, and also supported by Leicester. These, however, do not escape the vigilant eye of Burleigh, who contrives to overhear what passes at a tender meeting between Mary and Leicester; he thus is enabled to foil every plan in favour of Mary, and, by representing to Elizabeth the danger of her situation, prevails upon her to sign the fatal document.

The third act consists of little more than a scene exhibiting the preparations of Mary to meet her doom; the last farewell to her friends; the distribution of tokens of remembrance, &c. &c.; some slight mention is made of the discomfiture of the plans for her relief, in which the part taken by Leicester is traced in a feeble and unsatisfactory manner; and while Mary descends the fatal staircase on her way to the block, Leicester is left to say a few words, bewailing her fate, and wondering how he can live while she is dying!

With regard to Signor Coccia's music,

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It occasionally presents features of merit and tokens of talent; but, as a whole, we cannot give it much praise. It lacks the first of all requisites—originality in the melodies; there is a great sameness of ideas throughout the Opera; many of the thoughts are just shown, as it were, but not developed and worked upon by due melodic, as well as harmonic treatment: there is little that can be called broad and massy; it appeared to us, also, as if rhythmical keeping and symmetry were not sufficiently attended to. Hence a want of clearness and intelligible design in many of the pieces.—As to the instrumentation, we are free to say Signor Coccia's score falls short of our expectation. It is thin upon the whole, and particularly deficient in the inner parts; there is but an inconsiderable degree of interlacement and responsive contrivance between the parts; they are not handled and turned about with a workmanlike variety of design; the instruments, with the exception of the violins, are not sufficiently occupied in their proper and characteristic sphere. Signor Coccia, in short, is far from having duly availed himself of the immense means and resources which were at his command, with an orchestra so numerous and so excellent as that of the King's Theatre.

Most of the foregoing observations suggested themselves *in limine*, on hearing the overture, which is slight, thin, and little in accordance with the subject for which it ought to serve as a preparation. As to the rest of the pieces, individually considered, the most powerful and decidedly favourable impression we retain is that produced in the tenth scene of the first act, where Mary expresses the sweet sensations felt at the beauties of nature, on being permitted for a while to quit her dungeon. In these reveries the hunting party is heard to approach: the sounds of horns in the distance, the change of motive, the intermingling of chorus with Mary's air, and the active and appropriate employment of the orchestra, in this instance, contribute to render the scene a musical picture of great interest and striking merit.—A duett in the second act between Elizabeth and Leicester, "*A que' detti*," also deserves to be favourably mentioned. It is in A flat, (a key to which Signor Coccia resorts rather too often,) the melody is pleasingly soft, but the accompaniment, especially towards the end, is thin and ineffective.

The first song of Mary (Sc. iv.) is spirited; for its motive, however, Signor Coccia appears to us to be indebted to a

very common French air, "*La pipe de tabac*." The duett between Burleigh and Elizabeth, "*Ah m'odi*," (Sc. ix. act. I.) is made up of common materials, in the outset at least; it improves in the sequel. The finale to the first act—the usual grand test of compositorial talent—has some interesting traits, without much originality; among these a sextett in A flat may be mentioned; the conduct of the vocal parts is skilful and meritorious, more so than the business of the orchestra. A quartett in the second act presents the curious and not inappropriate feature of Mary and Leicester singing an *arioso* part, while the listeners, Burleigh and Mortimer, make their remarks simultaneously in the manner of a recitative. The aria of Elizabeth, in A flat, at the end of the second act, possesses softness in its motive and proper expression, but the ideas are not new; its bravura passages were fairly and efficiently executed by Madame Toso Puzzi. The third act is almost throughout of a heavy and melancholy description, for which Signor Coccia can hardly be blamed. The libretto would have tears and wailings; and the minore melodies which here abound, have been devised accordingly. They are dolefully monotonous. After a chorus in this style, we have a sombre but not uninteresting duett between Melvil and Mary, which reminded us of "*Ah perdona*;" and the heaviness of this act is seasonably alleviated by the impassioned and affecting execution of the final air of Madame Pasta.

This lady, as has already been observed, constitutes the great support of the piece. Her conception of the character of Mary has not quite the softness which we could have desired. It approaches the energy of Madame Pasta's Semiramide and Medea. But the exertions, the real dramatic genius with which this strong conception is carried through from beginning to end, must be witnessed to be appreciated.

The contrast between these efforts and those of most of the other performers, is great indeed! Madame Toso Puzzi—such being the name by which this lady is designated since her recent union with Signor Puzzi, the horn-player, sings her part sufficiently satisfactorily; indeed, as far as mere singing goes, much improvement is perceptible. But we cannot pay the same compliment in regard to the manner in which she enacts the character of the lofty maiden queen. Madame T. Puzzi's figure would eminently fit her for it; but there is a total absence of dignity and nerve in her performance; she is inanimate, and apparently a stranger to

the feelings which such a part ought to inspire, especially with such a coadjutor as Madame Pasta, whose exertions are calculated to electrify any thing but absolute innate apathy. Madame T. Puzzi, as we have before observed, is not equal to such parts, at this early stage of her career at all events. She ought to have more tuition and more experience to undertake decided *prime-donne* business.

Signor Curioni has experience enough, yet his Leicester is as cold and indifferent a piece of acting, as Madame Puzzi's Elizabeth; and the only excuse we can plead for him is the weakness of the part, both in the libretto and in the score. Still it is susceptible of much more than Signor Curioni makes of it. Signor Galli plays the minister Burleigh respectably; his dress is unbecoming, and, in the vocal delineation of the part, the composer has not been successful; there

is little in any thing Signor Galli has to sing which is likely to excite interest, and that little is executed in a hard inflexible style.

This opera has been got up in a satisfactory manner, as to scenery and decorations. The scenes are almost all new, and, although some are a little gorgeous, the painting is well executed. The dresses, although not in proper costume, excepting perhaps that of Madame Pasta, are upon the whole satisfactory enough, excluding the attire of Lord Burleigh already adverted to, and the hunting habit of Elizabeth.

The length of our reports prevents our taking any notice of the ballet department, the only novelty in which, during last month, has been a production of minor interest called "*La Rose et le Bouton*."

FINE ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Continued from last Month.)

74. *Passengers going on Board. I. M. W. Turner, R.A.*—This is one of Mr. Turner's clever extravagances. It displays great knowledge of the resources of his art, and great power of hand to turn that knowledge to account. But it also exhibits (though in a less degree than is usual with this artist) that innate love of exaggeration which the persons who possess it term a knowledge of *effect*; and which means neither more nor less than that the real external world is not what it should be—not sufficiently brilliant, or forcible, or soft, or clear, or distinct, or any one other quality appealing to the eye of the spectator; till it has passed through a reforming hand. Titian did not think so; nor Gaspar Poussin, nor even Claude himself, refined as his taste was, to a pitch verging on effeminacy. Neither did the admirable reflectors of nature, Cuyp, Ruysdael, Hobbema, and the rest, dare to think that they could improve upon what they saw, except in so far as mere arrangement was concerned. But Wouvermans, and Wynants, and Both, and that class of Flemish artists, did think that a painter was nothing unless he created what he represented, or so changed its aspect as to amount to the same thing: and the consequence is, that the latter, with all their acknowledged skill, must ever remain immeasurably below the former in the estimation of all whose taste has not been emasculated by artificial rather than natural food. Mr. Turner's pic-

tures are every thing they should be, except natural; and in wanting this latter quality, they want a charm that all their power of imagination and execution cannot make up for, much less conceal. In the picture before us, for example, nothing can be more skilfully painted than the water. It is transparent, liquid, and in actual motion, so far as effect is concerned; but still it is not like the water of Vandervelde, of Backhuysen, or of nature; and the reason is, that the artist has essayed to make it more like "real water" than that of either of the above. Mr. Turner's ambition is of a kind which overshoots itself. It is allied to natural qualities, both of observation and of execution, that would have lifted their possessor to the highest places of his art; but in reaching at a place above the highest, it falls on the other side.

75. *Portrait of the Countess of Norman-ton. Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A.*—This is one of Sir Thomas's charming whole-lengths. The air and attitude are such that the lady seems stepping down towards us from the heights of her beauty, as an angel treads the earth at the moment of alighting from the clouds. The general effect of this picture reminds us of the same artist's portrait of Lady Leicester, which was among the earliest of our visions of beauty in connexion with modern Art.

85. *Lady Jane Grey, &c. C. R. Leslie, R.A.*—With the exception of two studies

of heads for his last picture of Don Quixote, this is the only work which Mr. Lealle contributes to the present Exhibition; and we are compelled to say that it is the least interesting and meritorious that we remember to have seen from his pencil. Not that it is a failure in point of conception and execution—for there is nothing to decidedly complain of in these respects; but it is a total failure, or rather a mistake, in its choice of subject. It represents "Lady Jane Grey prevailed on to accept the crown;" and the mistake in the choice of this as a subject for a picture is, that the deep and touching interests connected with it (and there are not more deep or touching ones in all history) are not of a nature to be concentrated to one point of time, or to display their visible effects in one combined set of expressions. The simple, steadfast, and self-possessing sweetness of the young saint and martyr, (for she was little less,) as she turns towards her entreating husband, and at his instance is yielding to the proffered yoke, is very touchingly expressed. But in the rest of the scene, if there is little to complain of, (except the row of kneeling supplicants,) there is also quite as little to admire.

106. *The Challenge.* H. P. Briggs, A. —As a piece of execution, this may be pointed out as among the very best works in the present collection. The subject is taken from the Orlando Furioso. During a great rejoicing, attendant on one of Charlemagne's victories over the Moors, the Black Knight, Rodomonte, rides into the royal presence, and challenges Rugiero to single combat. The latter, though newly wedded, accepts the challenge, and Charlemagne himself, and Orlando, are helping to equip him for the combat; while his young bride hangs on his bosom like a pale flower, afraid to let him go, yet ashamed to stay him. The composition of this fine work is very skilful, and without any of that unnecessary and offensive exaggeration which so generally besets all attempts to illustrate the higher efforts of poetry in the present day. There is no overstrained, and therefore mock-heroic dignity of deportment—no extravagant and theatrical attitudes and expressions—no violent and studied contrasts; but, on the other hand, all is busy, stirring, and full of life. There is also an admirable breadth, as well as depth, both of light and shade, which gives a brilliance and effect to the whole scene, and which inferior artists try to make up for the want of, by variety of colours and other vulgar expedients. The designing of some of the figures is also admirable,

particularly that of Orlando, which is a model of combined ease, spirit, and vigour in this respect. This artist will unquestionably take his place, and that very speedily, among the first in his profession; and the peculiar quality of his finishing already gives him an advantage, in point of popular effect, which not one of his contemporaries possesses in an equal degree. His pictures combine in their handling the careful finish of Westall, and the spirit and boldness of Hayden, without the sameness of the one or the coarseness of the other. And this is not merely a very difficult attainment, but a very great merit.

111. *Heavy Weather coming on.* A. W. Callcott, R. A.—Mr. Callcott exhibits four pictures this year, of which the present is the most conspicuous, though it falls short of many of his previous works; not however from any deficiency of skill in the design or execution, but merely from what we should attribute to relaxed efforts, arising from the consciousness of having established a reputation that has passed that point in which its owner is required to outdo himself. The peculiar style of this excellent marine painter, its mingled vigour, spirit, and unaffectedly natural character, are so well known, that we shall not dwell on his present work, especially as the great natural defect of the department which he has chosen is, its monotony. When you have seen about a dozen varieties of seapieces you have seen all that can be painted. Sea-painters, we know, will deny this utterly; and no one among them has so good a (seeming) right to deny it as Mr. Callcott. But it is true nevertheless.

123. *Christ praying on the Mount of Olives.* R. Westall, R. A.—Once more let us be permitted to say, we notice these large and conspicuous historical works of Mr. Westall, only because they are large and conspicuous, and because his reputation gains for them many admirers; and because, therefore, the utterly mistaken principles on which they are painted, added to the taking air which the artist's acknowledged but misapplied skill gives to them, enables them to exercise a very mischievous influence on the public taste. The whole group forming this picture, together with the draperies, ground, clouds, &c. might be supposed to have been copied from some prize essay of a young Parisian sculptor, so altogether hard, marbly, and French is every part. And the colouring corresponds, being no more adapted to the dignified gravity of the subject than if it had been fancied by the ornamentation of a

modern heroism. We admire, (as much as any young lady in the land) Mr. Westall's romantic taste and invention as displayed in his illustrations of our modern poets; but we must maintain that he has no more right to exercise the same process upon Milton, for example, (to say nothing of the Bible) than the French had to traduce the *Paradise Lost* into their execrable verse.

134. *Portrait of Mrs. Peel.* Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A.—We conceive this to be among the loveliest, and if so, the highest achievements of modern art; and perhaps the term "modern" may be received as any thing but an invidious distinction, in this particular instance: for we doubt if the old masters themselves have furnished us with more fascinating transcripts of female beauty, than have fallen from the pencils of Reynolds, Lawrence, &c. We mean, of course, in the way of portraits; for in the ideal we have not approached them. The male portraits of Titian, and some of his followers of the Venetian and Roman schools, and also those of Rembrandt and Rubens, possess a vigour, a vitality, and an individuality which have never since been approached. But their female portraits are much less distinguished from those of our own day, and of that which preceded it; not, however, by a deficiency of skill on the part of the old masters in this department, but by an access of it in their modern rivals; for we will not call Reynolds or Lawrence imitators of any school whatever. This portrait of Mrs. Peel is touching in a high degree, but by the pure force of its truth, simplicity, and nature. And in the accessories which contribute to convert the whole into a picture, there

are parts which give us a high notion of the painter's feeling for the poetry that is essentially connected with a subject like this. We allude, in particular, to the mode in which the outward dress—consisting of a cloak of white fur—is made to assimilate, and, as it were, blend with, and form a part of the clouds that float above and about this beautiful lady. This is unquestionably the best portrait in the present exhibition; and we are half disposed to add that it is also the best picture, which would be still higher praise.

146. *Portrait of Sir Walter Scott.* Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A.—Without much right to do so, we must yet venture to doubt the likeness of this portrait at least; partly because it exactly resembles the many common ones that are about, of the same distinguished person; but chiefly because that person ought not to look exactly like this portrait. Not that it is without evidences of great intellectual endowments. There is an eye looking away into times past, and things invisible, as if they were present to it in a bodily sense; and there is a fine spirit of humanity, that cannot, because it will not, be cajoled into a belief in the "universal unfitness of things." But, on the other hand, there is the shrewd, calculating brow of the veiler to worldly authority, and the closed up mouth of the Great Unknown. But perhaps this portrait was taken before the illustrious subject of it saw occasion to give up, or rather to lay claim to the latter character. If so, we may hope to see a change in the next portrait of him. At any rate we are most happy to have this first authentic effigy of the first person of his day. (*To be concluded next month.*)

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

New Views at the Diorama.—This Exhibition has just re-opened to the public with two new scenes, one representing St. Cloud and the environs of Paris, as viewed from the heights of Bas Meudon; and the other, showing the effects of a fog, and of its clearing away, in connection with a scene of ruins and a distant mountainous country. A repetition of the same degree of excellence never satisfies an English public in regard to affairs of art; unless the artist surpasses his previous efforts on every new occasion of coming before the world, it amounts, in effect, to falling short of those efforts. This fact—for it is one—falls peculiarly hard on the artists, who from time to time present us with the above-named

delightful exhibition; because to surpass their first efforts is scarcely possible, and it must be very difficult indeed to take the pains necessary to equal those efforts, now that the hopes and other stimuli of a first attempt, are merged in the certainty of success. These new efforts to attract and gratify public patronage are certainly not superior to those which have preceded them; and therefore, though upon the whole equal, we fear they will be erroneously looked upon as inferior. Indeed we are disposed to say, that in choice of subject, (which is a great consideration in matters appealing to popular taste) the first named of these scenes is, in some respects, inferior to those of a similar kind that have gone before it. The plain

of Paris and its adjuncts are, as a scene, assuredly inferior in natural beauty, as well as in romantic interest; to the Valley of Sarnen; and they are no less so in grandeur, variety, and picturesque effect, to the noble view from Mount Saint Catherine. But perhaps what the present wants in intrinsic attraction, it makes up for in that which is adventitious and depends on accidental association. More persons (ten for one probably) have admired the present scene than either of the past; and the majority of the world like better to recall and descant upon what they have seen, however homely it may be, than to look upon the semblance of what they have not, however lovely. We attach a kind of merit to having actually seen distant or remarkable objects; but none whatever to having looked upon their mere semblances, however perfect the illusion may have been. In short, to have seen any thing but the real thing, acts upon the imagination merely; whereas the reality affects, more or less, the understanding, the affections, and the heart.

The other new scene just opened for public inspection at the Diorama, we must judge, from the description of it, to be an imaginary one merely; and it has been composed chiefly with a view to show the effects of fog upon a distant prospect. The whole right-hand portion of the scene consists of the massy ruins of a Saxon building, the details of which are executed with a skill that has perhaps never been surpassed in this kind of scene-painting—for such, after all, it is. The dim light piercing through the broken windows and arches—the weather marks, breaks, &c. in the pillars and capitals—

the implements of repair that are lying about—the snow that caps the columns and feathers the leafless trees just outside the arches—and the general effect of all these—are given with perfect truth. On first looking upon the picture, the above is all that we see. Presently, however, the dusky veil that envelopes the whole left department of the picture begins to become gradually transparent—soon we see the shadows, as it were, of distant trees and hills glimmer through—they become more and more distinct, and then coloured—and, at last, a scene of snow-and-fir-clad hills breaks out in the newly arisen sunshine that may be supposed to have dispersed the late clinging fog.—We can scarcely hope to see any thing better managed than all this is. But yet we cannot help thinking that it might have been managed still better. The scenery, that was at first hid from sight by fog, is, when at last seen, altogether different in appearance and effect from the rest of the picture. And the reason is obvious. It is seen at second-hand, as it were—not directly—a medium being interposed between the eye and that part of the picture in question,—rendering it dim and indistinct. We are, of course, aware that this medium is used with a view to the effect of the fog—which probably could not be attained without it; but of this we are not by any means certain: at all events, we wish it could. Putting out of consideration this one (perhaps necessary) defect, the scene is perfect in its way, and is certainly the most striking that has yet been devised, for displaying this novel mode of scenic illusion.—The first named of these new scenes is painted by M. Bouton, and the second by M. Dageurre.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society.—April 26. Davies Gilbert, Esq. Treasurer, in the chair. At this meeting, H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral of England, was elected a Fellow of the Society; and a paper was read “On the Derangements of certain Transit instruments by the effects of temperature.” By Professor Woodhouse, F.R.S.—May 3, Mr. Gilbert in the chair. A paper was read, entitled, “Rules and Principles for determining the dispersive ratio of Glass, and for computing the Radii of Curvature for Achromatic Object-glasses;” submitted to the test of experiment. By Professor Barlow, F.R.S.—May 10, Mr. Gilbert in the chair. A paper was read, entitled, “Some Observations on the Effects of dividing the Nerves of the Lungs, and

subjecting the latter to the influence of Voltaic Electricity.” By Dr. Wilson Philip, F.R.S. A paper was also read, “On the Change in the Plumage of some Hen-pheasants.” By W. Yarrell, Esq. F.L.S.; communicated by W. Morgan, Esq. F.R.S.—May 17, Mr. Gilbert in the chair. A communication was read, “On the secondary Reflection produced in a Magnetic Needle by an Iron Shell, in consequence of an unequal distribution of Magnetism in its two branches;” discovered by Capt. Wilson, R.N.; by Professor Barlow, F.R.S. Papers were also read “On the Difference of the Meridians of the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Paris.” By T. Henderson, Esq.; and “On Astronomical Observations at the Paramatta Observatory;” by C. Runcker,

Esq.—May 24, Mr. Gilbert in the chair. Papers were read “On the Destruction of the Fire-damp in Coal-mines,” by Mr. Fincham; and “On the Radiation of Heat,” by Mr. R. W. Fox.

Astronomical Society.—April 11, A paper, by Colonel Beaufoy, was read, containing his observations of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, from 2d January to 15th May 1826; together with some observations of occultations of stars by the moon. A paper was also read “On the Longitude of Madras, as deduced from Observations of Eclipses of the first and second Satellites of Jupiter, taken between the years 1817 and 1826. By John Goldingham, Esq. F.R.S. The eclipses stated in this paper are ninety-six in number, being immersions and emersions of the first and second satellites only. Of these, eleven are directly comparable with those of Colonel Beaufoy, made at Bushy Heath, viz. eight of the first, and three of the second; and their mean result, which of course is independent of the errors of the tables, is stated by Mr. Goldingham at $50^{\circ} 21' 9.3''$, being the longitude of Madras, east of Greenwich. The remainder, consisting of thirty-four emersions and thirty-five immersions of the first satellite, and twelve emersions and four immersions of the second, are not directly comparable with Colonel Beaufoy's. Mr. Goldingham endeavours, however, to render them so, or at least to eliminate the errors of the tables, by determining the latter from Colonel Beaufoy's observations made nearly about the same time, and then applying it to the results of a comparison of his own with the Nautical Almanack as a correction; and, in this way, deduces a conclusion agreeing almost exactly with the foregoing.

Zoological Society.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society took place on Saturday, the 19th of May; the Marquis of Lansdowne, President, in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended. Amongst other distinguished supporters of the establishment, we noticed Earls Spencer, Malmesbury, and Carnarvon; the Bishop of Bath and Wells; Marquis Carmarthen, Lord Auckland, Sir Everard Home, Sir R. Heron, M. P., Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Sir J. De Beauvoir, Mr. Baring Wall, M. P., &c. &c. The President having adverted with much feeling and effect to the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of the late President, and his own accession to that office, reported to the meeting the progress of the Society during the past year; from which it appeared that the Museum had been enriched by numerous and valuable dona-

tions; amongst the most conspicuous of these, he particularized a female ostrich from his Majesty. The magnificent collection of the late Sir T. S. Raffles, consisting of mammalia, birds, reptiles, insects, zoophytes, &c., has also been transferred to the Society. The President further informed the meeting, that the works in the Regent's Park are rapidly advancing; the walks have been laid out and partly executed, and some pheasantries and aviaries, with sheds and enclosures for some of the rarer animals belonging to the Society, are in active progress. It is expected that the gardens will possess sufficient interest to authorize the opening of them during the ensuing autumn. The President then announced that the number of subscribers exceeds five hundred, and that the list is daily increasing; he also gave a highly favourable report of the funds of the Society, which, after defraying all charges attending upon the various works in progress, leave a considerable and increasing balance in the bankers' hands.

Society of Arts.—Six rewards were lately given by the Society of Arts, in the King's Theatre, through the hands of the Duke of Sussex. These rewards were bestowed for improved implements, planting, &c. in the class of agriculture. Twenty-three for various inventions and improvements in the class of mechanics. Among these, the gold Vulcan medal to R. Cowen, Esq. of Carlisle, for an ingenious mode of making the syphon available as an instrument for draining from a greater depth than had hitherto been practicable. Lieutenant Hood received the large silver medal for an ice-saw for clearing a channel for ships navigating through ice. Several medals for improvements in various parts of ships' rigging were also assigned; and Mr. Gibson was rewarded for the invention of types for the use of the blind, &c. In polite arts fifty-eight medals were given in the various classes and professions of painting, sculpture, architecture, carving, modelling in wax, and drawings of machinery. An anatomical model in coloured wax, by Mr. Joseph Towne, rivals, if not surpasses, the celebrated models at Florence. The Society, properly, divides its rewards in polite arts between those who pursue the arts as accomplishments, and those who pursue them professionally. The first encourages an interest in works of art which may lead to ultimate patronage; the second to the encouragement of talent among those who may yet sustain the rank of our country among civilized nations in the highest departments of art. In the classes of chemistry, ma-

manufactures, and colonies and trade, ten rewards were given.—This was the first society that promoted and exhibited the works of British artists; and when its patriotic views were realised beyond its own powers of protection, a friendly secession was formed in the old academy, in St. Martin's-lane. There the good-will of the Society of Arts still followed in rewards to the most deserving. From the old academy sprang the present Royal Academy; and more lately, also, sprang up the British Institution, and other societies connected with art in this country. In the list of those who have received premiums and honours from the Society of Arts, will be found the name of the accomplished President of the Royal Academy, who, as Master Lawrence, at nine years of age, received that medal of distinction to which some value may fairly be attached, as the stimulant to his present greatness. Flaxman, Nollekens, Bacon, Banks, were often stimulated with medals, and sometimes assisted with money. Sharp, Woollet, and Earlom, will be found, with other eminent engravers, among the names of successful candidates; and there are few persons who have distinguished themselves among our painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers in line, mezzotinto, and gems, who were not led on and excited by the Society of Arts to the attainment of that fame which has honoured themselves and their country. In agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, chemistry, and colonies and trade, many valuable establishments existing in this country attest the importance of the Society, which first encouraged the inventions upon which they were founded, or, by frequently directing the attention and energies of our enterprising and ingenious countrymen to foreign manufactures which might be established here, led to the ultimate employment of our own workmen in these branches of manufacture, and suspended the foreign trade, in many cases, altogether. A reference to the Society's transactions would surprise some sceptics upon this point. The vast extent of our bobbinet manufacture had its origin in a loom for nets, rewarded and published by the Society; spinning-jennies; Turkey carpets; Marseilles quilting in the loom; saw-mills; gun harpoons; communications with ships stranded on a lee shore; tanning; dyeing leather and cotton Turkey-red; crucibles; straw and Leghorn hats; life-preservers in shipwreck; raising silk, spices, &c. in the colonies; planting, draining, and the communication of the results of valuable experiments in agriculture:—In short, this

hasty sketch does not do justice to an institution which has done so much for the country in almost every branch which has been a source of its prosperity. Many of its objects becoming too important for the parent Society, societies have sprung from it, which direct their attention to particular branches, like the Royal Academy, the various Agricultural Societies, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and many others.—*Lit. Gazette.*

Society of Antiquaries, April 23.—The annual election of officers took place, when the Earl of Aberdeen was re-elected President; and James Heywood Markland, Esq. F.R.S. was elected Director, in the room of W. R. Hamilton, Esq. F.R.S. promoted to be one of the Vice-Presidents. The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, the President in the chair.—*May 3.* The President in the chair. The President's appointment of William Hamilton, Esq. F.R.S. as his deputy, was read. A communication was read from the Rev. J. Hunter, F.S.A., addressed to Mr. Ellis, enclosing an original letter from Leathall, the Speaker of the House of Commons, to Sir Thomas Fairfax, respecting Col. Hammond's government of the Isle of Wight, and charge of Charles I. in Carisbrook Castle. It was formerly in the hands of the historian Rushworth, and is alluded to in his "Collections." The reading of Dr. Meyrick's notices from military writers on hand fire-arms was continued.

Northern Expedition.—The Hecla arrived, all well, at Hammerfest, on the 19th of April. The rein-deer for drawing the boats over the ice were immediately expected from Alten, and Captain Parry anticipated that by the middle of May he would reach the northernmost parts of Spitzbergen.

The Beech-Tree, a Nonconductor of Lightning.—Dr. Beeton, in a letter to Dr. Mitchell of New York, dated 19th July, 1824, states, that the beech-tree (that is, the broad-leaved or American variety of *Fagus sylvatica*), is never known to be assailed by atmospheric electricity. So notorious, he says, is this fact, that, in Tennessee, it is considered almost an impossibility to be struck by lightning, if protection be sought under the branches of a beech-tree. Whenever the sky puts on a threatening aspect, and the thunder begins to roll, the Indians leave their pursuit, and betake themselves to the shelter of the nearest beech-tree, till the storm passes over; observation having taught these sagacious children of nature, that, while other trees are often shivered to splinters, the electric fluid is not attract-

ed by the beech. Should farther observation establish the fact of the nonconducting quality of the American beech, great advantage may evidently be derived from planting hedge-rows of such trees around the extensive barn-yards in which cattle are kept, and also in disposing groups and single trees in ornamental plantations in the neighbourhood of the dwelling-houses of the owners.

Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. May 25.—The subject was a continuation of that of the last Friday evening, being a particular illustration, by Mr. Holdsworth, of the different methods of ship-building, and for different vessels, and in different parts of the world; the advantages and disadvantages of each being demonstrated upon very fine models. The improvements recently introduced by Sir Robert Seppings were fully illustrated and explained, both as to their principle and effects. In the library were models of a *proa*; of a ventilator invented by Dr. Thackery; of Italian banditti, in clay, by Signor San Giovanni; specimens of iridescent steel; engravings, and new literary works.—June 1st. The lecture-room subject was by Mr. Turrell, and consisted of observations upon the diamond, and its application in the arts; the methods of splitting, cutting, grinding, and polishing this gem were described, and experimentally illustrated; and the uses to which, in consequence of its hardness, it is applied, were enumerated and explained; numerous specimens of effects produced by it, as, for instance, in engravings, were shown. The library tables were supplied with a collection of insects from Caucasians, and numerous birds; being presents to the museum. There were also Egyptian antiquities, and several curious ancient engravings and literary works.—June 8th. The subject this evening, by Mr. Millington, was the recently proposed improvements of the steam-engine, and on the means of obtaining motive power from the gases. A review of the proposed improvements was taken, several of which appeared to be old and exploded inventions, and very few offering any prospect of advantage. At the conclusion, an account of Brown's gas engine was given, and illustrated by the performance of a large working model in the lecture-room. Specimens of natural history, which had been presented to the museum during the week, were laid on the library table, and new literary productions.—June 15th. These weekly meetings concluded this evening with an account of the progress and present state of the Thames tunnel, by Mr. Faraday. The means used both in sinking the shaft, and

in making horizontal progress under the river, were described, and illustrated by drawings, models, and some part of the machinery employed; and a particular account was given of the late entrance of the river upon two occasions; of the means which had been resorted to to stop the holes, and the then favourable state of the works. Two Guanchos from Teneriffe, belonging to Mr. Brettel, were placed for examination in the library; presented specimens of rock salt, and specimens of new and unpublished works of art.

At the commencement of the season we spoke of the improved aspect of this Institution, and of the interest excited by the weekly conversation. Each succeeding meeting has seemed to increase this interest; and the last meeting, of the 15th June, was full to overflowing: there could not be less than three hundred and fifty persons present; including men of the highest eminence in science, literature, and the arts: nor was a sprinkling of persons of high distinction wanting. Among the visitors of rank, we observed the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Auckland, the Prince Polignac, Vicomte de Montmorency, and Charles Lucien Buonaparte, whose resemblance to the earlier portraits of Napoleon is remarkably striking.

Pyrites investing Quartz, Vegetable Stalks, &c.—In a letter from Mr. Lucius Lyon, dated Detroit, Mich. Ter. Sept. 7, 1826, we have received specimens of a mineral, which, "by rubbing against any hard substance, or even woollen, or cloth of any description, acquires a strong yellowish resinous lustre, which led the Indians, who first observed it, to suppose it was gold, and they were accordingly very cautious about discovering the place where it was found. It was sent to Mr. Lyon for examination, by Col. Boyd, U. S. agent for Indian affairs, at Mackinac; and is found on the river Marquette, in the north-western part of the peninsula of Michigan. It is said to be abundant."

"Before the blow-pipe it burns for a short time with a bluish flame, and yields a slight odour of sulphur; the smaller particles decrepitate, and it is difficultly fusible by itself, but with borax melts easily into a bluish glass." In addition to the above observations, contained in Mr. Lyon's letter, we will mention, that this mineral is not magnetic, but becomes decidedly so after being heated red hot on charcoal. Its colour, before heating, is a delicate and beautiful bronze; it becomes black by heat, and then ceases to emit the sulphurous odour. This mineral occurs in the specimens sent, for the most part, in the form of minute rounded ovoidal (not angular) masses, of the size

and shape of a common small written o, and from that up to the dimensions of a capital O. On being broken, they are found to be composed of quartz, with a very thin coating of iron pyrites—in general not thicker than foolscap paper, but still the coating is perfect, and leaves no part of the stone uncovered. Among these minute pebbles are found small vegetable stalks, not larger than a common pin, and they also are completely invested by the pyrites, so that their broken ends, and the almost imperceptible roughness of their surfaces, are exactly copied by this delicate mineral drapery. When these small sticks are broken, the pyrites appear as a very thin film, perfectly covering the woody fibre, which is not in the least mineralized or penetrated. It is exactly in the condition of seasoned wood, and burns readily, with the usual odour of that substance when burning. The surface of both the invested wood and stones, which is of the colour of the bronze in statues standing in the open air, assumes, by being rubbed with the finger or broadcloth, a very brilliant metallic polish. If we mistake not, these minute bodies, which we are informed are so abundant as to be easily obtained by the 100lbs. are unquestionably of aqueous origin, as far as regards the investing coat of pyrites; and thus this fact, along with some similar ones, which have been observed elsewhere, may be of some use in illustrating the origin of pyrites in certain cases.—*Silliman's Journal*.

The Bruce Manuscripts.—The fine collection of Æthiopic, Arabic, and other Oriental manuscripts, obtained by Bruce, the celebrated traveller in Egypt and Abyssinia, have been brought to the hammer. They consist of nearly one hundred volumes. Among the Biblical manuscripts is an Æthiopian version of the Old Testament, in five volumes, containing the whole of the sacred books, except the Psalms, made from manuscripts used by the Greek church at Alexandria, at a remote, but unknown period. This copy is considered unique. Each page is divided into three columns, and the manuscript has a considerable number of marginal variations. It is written on vellum, in very clear and beautiful characters. It includes the book of Enoch, which was first brought into Europe by Mr. Bruce. The three copies of it, originally belonging to him, (one of which is at Paris, and another at Oxford,) are all that are known to exist of it on our Continent. There are also in this collection two copies of the four Gospels, in Æthiopic; and the Epistles and Acts of the Apostles, in two volumes, on vellum. The Constitution

of the Apostles, or a Collection of the Canons made by the first General Council, (which is the Statute Book of the Church of Abyssinia,) in one volume; and the Synaxar, or History of the Saints venerated in Abyssinia, in four large volumes. Among the historical manuscripts is the celebrated Chronicle of Axum, on vellum, in double columns. It professes to have been compiled from materials or records found by Damascius (Damascus), Bishop of Rome, in the Church of St. Sophia, and read at the first council of Nice to the three hundred and eighteen fathers assembled there. There were also a variety of Arabic MSS. relating to the histories of Syria and Egypt, and the conquest of Spain by the Saracens; a Topographical Description of Egypt, the Course of the Nile, &c.; several works on Medicine and Natural History; and an unique Coptic MS. on papyrus, said to have been found in the ruins near Thebes, in the former residence of some Egyptian monks. It contains seventy-six leaves, in small folio, of papyrus, of a dun colour, and exceedingly brittle. The character is neat, of the uncial kind, and, consequently, all in capitals, without points or spaces. This manuscript is supposed to have been composed in the second, or the beginning of the third century. It was brought from Scotland by Mr. Bruce, for the purpose of being inspected by Dr. Woide, whom he permitted to copy it. There were several booksellers and literary men present, but no advance was made upon the sum at which the collection was put up on behalf of the proprietor—112. 5,500*l*.

Hyena's Cave.—In the fissure in a rock at Boughton Hill, near Maidstone, a discovery has lately been made of diluvian bones of the hyena, horse, and rat, similar to those at Kirkdale. It is probable that the excavation will be farther explored, and the true nature of these remains more satisfactorily ascertained than has hitherto been done, though Professor Buckland, and other scientific men, have visited the place and examined the bones already dug out.

Botanical Question.—Are all plants the result of the germination of a seed on virgin earth and vegetable mould? It is undoubtedly a very remarkable phenomenon that the earth, when dug to the depth of eight or ten feet, or more, produces all sorts of plants, provided it is advantageously exposed to the sun; but what is more extraordinary is, that this new vegetation frequently affords plants of kinds which have never been remarked in the country. It is natural to ask, whence

came these plants? Can it be admitted that the seeds of those new plants were contained in the several kinds of earth? But could all those seeds, which had been perhaps above three thousand years under ground, without having ever been exposed to the action of the sun, have preserved the power of regenerating? If we strew ashes on high and arid heaths, we should see some time afterwards clover and vetches growing there, though those two plants had never been seen in those places. Shall we believe that the seed of the clover and vetches was in the ground, and only waited for a stimulus to germinate? But how did it come there? We know that high and arid heaths never produce clover; it cannot therefore be considered as proceeding from a plant which formerly grew there. But even should we admit the possibility that these kinds of earth may contain clover seed, this opinion cannot be maintained in some parts of East Friesland, where wild clover is made to grow by strewing pearl ashes on peat marshes.

Entomology.—Two very interesting insects, hitherto unrecorded as inhabitants of our island, have lately been added to the collection of Mr. J. O. Westwood, of Chelsea. *Psilus Boschi*, of Jurine—a small four-winged ichneumon-like fly, with a black body, possesses great singularity, in having a long, thick, and curved black horn arising from the upper side of the first segment of the abdomen, and extending its defence over the back of the thorax and head, which are both channelled to receive it when the insect is at rest. The other appears to be the *Dryinus formicarius* of Labreille, and (as the name implies) considerably resembles a small ant: its thorax is composed of two parts, resembling knots; and each of the fore feet is armed with a pair of very long claws, which are turned back, and which are apparently used by the insect as nippers.

Antiquities.—A valuable discovery was made the other day in Westminster Abbey.

It had become necessary to make repairs near the tomb of Edward the Confessor, when, by removing a portion of the pavement, an exquisitely beautiful piece of carved work, which had originally formed part of the shrine of Edward's tomb, was discovered. This fine relic, the work of the eleventh or twelfth century, appears to have been studded with precious stones; and the presumption is, that during the late civil wars it was taken down for the purpose of plunder, and after the gems were taken out, buried under the ground (very near the surface of the earth) to avoid detection.

Silica in Springs is dissolved by means of Carbonic Acid.—Dr. Karsten remarks, that, if so feeble an acid as the acetous is capable of dissolving silica, it is not improbable that the carbonic acid may have the same property. This conjecture he has confirmed by experiment. The experiment may be made as follows: decompose a portion of liquor silicum by means of a superabundance of any acid, the muriatic for example, and neutralize the clear fluid with carbonate of ammonia, at the lowest possible temperature. The carbonic acid evolved by this process combines with the water; and, if the neutral fluid is preserved in a well-closed glass vessel, it may be kept for many weeks, without exhibiting any precipitation of silica. But if it is exposed to the air, or, better, if the solution is heated in an open vessel, it is decomposed in proportion to the escape of the carbonic acid, and the siliceous earth is deposited on the walls of the vessel in a gelatinous state. This result shows that the great quantity of silica met with in many mineral springs, particularly hot springs, is held in solution by carbonic acid. It is true, that we cannot in this way explain how the siliceous earth was first dissolved,—for the generally received opinion, that the earth is simply washed out of the strata in the vicinity of the springs, is, according to Karsten, untenable.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The "*Revue Encyclopedique*," contains an extract from a lecture of Baron Dupin, read before the French Institute. It is greatly to be lamented that materials for similar investigations do not exist in this country. Why Parliament does not enforce accurate returns of all kinds for the general information, is extraordinary. There are no returns of the births, marriages, and deaths, even in the

metropolis of England, worthy of being relied upon. Dupin, in commencing his calculations, to prove the advantages of educating the working classes, says:—

"I lay before you a map of the kingdom, which represents by colours more or less deep, the degrees of ignorance or instruction prevailing in our different provinces. For the departments where the primary schools contain a tenth part of the whole population, I have passed the

light colour ; for those where the schools contain only a twentieth of the whole population, the strong colour ; for those where the schools contain only the two hundred and twenty-ninth part of the population, the dark colour. What ! it will be said, does France comprehend departments where the schools contain only one young pupil out of two hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants ? Yes, there are such departments, and some even still more ignorant. But, it will be said, this is the case only in Lower Brittany. No, gentlemen, Lower Brittany even is rather less behind ; it has schools which contain the two hundred and twenty-second part of the population. Is it then at the top of the Upper Alps, and the Upper Pyrenees, where the people are poor, and struggle against eternal ice and avalanches to cultivate a narrow tract of territory ?—No ; it is among the inhabitants of the Upper Alps, and the Upper Pyrenees, where popular instruction is most spread ; because nothing gives such moral energy to a population, as to strive against great natural obstacles. This obscure portion, where only the two hundred and twenty-ninth part of the human species frequents the schools, is in the middle of the kingdom, in a large valley, beneath a mild and serene sky, in the region where the vine, the mulberry tree, and India wheat flourish, upon the banks of a majestic river ; it is called the garden of France—it is Touraine. Look, on the contrary, at the bottom of the Pyrenees, the country of Henry the Great, le Bearn ; it contains in its schools a fifteenth part of the total population. Thus the fertility of the soil and the mildness of the climate have no influence in the instruction of the inhabitants of our provinces ; and, I repeat it, it is their activity, it is their moral energy more or less developed, that produces the enormous differences that strike your eye in the map that I have the honour to lay before you. Remark, in setting out from Geneva and going to St. Malo, a blackish line which separates the north from the south of France. On the north there are only thirty-two departments, and thirteen millions of inhabitants ; on the south there are fifty-four departments, and eighteen millions of inhabitants. The thirteen millions of inhabitants of the north, send to school 740,846 pupils ; the eighteen millions of inhabitants of the south, send to school 375,931 pupils. The result is, that out of a million of inhabitants, the north of France sends 56,983 children to school ; and the south, 20,885. Thus primary instruction is three times more extended in the north than in the south. You shall now see what re-

markable consequences result from this disproportion. In the north of France, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, which forbids the cultivation of the olive, the caper, the orange, and the lemon-tree, and scarcely allows the growth of the Indian corn and the mulberry-tree, in a few of the departments contiguous to the southern part, and which deprives Normandy, Picardy, French Flanders, and the Ardennes, of the luxuriance of the vine ; notwithstanding this privation of so many rich branches of culture, the mass of the northern people having more instruction, activity, and industry, obtain from the soil a revenue which enables them to pay 127,634,765 francs for land-tax, for a superficies of 18,692,19 hectares ; whereas the fifty-four departments of the south pay only 155,412,969 francs land-tax for 54,841,235 hectares. Thus, for a million hectares the public treasury receives from enlightened France, 6,820,000 francs land-tax, and from unenlightened France, 3,599,700 francs. It will probably be objected that the land-tax, in proportion to the net revenue, is more considerable in the north than in the south. To this I will answer, that having calculated the total difference, I found that the north pays only a twentieth part more than what it should pay for the charges to be proportionate between the north and the south ; a difference, you perceive, too trifling to destroy in any respect the consequences that I have just presented to you. I will even add, that a surplus of two-twentieths of taxes would not prevent the north paying its contributions more easily than the south, which has not so much industry, trade, and means of exchange and specie. Thus the public treasury can, without making the payment of contributions so heavy as at present, obtain more taxes in proportion to the revenue, in the countries where there is much information, and many productions and means of exchange. The superiority of the public revenue furnished by the enlightened part of France is particularly striking in the licence tax, which is levied at the same rate in all parts of the kingdom.* The thirty-two departments of the north pay for licence to the treasury, 15,274,456 francs ; and the fifty-four departments of the south pay only 9,623,733 francs. Consequently, owing to the superiority of industry, produced by instruction more generally spread, one million of French subjects in

* A mechanic cannot establish himself in France, for the prosecution of any art or manufacture, without leave from the government, for which a tax is paid.

the north pay into the public treasury, for the licenses of their arts, 1,174,958 francs; one million of French subjects in the south pay to the public treasury, for the license of their arts, only 434,652 francs. If we sum up all the direct taxes, one million of hectares pays as follows :—

	In the north.	In the south.
Land-tax	6,820,000 fr.	3,579,700 fr.
Licences	817,000	276,216.
	<hr/> 7,637,000 fr.	<hr/> 3,855,916 fr.

That is to say, a million of hectares in the north pays precisely twice as much as a million of hectares in the south. Now, the north of France sends to school 740,846 children, and the south 375,931. Let us endeavour to find certain indications of the proportion in the progress of the arts, in the two grand divisions of France, between which we have drawn a parallel. I have examined the list of the patents for inventions, for four years, the result is as follows :—

For the thirty-two departments of enlightened France, 1689 patents.—For the fifty-four departments of unenlightened France, 413 patents.

“The study in the colleges of Paris afforded another standard of comparison, which appeared to be valuable. Every year the University adjudges to all the colleges of Paris and Versailles an immense number of chief prizes, secondary prizes, and accessits. In the ‘*Almanach de l’Université*’ may be found the names of all the pupils who obtain rewards, and the place of their birth. I began by taking away all the pupils born in Paris, in order not to give too much advantage to the departments of the north. I afterwards reckoned up separately,—1st. All the pupils of the thirty-one departments of the north; that of the Seine being excepted.—2d. All the pupils of the fifty-four of the south. The following was the striking result :—Pupils of the thirty-one northern departments rewarded, one hundred and seven; pupils of the fifty-four southern departments rewarded, thirty-six, that is to say, one third. But another fact appeared to me still more remarkable. In the hundred and forty-three rewards, there were thirty-seven prizes, and a hundred and six accessits. Now, out of thirty-seven prizes granted by the University to the children of the departments, thirty-three were adjudged to children of the north, and only four to those of the south; so that in the colleges, the prizes are for the north, and the accessits for the south. There is a school celebrated for the equity of its adjudications, and which requires in the candi-

dates that it invites from all parts of France, very extensive mathematical and literary knowledge. I took the reception list of the pupils of the Polytechnic School for thirteen consecutive years, and I found that out of 1933 pupils admitted, 1233 came from the thirty-two departments of the north, and 700 from the fifty-four departments of the south. It would be wrong to conclude, from such a fact, that the youth from the south are less apt for the cultivation of the sciences.

The Academy of the Sciences, to which all France bears witness that it exercises independence in the choice of its members, and consequently chooses with equity from all the scientific men of the kingdom, presents a result still more favourable for the inhabitants of the north. Out of sixty-five members, that the Academy of the Sciences reckons, the thirty-two departments of the north have given forty-eight; and the fifty-four departments of the south only seventeen. I have reserved for the last standard of comparison, those noble recompenses that the government grants at the periodical exhibitions of the productions of the national industry. At the exhibition of 1819, the following were the proportions of the rewards :—

	32 dep. of the north.	54 dep. of the south.
Gold Medals,	63	- 26
Silver ditto	136	- 45
Bronze ditto	94	- 36
	<hr/> 293	<hr/> 107

The exhibition of 1823 presents results not less striking. Thus, gentlemen, in whatever point of view we consider the two parts of France, both with respect to their agriculture and commerce; in whatever period of life we follow the population of the north, and that of the south: in tender childhood, when the alphabet forms the encyclopedia; at college; in the Polytechnic School; in the Academy of the Sciences; in the invention of the processes of the Arts; and in the national rewards bestowed on industry; we everywhere find a difference analogous, and almost always proportional. In the eyes of men capable of comparing effects with causes, this constant uniformity of results, this superiority in every respect in favour of the part of the kingdom where popular instruction is most developed, will show clearly the advantage of this instruction, for handicraft occupations, for the arts, for the sciences, for private fortunes, and for the public wealth. And observe with me, that the most industrious and most opulent part of the south is likewise that where popular instruction is most advanced. Which are the depart-

ments where popular instruction has most extension in the south, setting out from the east towards the south, and returning to the west? They are Lyons, whose magnificent productions are celebrated throughout the universe: the Drome, the Isere, and the Upper Alps, where man struggles with ardour against all the obstacles opposed by nature: the Loire, where St. Etienne displays whatever of admirable, the industrious powers of the south can produce; Vaucluse and the Gard, and the Herault and the Aude, renowned for their numerous manufactories and their fine agriculture; the Upper and the Lower Pyrenees, which present us the same virtues, and the same activity, as the Upper Alps; and, lastly, the Charente Inferieure, and the Deux Sevres, countries remarkable for their excellent agriculture, and many arts which they cultivate.—You see, then, one half of the south reveals to us what the whole could do, and the advantage we shall have in propagating useful knowledge in the other half, represented by those sombre colours which most offend your sight, in the most distant parts of this vast amphitheatre."

Electric Currents.—A. M. Nobili has presented a memoir to the Institute, on the exact measurement of the intensity of electric currents. He hopes to establish a system of ascertaining them as easily, and as correctly, as the barometer ascertains the pressure of the atmosphere, and the thermometer the degree of heat. MM. Ampère and Arago are appointed to report on this important discovery.

Flattening of the Earth.—At the Academy of Sciences at Paris, a memoir was read by Captain Duperrey, on the experiments made with the invariable pendulum, during the voyage of the *Coquille* round the world. He states that various experiments confirmed the fact of the flattening of the terrestrial globe, conjectured by several travellers, who had remarked that the number of oscillations which the pendulum made at certain places, differed from what had been observed in the extent of the same parallel. The principal anomalies observed by Captain Duperrey were at the Isle of France, Mons, Guam, and the Island of Ascension. At the Isle of France, the invariable pendulum (as had been remarked by M. Freycinet) made in one day, upon an average, thirteen or fourteen oscillations more than it ought, supposing the depression to be 1.305, according to the lunar theory. At Ascension, the acceleration, as noticed by Captain Sabine, was five or six oscillations, even supposing the depression to be 1.228. At other stations the difference was al-

most nothing; and in some, the motion of the pendulum was retarded. Such differences, Captain Duperrey remarks, between the results of experiment and those given by theory, cannot be attributed to errors of observation. He is disposed to refer the cause of the phenomena, with Captain Sabine, to the want of homogeneity in the earth, considered as a mass, or to the mere variations of density in the superficial strata. What tends to confirm this hypothesis, he says, is, that all observations show that an acceleration of the pendulum generally takes place on volcanic ground, and a retardation on such as is sandy and argillaceous. A very important question to ascertain is, whether the flattening is exactly the same in both hemispheres. From the observations of Captains Duperrey and Freycinet, it appears that in the southern hemisphere it is 1.291, and in the northern 1.288; that is to say, it is sensibly the same, or 1.290 in each.

Aerolite.—A fragment of the meteoric stone which fell near Ferrara, 15th January, 1824, has been analysed in Paris; and the result is stated to be, 1. that it is physically different from ordinary aerolites; 2. that its constituent parts are also different, and differently combined; and 3. that its examination confirms the opinion of these remarkable bodies being consolidated before they enter the atmosphere.

Epilepsy.—Dr. Borie, the physician of the hospital at Versailles, has for some time been very successfully exhibiting mugwort and the cherry-laurel in cases of epilepsy. A great many poor patients have been perfectly cured by these remedies; the discovery of which seems likely to be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

Ancient Arms.—On the side of the new road from Lyons to Bourdeaux, between Terrasson and Azerac, there have been lately discovered the remains of one of those workshops in which the ancients polished arms and instruments with flint. A quantity of fragments of flint, and a number of rough-wrought javelins, are among these antiquities.

Major Laing.—At a recent sitting of the Académie des Sciences, M. Jomard, the president, stated that letters had been received from Mr. Warrington, Major Laing's father-in-law, and the English Consul at Tripoli, adverting to a report of Major Laing's death, but adding that it was without foundation. M. Jomard also announced, that a letter, dated the 5th of May, had been written to M. Arago by the Baron de Humboldt, who observed in it, that, according to the accounts of some Moorish merchants who

had arrived at Tripoli, Major Laing and Captain Clapperton had succeeded in meeting at Tombuctoo, and were living there very quietly.

Meteorology.—A memoir, containing the results of above a hundred thousand barometrical and thermometrical observations made at the Observatory of Paris, was lately read to the French Academy by M. Bouvard. These observations have been made regularly day after day, without exception, at sunrise, at nine o'clock in the morning, at noon, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and at nine o'clock in the evening. The barometrical observations comprehend a period of eleven years; the thermometrical of twenty-one.

Voyage of Discovery.—Letters have been received announcing the arrival at Port-Jackson, in December last, of the French expedition of discovery under Captain D'Urville.

GERMANY.

German Literature.—In Germany, among the unaccountable number of non-political journals, there appear at this time—a morning—a mid-day—an evening—and a mid-night Gazette. The latter, so far from being sleepy, is the most lively and spirited of them all; being edited by the celebrated poet Müllner. There is also announced as nearly ready for publication, at Berlin, the Fool's Gazette, (die Narrenzeitung,) to appear three times a week, for the benefit of every description of fools.—Professor Beck states, from an authentic account lately published, that, from 1814 to 1826, there have been printed in France 33,774 books, and in Germany, within the same period, 50,303. The University of Gottingen counts at present 1460 students, of whom 352 study theology, 652 the law, 284 medicine, and 172 the philosophical sciences. The University of Munich had, on the 23d of December last, 1342 students.

Professor Schilling, of Breslau, has invented an instrument, by the aid of which plants can be copied most correctly from nature; even those which are so small as to be examined by naturalists through the microscope. This instrument is similar in its construction to a magic lantern; and by the means of an attached mirror, the image of the magnified object is thrown upon a horizontal paper surface, where it admits of being copied easily and accurately.

ITALY.

Vesuvius.—M. Monticelli, the Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Naples, and M. Covelli, a member of the same academy, have published the first volume of an intended

work on the mineralogy of Vesuvius. It will be a most laborious and valuable production. The present volume treats of simple minerals; that is to say, minerals of homogeneous chemical composition, and susceptible of crystallisation. It contains the analysis of no fewer than eighty-two kinds of minerals; and the descriptions, accompanied with plates, of an almost infinite variety of crystalline forms; nearly a hundred of which are not mentioned in the last edition of Haüy's Mineralogy. The classification adopted is that of Berzelius.

Professor Sebastian Ciamjoi, who has for some time returned to Florence, after a long residence at Warsaw, has lately added two new literary productions to the number of his other valuable publications. In one of these, Professor C. endeavours to prove, that as far back as the year 1341, the Florentine navigators had discovered the Canary Islands. The second contains notices of Boccaccio, from a MS. of his own hand-writing, which is not only extremely valuable as the only authentic autograph of this eminent person, but also as it furnishes curious information regarding the life of Boccaccio, and contains an as yet unknown letter from Boccaccio, addressed to the poet Zanotti da Strada.

Volta.—At the age of 82, this great man has terminated his honourable career. He was born at Como, in February 1745. When his classical studies were completed, his destination was undecided. After hesitating for some time between science and literature, the former prevailed. Two treatises, published in 1769 and 1771, placed Volta among the most celebrated natural philosophers of that period. In 1774 he was appointed regent of the gymnasium of his native town; but the University of Pavia could not dispense with so able a professor, and in 1779 he was called to the chair of physics, which he continued to occupy until 1804. His long labours having injured his health, he was compelled to relinquish teaching; but the University of Pavia did not lose him. Volta did not marry till he was fifty-one years of age. He has left several sons worthy of their illustrious father.

Aspasia.—A curious fragment of Greek literature has been discovered in Italy. It purports to be a letter to Pericles from Aspasia, who, being threatened with the loss of her beauty by a tumour which was spreading over her face, visited the various temples which were celebrated for the cure of the votaries who repaired to them, and at length was successful in that of Podalirius, the son of Esculapius and Epione. This fragment, which gives

a brief account of the lady's travels, has been published in the last volume of the "Bulletin Universel des Sciences."

HOLLAND.

Forum Hadriani.—The Baron de Westreenen de Tiellandt has lately published an interesting account of the remains of the ancient Forum Hadriani, situated near the Hague. A mosaic pavement, fragments of statues, a golden sieve, a large quantity of silver medals of various Roman emperors, a lamp, a cinerary urn, some jewels, and other valuable articles, medals of the Lower Empire, coins struck in the time of Charlemagne, &c. prove that this was an important establishment, which survived the destruction of paganism.

Haarlem.—The Teylerian Society at Haarlem has offered a gold medal, of the value of four hundred Dutch florins, for the best answer to the following question:—"Is the time in which we live distinguished, or not, as an epoch of good sense and humanity? If the affirmative, give the indications and the proofs of it. If the negative, demonstrate it. In either case, produce the result, honourable or dishonourable, towards the existing time." The answers may be written in either Dutch, Latin, French, English, or German; and must be addressed to the Teylerian Society, at Haarlem, before the 1st of April, 1828; in order that the decision may take place before the 31st of December of the same year.

BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria has decreed a new regulation for the Academy of Sciences at Munich, according to which the Institution has to extend its transactions to all subjects of science, and more particularly to those belonging to the sciences of philosophy, philology, mathematics, natural philosophy, natural history, astronomy, universal history, and the history of the kingdom of Bavaria in particular. The sciences of theology, jurisprudence, and medicine, are excluded. The academy is to consist of three classes, viz. 1. philosophy and philology, 2. mathematics and the natural sciences, and 3. history. The Academy of Sciences is to have a president and one secretary to each of the three classes, a proportionate number of members resident at Munich,

some honorary members, and also a certain number of corresponding members; to hold two public meetings annually; to publish its principal transactions, the national documents under the title *Monumenta Voica*, and also a literary journal.

AMERICA.

American Languages.—The languages of those parts of North America which are to the northward and the eastward of Mexico, may be described as principally three; as the people who speak them may also be considered as three distinct races. 1st, The Karalit, spoken by the Esquimaux, is the language of Labrador, Greenland, the higher parts of Canada, and the other countries which approach the pole. It is also that of the stationary Tchouktschi, who reside, from the mouth of the Anadyr, along the coast northward to the peninsula of Tchouktahkonnos, or the promontory of the Tchouktschi; that is to say, in the part of Asia which is separated from America only by Bhering's Straits. They are considered the descendants of an American nation; while the wandering Tchouktschi, who live to the south of the Anadyr, pass for being descended from the Koriack-Tatars. The Karalit is again spoken at North-Sound; and it is suspected that there are other resemblances and relations between the natives of the north-west of America and some of the nations of the north-east of Asia; such as the Kamtschatdales, the Koriack-Lamoutz, the Samoiedes, &c. 2dly, The Iroquois, which is the language of the Iroquois, the Hurons, the Nodessuss, the Seneca (six nations), the Algonkins, &c. 3dly, The Lenapi, or Lenni-Lenapi, which is the name of the inhabitants and the language of Delaware. It is the synonyme of the more modern appellation of *Ampanatchki*, or *Abenaki*, generally adopted by the natives, of which the French in Louisiana have made *Apalachea*, name given to the mountains more frequently called by their old name of *Alleghany*. The Lenapi is the language of the Mississippi, of the immense territory to the north-west of the United States, of a part of Canada, and even of the country which extends to Hudson's Bay.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Lemon, of Regarden, in Gernoe, Cornwall, had lately a field of two acres planted with mangel-wurzel, of astonishing size. One root, taken up, weighed 37½ lbs. with the leaves, and 32 lbs. without them; it measured upwards of three feet in circumference, and was, with the leaves erect, upwards of five feet in height. Several other roots have been taken up weighing from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs. Thousands of roots remain in the field of the same size. The aggregate weight grown on the two acres is supposed to exceed 140 tons.

To preserve Seeds.—The following is recommended as a certain preventive against birds taking seeds out of the ground in gardens, &c.:—Mix together one pound of gaslar, a quarter of a pound of brown spirits of tar, and a quarter of a pound of grease. Into this dip some shoemaker's thread or twine, and draw it several times over the newly-sown beds, supported a few inches from the earth on the tops of sticks.

Cure for Lice in Cattle.—Apply one quillful of quicksilver mixed well with 1½ ounce of hogs' lard. It should be rubbed on the animal from the head, on the top of the back, to the tail.

Budding.—In the Agricultural Journal of the Pays Bas, for October 1824, it is recommended to reverse the usual mode of raising the bark for inserting the buds, and to make the cross cuts at the bottom of the slit, instead of the top, as is generally done in Britain. The bud is said rarely to fail of success, because it receives sufficient of the descending sap, which it cannot receive when it is under the cross cut.

Habits of Plants.—The following curious observations on the habits of plants, were made by General Walker, in his address to the Agricultural Society of St. Helena, in February last:—"The functions of plants, as well as of animals, depend upon the air in which they live. I have observed that those of St. Helena, which have been brought from another hemisphere, are very irregular in their annual progress; many of them, in the development of their foliage, have adopted the law of nature peculiar to the country into which they have been transplanted. Others, more obstinate, remain faithful to their own habits, and continue to follow the stated changes to which they had been accustomed. They all appear to maintain a struggle either before they adopt the habits which belong to the seasons of their new country, or decide on retaining their relations with the old.

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In yielding to external circumstances, they appear to have different tempers. This appearance of contention is often observed in plants of the same species; they seem to hesitate and deliberate, ere they adopt the mode of performing the functions of life. At length, when the decision is made, apparently not without pain and effort, we are at a loss to discover an adequate cause. An oak, for instance, which loses its leaves in a St. Helena winter of 68 degrees, scarcely experiences the difference of temperature, which, reasoning by analogy, could cause that change. It would have continued to maintain inflexibly, in its original climate, its old habits, though exposed to far greater irregularity and severity of climate. But though this law is obeyed by many plants, it does not determine the periodical changes of the whole, nor do they all submit to it with equal readiness and regularity. It would add, I conceive, to the natural history of vegetation, and improve our knowledge of the geography of plants, were the facts concerning their habits and changes, under different temperatures, carefully collected."

Stalk-fruited true "English Oak."—Mr. W. Rogers, nurseryman, of Southampton, says, that there is a very considerable difference in the habit and growth of the "English Oak," as is known to most persons acquainted with that fine timber tree. Having, in the course of my practice as a planter and cultivator, observed this difference, I was prompted to examine them closely, and make every inquiry. The result has been, to satisfy myself that what authors and practical men have advanced as their opinion, "that there exists a particular species of oak, differing from the common in habit and quality," is correct; and that the oak producing acorns, with long foot-stalks, known in the New Forest (and other places) by the name of the "Durmast Oak," and by the botanists, as the "*Quercus Pedunculata*," or stalk-fruited "English oak," is a distinct species from the common or sessile-fruited (*Quercus ruber*), the acorns of which have no stalks, being set close to the branches; besides, the *Quercus Pedunculata* retains its character more permanently than the *Quercus ruber*, of which there are many varieties.

The *Quercus Pedunculata* grows to a large and magnificent size; producing timber adapted for the building of large ships of war; obtaining consequently a much higher price than the common sort, which does not grow so fast, nor so large, and is generally purchased for the

construction of merchant ships. I do not consider it more durable than the Quercus ruber; but the sooner it is converted after it has attained its full growth, the longer will it last. The opinion of some that the oak has not attained its full growth until it becomes "stag-headed," (or the top begins to decay,) is I consider very erroneous; the tree then having commenced (instead of a partial) a general decay. My rule or criterion is, to fell a tree (when large timber is required) whenever it is so found. To the person who plants for profit, (or as a patriot for the future welfare of his country,) these remarks may be of the greatest importance, and will convince him of the necessity of as carefully selecting the proper species of oaks, as of any other timber tree, all of which have their stunted or distorted varieties. Having stated so much relative to the oak, I will just add, in reply to the statement of a gentleman who has advanced an opinion, that timber trees, if transplanted, will never arrive to due maturity for the purposes of ship-building, that these remarks in some particulars may be correct; but in others not so; it being impracticable, in most cases

of extensive planting, to carry it into effect. I have tried the experiment several times, and failed in each attempt; but have since planted the same grounds with young oaks, which have thrived amazingly. The trees are now 12 years old, (12 years from the seed bed,) and from 14 to 16 feet high; the roots of some I lately removed, being from 5 to 7 feet long. Transplanting a tree, no doubt, gives it a check; but if judiciously performed, and the roots not injured or shortened too much, which is too generally the case, it soon recovers the shock, and will not ultimately miss its removal. It may be noticed, that the finest timber trees in the kingdom are those which must have been transplanted (in straight lines), forming avenues, in the ancient style of gardening. From the attack of insects, and various other causes, the plant seldom retains its principal root, any great length of time, it being a curious fact that on felling a large tree, there is never a tap-root to be found.

Paint.—Gas tar mixed with yellow ochre makes an excellent green paint, well adapted for preserving coarse wood work and iron rails.

USEFUL ARTS.

Method of using pure Muriate and Sulphate of Soda in the manufacture of Glass.

By Mr. LEBOUAY. — Muriate of soda, or marine salt, is of very little value, compared with carbonate of soda, or carbonate of potash, generally employed in the composition of glass. A casting is readily obtained of very fine glass, having, when about three or four lines in thickness, a very slight green tinge. Its composition is as follows:—decrepitated muriate of soda, 160 parts.—Slaked lime, 100.—Sand, 140.—Chippings of glass of the same quality, from 50 parts to 200. Sulphate of soda likewise offers great economy in its employment. Its results are very satisfactory. The glasses made with this salt are of very fine quality. The following is the composition:—dry sulphate of soda, 100 parts.—Slaked lime, 12.—Powdered charcoal, 19.—Sand, 225.—Broken glass, from 50 to 200. These proportions give a fine coloured glass, which may be employed with advantage in glass-houses where a fine quality is sought after. The following is a second way of operating with sulphate of soda; the proportions may be as follows:—dry sulphate of soda, 100 parts.—Slaked lime, 266.—Sand, 500.—Broken glass, from 50 to 200. According to this process it is

obviously easy to operate in a regular manner, and to avoid expensive trials in the manufacture.

Mr. Joseph Aspden, of Leeds, has taken out a patent for a new mode of producing an artificial stone, or cement, for the covering of buildings. He calls it Portland cement, from its resemblance to Portland stone. Its component parts are as follow:—a given quantity of lime-stone, of the kind usually employed for mending roads, is to be pulverized by heating or grinding, or it may be taken from the road in a pulverised state, or in a state of puddle: this, when dried, is to be calcined in a furnace in the usual way. A similar quantity of argillaceous earth, or clay, is then to be mixed in water with the calcined lime-stone, and the whole perfectly incorporated, by manual labour or by machinery, into a plastic state. This mixture is then to be placed in shallow vessels for the purpose of evaporation, and then to be submitted to the action of the air, the sun, or the heat of fire, or steam conducted by pipes or flues under the pans of evaporating vessels. This composition, when in a dry state, is to be broken into lumps of suitable sizes, and is then to be calcined again, in a furnace similar to a lime-kiln, till the ver-

bonic acid has been entirely expelled. The mixture so prepared is then to be pulverised by grinding or beating, and when reduced to a fine powder is in a fit state for use; and, with the addition of so much water as will be sufficient to bring it into the consistency of mortar, will, when applied to its purpose, make a compact and durable artificial stone, equal to the Portland stone itself.

Engraving and Printing.—A most ingenious invention has just been introduced from Germany, connected with the art of copper-plate printing, to which we beg to direct the attention of our fair readers. That fashionable and necessary appendage, the name card, is rendered thereby quite *artificial*, both in design and execution; the name being printed, if required, either in gold, silver, or some other metal, and the surface of the card not only beautifully glazed, so as to resemble ivory, but embossed with the most various and tasteful devices. The introducer is a Mr. Christ, of the Strand.

Prevention of the Dry Rot.—Recommended by Mr. R. F. Franzius, Royal Engineer and Architect, at Aurich in East Friesland.—To preserve oak timber, and especially that used in the inside of ships, from the dry rot, it should be laid in large piles, in salt water, for a whole year, so as to be completely covered with the water. By this means the salt penetrates the wood; and the consequence is, that it remains always free from the dry rot, and lasts twice as long as it would do without this preparation. If the wood can be put into sea water perfectly pure, and free from all earthy deposit, it is so much the better; and on the coasts it may be best kept and prepared in brine dug for the purpose. Care must of course be taken to lay it so that it cannot drift away. Where salt is

very abundant, it may be seasoned by covering it with a thick layer of that material, when the air is damp and foggy, without heavy rain. In short, pickling it as it is done in North America. The salt also destroys the dry rot in buildings, as may be proved by washing the wood, infected repeatedly with strong brine made hot. New wood may be prepared for use in the same manner.

Mode of Silvering Ivory.—Immerse a slip of ivory in a weak solution of nitrate of silver, and let it remain till the solution has given it a deep yellow colour; then take it out, and immerse it in a tumbler of clear water, and expose it to the rays of the sun. In about three hours the ivory acquires a black colour; but the black surface, on being rubbed, soon becomes changed to a brilliant silver.

A new species of self-impelling carriage has been invented by a M. Barret, of Lyons, which is capable of performing a distance of 120 leagues in fifteen hours. It was lately exhibited at Lyons by M. Barret, who went in it from his own house, in the Place des Celestins, to the Porte St. Clair. The carriage rests upon three wheels, one of these is placed in front, and acts as a sort of rudder to regulate the motions of the vehicle. A person sitting in the body of the carriage sets the two greater wheels in motion, by means of his feet, which he strikes alternately against a piece of mechanism formed in the interior. The carriage, by each stroke, is made to perform a distance of sixteen feet, from which the whole distance can be easily calculated. The most remarkable part of this invention is, that the person who regulates the movement of the directing wheel, or rudder, has it in his power to turn the carriage round, and give it a contrary direction, whenever he pleases.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Whittaker, of Wardle, near Rochdale, for improvements in machines, or machinery, for picking cardings from woolen carding engines, and for drawing, stubbing, and spinning wool and cotton. April 24, 1827.

Carlo Cigao, of Lyons, now residing in Fenchurch-street, London, for improvements in weaving machinery. April 24, 1827.

M. W. Lawrence, of Tetnam-street, Goodman's Fields, for improvements in the process of refining sugar. April 25, 1827.

J. A. Berthoud, of Great Waterloo-street, Lambeth, for a detached alarm watch. April 25, 1827.

R. Daws, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, for improvements on chairs, or machines calculated to increase ease and comfort. April 25, 1827.

T. Breckenbach, of Birmingham, for improvements in parts of bedsteads. April 28, 1827.

B. Somers, M. D. of Langford, Somersetshire, for improvements on furnaces for smelting different kinds of metals, ores, and slags. April 28, 1827.

W. Lockyer, of Bath, for an improvement in the manufacture of brushes of certain descriptions, and

in the manufacture of brushes and other purposes. April 28, 1827.

H. Knight, of Birmingham, Clock-maker, for a machine, apparatus, or method, for ascertaining the attendance on duty of any watchman, workman, or other person, which is also applicable to other purposes. April 28, 1827.

J. McCurdy, Esq. of Cecil-street, Strand, for improvements in the process of rectification of spirits. Partly communicated by a foreigner. April 28, 1827.

J. Browne and W. D. Champness, of Bridge-water, for a composition which may be manufactured or moulded either into bricks, or into blocks, of any form for building, and also manufactured and moulded to, and made applicable for all internal or external ornaments, architectural purposes, and for various other purposes. May 5, 1827.

D. Bentley, of Eccles, Lancashire, for an improved carriage-wheel. May 8, 1827.

T. P. Coggin, of Wadsworth, Machine-maker, for a new or improved machine for the dibbling grain of every description. May 19, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of Weston Favell, in the county of Northampton. By John Cole. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The History and Antiquities of Peterborough Cathedral. By J. Britton, F.S.A. No. II. Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. Part III. By J. Britton, F.S.A. 2l. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs and Correspondence of Mr. J. Urquhart, with a portrait. By William Orme. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

FINE ARTS.

The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; exemplified by a series of Illustrations, with a descriptive account of the house and gallery of J. Soane, Esq. By John Britton, F.S.A. One vol. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London. No. XIX.

A series of Practical Instructions in Landscape-painting, in Water-colours. By John Clark. 6s. 6d. Views in the West Indies, with letter-press explanations. Nos. I. and II.

Pompeii, No. IV.; completing this important work. Engraved by W. B. Cooke, from various drawings, and from an eruption of Vesuvius, by Martin.

GEOGRAPHY.

A new Atlas of India. Being Surveys of the mountainous districts, by Captains Hodgson, Herbert, and Webb; and of Bundelcund, by Captain Franklin, on a scale of four miles to an inch.

HISTORY.

Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England. By the Hon. G. A. Elliot, Esq. 6s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Royal Houses of York and Lancaster, &c. By Emma Roberts. 8 vols. 8vo. 1l. 6s.

History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy in the Sixteenth Century, &c. By Thomas McCrie, DD. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Malaria; an Essay on this Poison, and on the Diseases caused by it. By J. Macculloch, M.D.

The Health of the Aged. Being a Treatise on the prevention and cure of those disorders incidental to advanced life. From the French of J. A. Salgues, M.D. of Paris. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bibliotheca Sussexiana; a descriptive Catalogue of the Library of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, &c. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S. F.A.S. F.L.S. royal 8vo. Vol. I. 3l. 13s. 6d.

A Narrative of Adventures in France and Flanders. By Captain Edward Boys, R. N. 6s. 6d.

The Epistolary Correspondence of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke and Dr. F. Laurence. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A Treatise on Celestial Mechanics. Part I. Book II. translated from the French. By the Rev. H. H. Hartle, F.T.C.D.

Immortality or Annihilation? The question of a future State discussed and decided by the arguments of Reason. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Westminster Review, No. VII.

The Quarterly Review, No. LXXI.

The Henry Bee; its Natural History, Physiology and Management. By E. Bevan, M.D. 12mo. 9s.

Letters from Greece. By T. R. Jones. 4 vol. 8vo.

Substance of the Speech of J. Poynder, Esq. at the Courts of Proprietors of East India Stock, held on the 21st and 28th days of March, 1827. 8vo. 6s.

The Elements of Plane Trigonometry, designed for the use of Students in the University. By J. Hind, M. A. 10s. 6d.

History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times. By J. Taylor. 8vo. 8s.

Observations on the Necessity of establishing a different System of affording Medical Relief to the Sick Poor, than by the practice of farming of parishes. By J. F. Hulbert. 1s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Flora Australasica. By Robert Sweet, F.S.L. No. I. 3s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Reuben Ansley. By the author of "Brambletye House." 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

O'Neill; or the Rebel. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Busy Bodies. A Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Woman's Wit and Man's Wisdom. By Mrs. Mosse. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Victoria Colonna; a Tale of Rome in the 19th Century. 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Fairy Tales, from the German of A. L. Grimm. With illustrations by Cruikshank. 12mo.

Walter, the Murderer; or the Mysteries of El Dorado. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

The Lettre de Cachet. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Guards. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. 6d.

POETRY.

Original, Serious, and Religious Poetry. By the Rev. R. Cobbold. A. M. 8vo. 7s.

The Reigning Vice, a Satirical Essay. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Shepherd's Calendar, with Village Stories, and other Poems. By John Clare. 8vo. 6s.

The Draft of Immortality, and other Poems. By H. M. Parker. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Isaac Commensus; a Play. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The Course of Time, a Poem, in ten books. By Robert Pollok, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

The Age Reviewed, a Satire. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Horæ Porticæ; or, a Series of Verses, Original and Translated. By Thomas Smith. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, from the death of Joshua to the decline of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. By the Rev. M. Russel. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Richmond, Surrey. By the Hon. and Rev. G. T. Noel. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Morning Thoughts; in Prose and Verse; on portions of the successive Chapters in the Gospel of St. Mark. By the Rev. J. W. Cusackham, Vicar of Harrow. 12mo.

Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, elucidating the Duty of the Study of Prophecy. By the Rev. J. Noble Coleman. 8vo. 12s.

Adaptations of Scripture to Family Devotion. 12mo. 3s.

Selections from the Works of the Rev. J. Howe. By the Rev. D. Wilson. With a portrait. 6s.

A Review and Analysis of Bishop Butler's Exposition of the Doctrine of Justification. 12mo. 8s.

Missionary Excitement; a Sermon Preached before the London Missionary Society. By the Rev. H. F. Burder, M. A.

LITERARY REPORT.

A satire, which is likely to be sharply felt by the young men of fashion about town, is announced, under the title of "St. James's." We understand, however, that the severe tone in which it is written is not adopted in a spirit of wantonness, but with a design to reclaim the thoughtless members of wealthy families from the ruinous pursuits in which, at present, they rashly indulge.

Mr. Buckingham, the author of the recently published "Travels in Mesopotamia," who suffered so severely for the independent manner in which he conducted the "Calcutta Journal," has received a gratifying proof of sincere and undoubted sympathy in his cause, by the remittance from Bengal of a legacy of five thousand rupees, from the late Mr. Becher, an English gentleman of property, who had resided forty years in the interior of India, and who was therefore eminently qualified to judge of what was beneficial or injurious to the interests of that country. With this gentleman Mr. Buckingham never had any acquaintance whatever. It must, therefore, have been solely on public grounds that, in the words of his will, he states this legacy to be left "in token of the respect which he bears to Mr. Buckingham, for his public zeal and manly conduct, with regard to those members of society in India, whom the mistaken and persecuting doctrines of policy have debarred from proving to the world that they are good Christians, loyal subjects, and worthy members of the community." Mr. Buckingham, desirous of evincing his gratitude to the patriotic testator, and believing he could not fulfil his dying wishes more effectually than by following up the same course of conduct, which obtained him the sincere and general approbation of his fellow-subjects in the East, proposes to devote the legacy in question to a public purpose, by making it the foundation of a New Weekly Journal, conducted by himself, under the title of "The Sphinx."

Mr. Solomon Jacob Cohen, of Hamburgh, has announced his intention of publishing an entirely new translation of the Holy Bible, from the original Hebrew, into the German language. That many versions of the Scriptures have been given to the world, in which the true meaning has been willfully perverted, to serve the purposes of religious party, cannot be denied. A faithful translation, guided only by the lights we at present possess to lead us to an accurate knowledge of the almost obsolete language, in which, by inspiration, the sacred writings were composed, still remains a grand desideratum. We therefore wish Mr. Cohen success in his laborious and highly interesting undertaking.

No. 3. of Robson's "Picturesque Views of English Cities," containing eight engravings of Lincoln, York, Canterbury, Oxford, Ely, Gloucester, Bath, and Peterborough, will be ready in a few days.

"The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," No. IV., to finish that work, will be published in the ensuing month; and, at the same time, Mr. Britton announces his intention of giving to the subscribers a volume of letter-press.

The pleasant History of Thomas of Reading, or, the six Worthly Yeomen of the West, by T. De-

lony, will form the third part of Mr. W. J. Thoms's Series of Early Prose Romances.

Mr. Pennie, the author of several poems of very considerable merit, has in the press another volume, called "Tale of Modern Genius;" as he has himself had much to struggle with, we anticipate a stirring picture from this title.

Mr. John Timbs has in the press a volume of "Cameleon Sketches;" he is also preparing for the press, "Historiettes of Reigate, in Surrey," uniform with his Picturesque Promenade round Dorking.

Rambles in Madeira and Portugal during the early part of 1826, descriptive of the Climate, Produce, and Civil History of the Island; with Views in the Madeiras, drawn on stone by Westall, Nicholson, Villeneuve, Harding, Gauci, &c.; from sketches taken on the spot, and illustrating the most remarkable scenes and objects in the Islands—is announced for early publication.

A Prospectus has been issued for publishing by subscription, Views illustrative of the Scenery and Antiquities of Northern Africa; in the regions of Nubia, and the country above the Cataracts of the Nile; of Upper and Lower Egypt, the Cyrenaic Pentapolis, and the shores of the Greater Syria. From drawings made on the spot in the course of several journeys, by H. W. Beechey, Esq. F.R.S.

Mr. Robinson, whose works on architecture are so generally known, is about to produce a "New Vitruvius Britannicus" in numbers. We have seen specimens of the forthcoming first number, which is dedicated to Woburn Abbey. The engravings are excellently executed; and we have been much interested by the interior of the Statue Gallery, &c. where so many splendid productions of art are preserved.

A Translation of the Life and Writings of the German patriot and poet Körner, is about to appear, ornamented with engravings.

Mr. McCreery is about to publish a Second Part of his Poem of the "Press."

The Secret Treaty concluded in 1670 between Charles II. and Louis XIV. which has never been seen, and the very existence of which has been only surmised, will be exhibited by Dr. Lingard in the forthcoming volume of his "History of England."

A Series of Views in the Isle of Wight, illustrative of its picturesque Scenery, Natural Curiosities, and Seats of Nobility and Gentry, is on the eve of publication, from Drawings made during the last Summer by Mr. F. Calvert.

Preparing for publication, a Dictionary of Latin Quantities, or Proseodians' Guide to the different quantities of every syllable in the Latin Language, alphabetically arranged, with Authorities from the best Poets. To which is prefixed a Treatise on Prosody. By William Moseley, LL.D.

Mr. J. R. Young will shortly publish Elements of Geometry, containing a New and Universal Treatise on the Doctrine of Proportion; with Notes.

A Supplement to Debrett's Peerage, completing it to the present time, will be published in a few days.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

M. FELLEBERG.

Lately in Switzerland, M. Fellenberg. He was born at Berne in 1771. His mother, a great-granddaughter of the celebrated Dutch admiral Van Tromp, was accustomed to repeat to him, in his early youth, this excellent advice: "The great have friends in abundance; be you, my son, the friend of the poor, the support of the unfortunate and oppressed." The early part of his education was conducted with great care at home; subsequently he was sent to the public establishment at Colmar, in Alsace in France; but his ill-health obliged him to return, some years afterwards, into Switzerland. There he accustomed himself to live upon bread and water; and, in all respects, to adhere to the severest regimen. In his travels through Switzerland, France, and Germany, commenced soon after his return, it was usual for him to stop some time in the villages, assuming the appearance of an artisan, or of a labourer, that he might with more facility be enabled to study the characters of men and the nature of their wants. Once he was solicited by a young woman to undertake the religious instruction of her uncle, who was deaf. M. Fellenberg, by means of gestures, succeeded in making himself understood; but his zeal produced no other effect than that of gaining his pupil's good-will, although he actually resided with him in solitude for a whole year, near the lake of Zurich. From that period forming an intimacy with Pestalozzi, he devoted his time and attention to the education of youth. Submitting to the new order of things in Switzerland, in 1798, M. Fellenberg exerted his influence amongst the peasants with the happiest effects. However, as the Government refused to perform what he had promised in their name, he withdrew his interference in public affairs. Of an exceedingly speculative turn, M. Fellenberg now purchased the estate of Hofwyl, of which all the world has heard, two leagues northward from Berne; and then he formed,—first, a farm, which was intended to serve as a model to the neighbourhood, in all that might be useful in agriculture, cultivating it under his own care, and actually increasing its customary produce five-fold;—secondly, an experimental farm, for the instruction of pupils who resorted to it from various parts of Europe;—thirdly, a manufactory of agricultural implements, farming utensils, &c. with which was connected a

school of industry for the poor, who were taught the business of the various handicrafts;—fourthly, a boarding-school for young gentlemen;—and, fifthly, an institution for instruction in agriculture, theoretical and practical. He also established a school for the instruction of teachers belonging to the surrounding country; but that scheme was, after some years, abandoned.

SIR GEO. H. BEAUMONT, BART.

Lately, at his seat, Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire, of erysipelas in the head, aged 73, Sir George Howland Beaumont, seventh Baronet, of Stoughton Grange in the same county, D.C.L. F.R.S. and S.A. and a trustee of the British Museum. He was born at Dunmow in Essex, (where his father then resided,) in Nov. 1753. He succeeded to the title in 1762, losing his father at the early age of ten, but his mother survived till 1814. Having received his education at Eton, he entered of New College, Oxford, in 1772. In 1778 he married Margaret, daughter of John Willes of Astrop in Northamptonshire, Esq. the eldest son of Lord Chief Justice Willes. They had no children. In 1782 Sir George Beaumont went to the Continent, and visited the most distinguished parts of France, Switzerland, and Italy. At the general election in 1790 he was returned M.P. for Beeralston, but he sat in the House of Commons only during one Parliament, to the dissolution in 1796. It was not in the arena of politics that Sir George Beaumont distinguished himself; but as the patron of art and amateur practitioner of painting his celebrity is deservedly great, and many admirable specimens of his skill have been exhibited at the Royal Academy. A congenial taste introduced him to the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who bequeathed him his *Return of the Ark*, by Sebastian Bourdon, as a memorial of his esteem. This is one of the sixteen pictures which Sir George, a year or two before his death, presented to the National Gallery, where, inscribed as they are (and we trust always will be in legible characters) with the munificent donor's name, they constitute his most appropriate and most public monument. In private life Sir George Beaumont was a most amiable and excellent man, his manners and accomplishments rendering him an ornament of the circles in which he moved. A portrait of him, engraved by J. S. Agar, from a portrait by Hoppner, in the possession of Lord Mulgrave, was published

in 1812 in Cadell's British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

We extract the following from a Suffolk Chronicle of some standing, deeming it well worthy of record, as an illustration of the singularity of human character. James Chambers, a well-known, peculiar and eccentric character, died at Ipswich last year, after a life of 78 years of destitution and wretchedness. He was born at Soham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1748. His father was a leather-seller, but unfortunate in business; and, having married a second wife, disputes and family broils arose, and either from necessity or choice, James Chambers, better known as "The Poor Poet," left his home, never to return—at first, and for an uncertain period, a maker and seller of nets and some small wares; afterwards, composing verses, on birthdays, weddings, and other subjects; acrostics on names, &c. Naturally mild, placid, and unassuming in his manners, he attracted the attention and sympathy of many; and thus he lived, or rather suffered life. That his mind was diseased there can be no doubt, for no human being could court or prefer the miserable life he led, on any other supposition.* Entirely unbefriended by education in his boyhood, he managed to learn to write, although it must be confessed his manuscripts were nearly unintelligible to any but himself. He could spell correctly, was a very tolerable grammarian; had a smattering (all-self-acquired) of Latin and Greek; and his memory was so retentive, that he would repeat (to amuse his hearers) most of his pieces by heart; still further, he would compose a single, or a double acrostic during the night, arise, and put it immediately to paper. In a late publication, "Excursions through Suffolk," under the head Worlingworth, it is said, "In this place, in the year 1810, Mr. — displayed the benevolence of his disposition, by exerting his interest in favour of poor Chambers, who, from the age of sixteen to seventy years, travelled about the county of Suffolk, as sort of wandering bard, gaining a precarious subsistence by selling his own effusions, of which he had a number printed in cheap forms. Among the poorer people of the country he was held in great estimation as a poet: and often gained a hearty welcome, and sometimes a

small pecuniary recompense for composing acrostics, &c.: these were mostly suggested to him by his muse in the night; though, to say the truth, his lodging was seldom such as to have invited ladies of that description, or even of terrestrial mould, to have interrupted his slumbers, as his chamber was generally a shed, barn, or hay-loft." In peregrinating the country, which he did in every changing sky, "through storms, and through snow, or whatever might betide," he was often supported entirely by the spontaneous benevolence of those who witnessed his wanderings. His aversion to a poor-house amounted to horror; he declared, the thought of such an abode was worse than death; and dreaded to use his own words—

"'Mongst Belial's sons of contention and strife

To breathe out the transient remains of my life!"

When he left Worlingworth, his deserted cottage was broken open; the few things—old rags, bones, hair, and rubbish, were disposed of; the amount, between 4*l.* and 5*l.*, was added to a fund before obtained by Mr. —, and doled out to the poor wanderer (after it was discovered where he was) in the best and most economical manner for his comfort. When this fund was exhausted, Mr. — proposed to allow him 1*s.* a week as long as he lived, and to come for it every Saturday night, and for refreshments; and this he did for some time. About five years back, while residing at Woodbridge, sleeping in a miserable hut, near the barrack-ground, and daily wandering about the town, his appearance in rags, filth, and indeed almost indecent nakedness, became, as it were, a libel upon the feelings of the inhabitants of the place; and a few gentlemen subscribed to clothe and clean him, to provide a comfortable room, bed, &c., and a person to shave his head, face, and wash him; if he would not consent, they threatened to take him home to where he belonged. This had the desired effect, for the dread of a workhouse operated most powerfully. His hovel was emptied of its filth, rags, bones, &c., and all his living and dead stock were consigned to the flames! He was put into his new habitation; clothed from head to foot; and so metamorphosed, that but few knew him at first sight. A bedstead and bedding, a chair, table, and necessary crockery were provided. This went on for a few weeks, during which time the poor creature was often heard to exclaim, "That it (the cleansing and burning) was the worst day's work he ever met with." After a short time, he left his home—

* This was no proof of a diseased mind; many misers have lived as wretchedly with the means of faring well in their hands. The mere love of independence might be motive sufficient with an aversion to labour.—*Ed.*

these comforts, as many would have thought them—the shilling a week before mentioned, besides some weekly pence, donations from ladies in the town, for a life of wandering, and privation, if not at times of absolute want, until the event occurred which this article is meant to record.

In his verses on a Snow Storm, he says,

“ This vile raiment hangs in tatters ;
Nor warm garment to defend :
O'er my flesh the chill snow scatters ;
No snug hut—no social friend !”

But he is now removed (using again his own words) to

“ Where no gelid thrillings enter :
Where's a rich exhaustless store :
Where, aspiring to their centre,
Saints, the Great Supreme adore.”

He had been allowed the use of two rooms in an unoccupied farm-house, belonging to Mr. Thurston, of Stradbrook. Until a few days before his death, he had been as well as usual. During his short illness, he had the attention of two women (neighbours), who provided him with warm gruel, and such things as his situation required. It does not appear that he died from cold, want, or neglect, but from old age. Some one had recently given him a warm blanket. He had food in the house, 10½d. in halfpence; with (of course) scattered scraps of poetry. He gleaned in harvest, and had a bushel of wheat when he died. He had a decent coffin and shroud provided for him, and his remains were deposited in Stradbrook churchyard.

MICHAEL KELLY.

October last, at Margate, Michael Kelly, the dramatist, and author of the amusing “Reminiscences,” published about a twelvemonth ago. He was born in Dublin, about 1762, the son of an eminent wine-merchant in that city, who was for several years master of the Ceremonies at the Castle. At the age of seven he evinced a strong passion for music; and, as his father was enabled to procure the best masters for him, amongst whom was Michael Arne, the son of Dr. Arne, before he had reached his eleventh year he could perform some of the most difficult sonatas then in fashion on the piano-forte. Rauzzini, when engaged to sing at the Rotunda at Dublin, gave him some lessons in singing; and it was on the suggestion of that gentleman that his father was induced to send him to Naples, as the preferable place for the cultivation of his musical talents. Accordingly, at the age of sixteen, he was sent thither, with strong recommendations of several

persons in Ireland, to Sir W. Hamilton, then British minister at the Neapolitan court. Sir William did him the honour of introducing him to the King and Queen of Naples, and he was placed in the Conservatorio la Madonna della Loretto, where he received instruction from the celebrated composer Fineroli; afterwards he accompanied Aprilli, the first singing-master of his day, to Palermo. From the latter Kelly received the most valuable assistance, and was sent by him from Palermo to Leghorn, with high recommendations as his favourite pupil. From Leghorn he proceeded to Florence, where he was engaged as first tenor singer at the Teatro Nuovo. He next performed at Venice, and other of the Italian theatres, and subsequently at the court of Vienna, where he was honoured with the protection of the Emperor Joseph II. He had also the good fortune to become the intimate friend of Mozart, and was one of the original performers in his *Nozze di Figaro*. In 1787 Kelly returned to England, where in April that year he made his first appearance at Drury-Lane theatre, in the character of Lionel, in the opera of *Lionel and Clarissa*. Independently of many provincial engagements, in which he was often accompanied by Mrs. Crouch, he remained at Drury-Lane as first singer, until he retired from the stage, and was several years musical director of that theatre. He was accustomed to sing at the King's Ancient Concerts, at Westminster Abbey, and at all the principal theatres and musical festivals in Britain; he was for several years principal tenor singer at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, where he was stage manager, a situation which we believe he nominally held till the period of his death, and musical director at Colman's Haymarket Theatre. It was on the death of his intimate friend Stephen Storace, in 1797, that Kelly first became a composer, and subsequently to that time he composed and selected the music for nearly sixty dramatic pieces. He also composed numbers of Italian and English songs, duets, trios, &c. many of which are established favourites in the musical world. Kelly had the honour, of which he always seemed fully and gratefully sensible, of being warmly patronized by his present Majesty. For many years he had been a martyr to the gout; notwithstanding which he retained his cheerfulness and social qualities to the last. The following is the list of his compositions, &c. with their respective dates:—*A Friend in Need*, 1797; *Chimney-Corner*, 1797; *Castle Spectre*, 1797; *Last of the Family*, 1797; *Blue Beard*, 1798; *Captive of*

Spilberg; the comic-masks, the series being *hansel*, 1798; *Aurora* and *Miranda*, 1798; *Federal Times*, 1799; *Bizarro*, 1799; *Of Age To-morrow*, 1800; *De Montford*, 1800; *Romance*, 1801; *Gipsy-Romance*, 1801; *Adelmons*, 1801; *Algemah*, 1802; *House to be Sold*, 1802; *Uranus*, 1802; *Hero of the North*, 1803; *Marriage Promise*, 1803; *Love Laughs at Locksmiths*, 1804; *Cinderella*, 1804; *Countersails*, 1804; *Deaf and Dumb*, 1804; *Hunter of the Alps*, 1804; *Land we live in*, 1804; *Honey-moon*, 1805; *Youth, Love, and Folly*, 1805; *Prior Claims*, 1805; *Forty Thieves*, 1806; *We Fly by Night*, 1806; *Royal Oak*, 1806; *Adrian and Orilla*, 1806; *Adelgitha*, 1807; *Town and Country*, 1807; *Time's a Tell-Tale*, 1807; *Young Hussar*, 1807; *Wood-demon*, 1807; *Something to do*, 1808; *Jews of Megador*, 1808; *Africans*, 1808; *Vennah*, 1808; *Foundling of the Forest*, 1809; *Fall of Tarento*, 1809; *Britain's Jubilee*, 1809; *Gustavus Vasa*, 1810; *Hampden*, 1812; *Absent Apothecary*, 1812; *Polly*, 1813; *Russian*, 1813; *Noonjaded*, 1813; *Peasant Boy*, 1814; *Unknown Guest*, 1815; *Bride of Abydos*, 1815; *Abdiah*, 1819; *Grand Ballet*, 1819.

REV. THOMAS LEMAN, M.A. F.S.A.

Lately, at his house in the Lower Crescent, Bath, aged seventy-six, the Rev. Thomas Leman, M.A. F.S.A. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where, from congenial pursuits, he formed a saint friendship with his fellow collegian, the Rev. Dr. Bennet, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. Mr. Leman was elected in 1798 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and proved himself worthy of that honour by his attention to the history of this country, particularly during the period of its occupation by the Romans. In conjunction with his friend Dr. Bennet, he traversed every remain of British trackway or Roman road, and liberally contributed the results of his investigations, whenever he was solicited so to do. To Mr. Nichols he communicated an Essay "on the Roman Roads and Stations in Leicestershire;" printed in his history, vol. I. p. cxlvii.; to Mr. Cuthbertson, he contributed a very learn-

ed and ingenious Memoir, concerning "the primeval inhabitants in Hertfordshire, and the roads and earthworks which formerly existed in it, whether of British or Roman origin;" to Mr. Sartorius he presented some interesting observations on the Roman and British stages of Durham, accompanied by plans of Roman and British roads and stations: for his friend Sir Richard Hoare, he made some maps for the "History of Giralduus Cambrensis." Doubtless many other professed authors have been equally indebted to him. Mr. Leman adopted the best mode of investigating the Roman roads; that is, by travelling along them. He thus notices those who have trod in the same paths. "Lord Arundel, in the time of Charles I., endeavoured to have surveys and plans made of the roads and stations on them; but all these curious memorandums were lost to the world by a fire at Worksop in 1761; as indeed would soon have been the knowledge of these antiquities themselves, had it not been for the feeble efforts of Leland, who first casually noticed them in his useful journeys; of Aubrey, though he had indeed more seal than knowledge in the pursuit; of the active, but visionary Stukeley, who, by examining the remains on the spot, has been of incalculable service; of Horsley, perhaps the best of writers on the subject; of Roy, whose character has given credit to this line of study, and whose professional abilities have illustrated and improved it; of the ingenious Mr. Reynold, who, without seeing them, has thrown light on many of the obscurer parts by his labours; and still more by the unwearied exertions of Dr. Mason, of Cambridge, who, at a time when this part of our early history was sinking into neglect, and the knowledge of it even disfigured and disgraced by the reveries of Salmon, employed no small part of his life in visiting the roads and stations with the active spirit of Stukeley; in which he has been imitated of late by my respected friend the Bishop of Cloyne, the late General Simcoe, Sir Richard Hoare, and others, to which list I am proud to add my own name."

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

THE annual meeting of the Protestant Society for the protection of Civil and Religious Liberty was lately held at the City of London Tavern; Lord Viscount Milton in the chair.—Mr. Wilks, the senior secretary, read the report, which was

extremely voluminous. After recapitulating the fundamental principles which form the basis of the Society, it adverted to the progress which had been made during the past year, with an expression of regret that the main object was as yet

unaccomplished. All the leading arguments in favour of the Dissenters' claims for the repeal of those laws which have so long excluded them from civil rights, were warmly insisted on; but the Committee, at the same time, suggested that, considering the extraordinary and unexpected change which had taken place in the Administration, it might not be prudent to press those claims on the consideration of Parliament, at least during the present Session, though they held those rights to be their unalienable privilege. The Report concluded with an earnest exhortation to the friends of civil and religious liberty, to persevere in their laudable endeavours, which would ultimately be crowned with success. Several resolutions, in unison with the sentiments embodied in the Report, were proposed and carried. Mr. Easthope declared himself favourable to Catholic Emancipation, and was no less sincerely devoted to civil and religious toleration in its general acceptance, because the right of conscience never should be fettered by legal enactments. Lord Milton, in acknowledging a vote of thanks passed to him, professed his unalterable attachment to the objects which the Society had in view; his attachment was founded on the basis of the Constitution itself; and though the tolling of a bell was refused to Dissenters, as a tribute of respect to departed friends, (to which allusion had been made by a former speaker,) his Lordship would not be so uncharitable; for if the Test and Corporation Acts were dead, and decently buried, he would not object to the bell being tolled for them. His Lordship said, he should never abandon this great cause; and he hoped, at no very distant period, to see these obnoxious enactments blotted from the page of the Statute Book.

Diseases of the Ear.—The Eleventh Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, was held, lately, at the Institution, Dean-street, Soho-square, when it appeared that, since the establishment of the Charity in 1816, upwards of 6540 patients have been received, 2620 cured, and 1930 relieved. Out of this number, 200 persons afflicted with nervous deafness, who were out of employment, have been cured or relieved, and thereby rendered capable of following their various avocations. At this meeting, the Surgeon of the Institution, Mr. Curtis, remarked how little attention had been paid to this important organ, in consequence of its mechanism being so extremely complicated and little known; but observed that it was only by a knowledge of anatomy, joined with daily experience in practice, that its phy-

siology and diseases could be thoroughly understood; hence these considerations should be a powerful incentive to its study; for, had medical men rested satisfied with what was formerly known of the complex mechanism of the heart, the great discovery of the circulation of the blood would never have taken place; for it is only by persevering investigation that we can arrive at our object; and he assured the Governors, from the liberal encouragement that he had received, nothing should be wanting, on his part, to extend the knowledge of Aconastic Surgery. Several Children who had been under treatment in the Dispensary, and had recovered their hearing and speech, after having been deaf and dumb, were introduced, and the governors seemed highly gratified with a spectacle so interesting. Mr. Curtis exhibited several novel and ingenious instruments, which he has lately introduced.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Rev. Cremer Cremer, A. B. to the Rectory of Allmerton with Ranton near the Sea annezed, and to the Rectory of Felbridge with Melton, Norfolk.

Dr. C. Lloyd, Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, to be Bishop of Oxford, *vice* Dr. E. Legge, deceased; and Dr. J. Kaye, Bishop of Bristol, has been translated to the See of Lincoln, *vice* the Hon. Dr. Pelham, deceased.

The Rev. G. F. Taval, A.M. to the Rectory of Great Fakenham, in Suffolk.

The Rev. G. Montagu, A.B. to the Rectory of South Pickenham, in Norfolk.

The Rev. W. Mayd, A.M. to the Rectory and parish church of Wethersfield, Suffolk.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Aldeburgh.—Wyndham Lewis, Esq.

Ashburton.—Right Hon. S. Bourne.

Blechnig.—Right Hon. Wm. Lamb, *vice* Russell, Chiltern Hundreds.

Calne.—Right Hon. Jas. Abercromby and Sir Jas. Macdonald, Bart.

Dublin University.—J. W. Croker, Esq., *vice* Plunkett, now Baron Plunkett.

Harwich.—Sir Wm. Rae, Bart.

Hastings.—Joseph Planta, Esq. *vice* Lushington, Chiltern Hundreds.

Knaresborough.—The Right Hon. George Tierney, Newport, (Southampton)—The Hon. W. Lamb,

vice Canning, First Commissioner of the Treasury.

Peterborough.—Sir James Scarlett.

Sandwich.—Sir E. W. C. Owen.

Sutherland.—The Hon. F. Leveson Gower, commonly called Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

Married.—At St. James's, Dr. Burne, of Spring-gardens, to Anna Louisa, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ford.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. H. Davies, Esq. of Sunning-hill, Berks, to Marianne, eldest daughter of F. Laking, Esq.

Mrs. Coutts, the banker's widow, formerly Miss Mellon, of Drury Lane theatre, to the Duke of St. Alban's, aged 25; the bride being between 50 and 60. The ceremony was sanctioned by the presence of rank and fashion!

At Twickenham, Mr. T. Wells, of Eltham, to Sarah Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. W. Stubbing, of Twickenham.

Died.—In Cadogan place, Lady Selina Bathurst. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess Dowager of Stamford and Warrington.

Henry, eldest son of Sir Robert Wilson, M. P.

At Streatham Common, Mrs. Pinchock.

T. Taylor, Esq., of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

At Wickham, Hants, R. Shivers, Esq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Bedfordshire was lately held in the county hall, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Lords on the subject of the laws affecting the sale of agricultural produce, as well as on the proposed measures relative to the same which have lately passed the House of Commons. Resolutions condemning the proposed measures were proposed by Mr. J. Foster, and supported by Colonel Macqueen, M.P., but were opposed by the Marquis of Tavistock, who had every reason to believe that the new measure had afforded very general satisfaction throughout the manufacturing districts; at least, that it was much more satisfactory than the existing laws. He thought the Corn Laws as proposed by Ministers sufficient. The High Sheriff having put the question, the Resolutions were negatived by an immense majority; and certain resolutions were passed condemnatory of any attempt to reduce the price of agricultural produce.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society was held on the 21st ult. the Rev. Professor Cumming, the president, being in the chair. A communication was read from R. M. Fawcett, Esq. M.D. "On the use of Iodine in cases of Paralysis." Professor Airy concluded the reading of his paper "On the spherical aberration of eye pieces." After the meeting, Mr. Peacock gave an account of the steps by which an insight was obtained into the meaning of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. He explained, according to the discoveries which have been made, the inscription on the block of granite which lies at the door of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and which, it appears from the name and titles there given, formed the tomb of Ramses IV. the grandfather of Sesostris the Great. Mr. Peacock explained also some of the paintings on one of the covers of the magnificent mummy in the museum; from the characters on which it appears that the body is that of Tsef, a priest and sacred scribe in the temple of Ammon-Re. On Tuesday, the twenty-second anniversary meeting was held, at which the annual reports were read, and the officers for the year were elected.

June 8.—The Porson prize (for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse) was on Friday adjudged to John Wordsworth, scholar of Trinity College. Subject, As you like it, act iii. scene 3, beginning, "But do not so: I have," &c. and ending with "truth and loyalty."

Sir William Browne's gold medals were on Friday adjudged as follows:—

Greek Ode—William Selwyn, St. John's College.
Latin Ode and Epigrams—Christopher Wordsworth, Trinity College. Subjects:

Greek—Sanctus his animal

Deerat adhuc, et quod dominari in cætera posset:
Natus Homo est.

Epigrams—Παθηματα μαθηματα.

The members' prizes of fifteen guineas each, to two Bachelors of Arts, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, were on Tuesday adjudged to Messrs. Richard Williamson and W. M. Heald, of Trinity College. Subject, Homerus.

Those to Under-graduates were yesterday adjudged to E. H. Fitzherbert and T. W. Peile, of Trinity College. Subject—

Græcia capta: forum victorem eripit, et artes
Inlulit agresti Latine.

A lay fellowship in Downing College has become vacant, open to all Graduates in this university, and the university of Oxford, in arts, physic, and civil law. The election will be on 30th Oct.

CORNWALL.

A deputation, which was lately sent from this county, from the merchants and others interested in the pilchard fishery, had an audience of the President and Vice-president of the Board of Trade, accompanied and supported by the members for Devon and Cornwall, and several of the principal land-owners in the two counties. Though the deputation received no encouragement as to the success of the principal point of their petition—the renewal of the bounty on fish, yet the President held out hopes of something being done next year towards its more gradual reduction.

The 8th of May, the very ancient festival, called the *Furry-day*, was kept up with its usual gaiety and spirit at Helston. The ladies and gentlemen of the place commenced dancing through the streets and houses about one P.M., and they were succeeded by several other dancing parties in the course of the day. This, perhaps, the only remnant of the ancient *Flora-games* at present observed in this island.

CUMBERLAND.

A meeting of gentlemen friendly to the projected Rail-road between Newcastle and Carlisle, was lately held, and means were adopted for calling a county meeting. The new line surveyed by Mr. Studholme has been inspected by a deputation of the Directors, and met with their unanimous sanction. The new line proceeds thus—By the south side of Durnhill, north end of Scotchy, a little to the north of Wetheral and Corby, through the village of Hayton, past the south point of Naworth Park, through the village of Upper Denton, south of Mumps-Hall, to the summit level on Baron-house bog.

DEVONSHIRE.

The bridge across the Lara, near Plymouth, is completed to the extent of three arches from the eastern bank; the piers, abutments, &c. are also completed; and the iron work for the remaining arches being ready for fixing, this fine bridge, unique in its kind, will soon be opened to the public.

An extraordinary and very curious fossil reptile, a singular remain of the antediluvian world, was lately found by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of Exeter, who now has it in his possession. This antique remain is three inches in length, from the mouth to the tip of the tail, and three inches and a half round the body, which appears like three distinct parallel bodies united in one; it has two legs, each an inch and a quarter long; two short or stubbed horns; a round head, exhibiting four prominent eyes; and is in an incurvated position, with its tail under it, which reaches only half an inch from its mouth; it is in a high state of preservation, and is not described in "Argenville's Fossils," or "Parkinson's Organic Remains."

DORSETSHIRE.

A highly respectable meeting of the landed proprietors and yeomen of Dorsetshire was held at the county hall, Dorchester, on the 10th ult., to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for protection against the importation of foreign wool. The chair was taken by J. J. Farquharson, Esq.; and

the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, after a most eloquent speech, in which he proved that the present ruinous depression in the price of wool was owing to the unlimited importation of that article, moved that a petition, founded on the resolutions passed on the 28th of April, be presented to Parliament. This motion was adopted. The Reverend gentleman, in the course of his speech, warmly advocated the interests of the British corn and wool growers. If (said he) we must enter into the trial of free-trade principles, let us do so with our arms unshackled; let the imposts and barthens which press upon the agricultural interest exclusively, to the amount of sixty per cent., let those be borne equally by the merchants and the manufacturers, and by those who enjoy in an equal proportion the advantages which are derived from the system to the support of which these imposts are applied; let the poor-rates—let the county-rates—let the highways and the land-tax be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, or any other fund, and we will then most freely consent to try this new system by way of experiment; though with the weight which we have now to carry, it would be madness to encounter at present our foreign opponent in this race of price—a system that can only end in reducing the agricultural interest of Great Britain to the lowest state of misery and distress. In conclusion, the Reverend gentleman said, that redress was not to be expected from the new administration.

DURHAM.

A very curious discovery has been made in the cathedral of Durham. In carrying into effect certain alterations and improvements at the eastern end of the church, and in that part known as the Chapel of the Nine Altars, an old oaken coffin was found, containing the remains of some distinguished personage; believed to be no other than the patron saint, St. Cathbert, "whose restless body, in the three hundred and ninth year after his first burial, was, with all funeral pompe, enshrined" in "the White Church" at Durham, in the year 995, eight hundred and thirty-two years ago! The skeleton was found to be remarkably perfect, and enclosed in the remains of robes, richly worked with gold; a large and bright gold ring, having a crucifix, apparently of silver, appended, was found lying on the breast, and below it the remains of a book; a large comb was also found in the coffin. The wood of which the coffin was composed was about three inches in thickness, and strongly clamped with bars of iron.

ESSEX.

The annual meeting of the Colchester Philosophical Society was lately held, when a report was read before a numerous assemblage of the members. The report was of a highly favourable nature, holding forth prospects very flattering to the friends of the Society, and a reasonable hope that the progress it has made, is only a pledge for the success of that course of advancement which it seems destined to pursue. The report has not yet been published: we can, therefore, only add a list of the officers for the present year, elected at the close of the meeting:—1867—1868; President, Rev. W. Marsh; Vice-Presidents, Rev. I. Savill, R. D. Mackintosh, Esq., M. D., Rev. W. B. Clarke, and C. Boulflower, Esq.; Treasurer, Mr. Firmin; Curator of the Museum, Mr. Scott; Librarian, Mr. Chaplin; Secretaries, Mr. Keymer and Mr. Chaplin; Council, Messrs. Spurling, E. Daniel, Grimes, Carr, Morris, Cooper, and the Rev. L. Sandys.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As some labourers were lately taking down the Vicarage House at Awe in this county, they dis-

covered several extraneous fossils imbedded in clay-stone; it is very probable they came from Church Rock, in the river Severn, which is not far distant. The house, it appears, has been standing four or five centuries, and the stones exactly correspond with those now seen in the remains of the above-named rock, which is impregnated with numerous fossil shells of various species. A large *Cornu-ammonis*, more than two feet diameter, and a beautiful specimen of the *Platystrophia Gigantis*, are removed from the old vicarage walls into the collection of Mr. R. Ryder.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting was last month held at the Town Hall, Romsey, for the purpose of assisting those Education and other societies which are at present most actively engaged in forwarding what is called reformation in Ireland. The chair was taken by Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart. Archdeacon Digby, an Irish clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Crabb, Rev. J. Reynolds, and Rev. Mr. Yarnold, addressed the meeting, after which a collection was made at the door.

The annual speeches and original compositions at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, were delivered lately before a numerous and respectable audience. The prize for Latin verse was adjudged to Mr. George Gally, for his poem on the following interesting subject. "*Navis Vaporibus impulsus*." The prize for English verse was given to Mr. John Sidney, for a poem on Penn's treaty with the American Indians. The prize for elocution was well contested by many of the scholars, and it is expected to be assigned to Mr. W. Jacob, of this city, for his excellent representation of Demetrius, in a very humorous scene from the *Adelphi* of Terence.

KENT.

A short time since, some workmen, employed in digging stone, at Boughton Hall, the seat of—Braddock, Esq. near Maidstone, discovered bones and teeth of several animals, some of which the proprietor of the estate transmitted to the Geological Society. As they were found to be those of the hyena, considerable interest was in consequence excited, and it was determined that some of the Fellows should examine the quarry, as there seemed reason to conclude that a cave might be found there like that of Kirkdale, in Yorkshire. Accordingly Dr. Buckland, Mr. Lyell, and several other scientific gentlemen, visited Boughton last month, when it was discovered that the bones in question had been found in a fissure in the rock, which had evidently been filled up by diluvial action. The bones of at least two hyenas (of the extinct Kirkdale species) were found, together with bones and teeth of the horse, rat, &c. but the fissure extended so deeply in the solid rock, that it could not be traced to the bottom, and it will not be possible to ascertain whether it leads to a cave formerly inhabited by hyenas, or is merely a fissure filled up by the effects of deluge, until the quarry is considerably enlarged. The fact, however, of the bones of a race of extinct hyenas having been found so far southward, is important.

LANCASHIRE.

The first Exhibition of the Royal Manchester Institution took place the 7th of May. Of the names which confer particular honour on the undertaking, are those of Calcott, Ward, Northcote, Pickersgill, and Cooper, Members of the Royal Academy; and Fradelle, Lonsdale, Pether, Holford, Linton, Crome, Nasmyth, and other artists of established reputation; whilst the local talent is of the most respectable order. The late

Lord de Tabley, the great patron of the arts, gave it his most cordial support; and much praise is due to the spirited exertions of the gentlemen of the committee, who arranged the whole with great taste and judgment.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The twelfth exhibition of the *Rosa* Agricultural Society lately took place, and notwithstanding the weather was unfavourable, upwards of 300 persons entered the room. The grand stand was richly covered with about 300 geraniums and greenhouse plants. The stage for tulips ran nearly the length of the room, and about 350 of the society's bottles were filled with the first specimens of this beautiful flower. Mr. Breeze produced his seedling *erica* in the finest bloom; this seedling is named *West-falingia*. Mrs. Farmer exhibited 33 specimens of seedling pansies, grown by her at Treago, and some were much admired. H. Rosser, Esq. produced nearly all the varieties of pomey in fine bloom. The number of specimens exhibited, ticketed and entered into the society's books, amounted to 770.

NORFOLK.

The General Committee of the National Schools in Norwich, have recently published their Fifteenth Annual Report; which is most ably drawn up, and contains much interesting and satisfactory information relative to the successful efforts which have been made by the Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church.—It appears that, during the last twelve months, there have been opened in that city and county no less than thirteen Daily and ten Sunday Schools; affording the blessings of instruction to upwards of 1600 children. The number of schools now in union with the Society is 175—and the total of children 9337. Through its instrumentality six new Daily Schools were established in this city during the past year.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A bill for making a turnpike road from Northampton to Cold Brayfield, in the county of Buckingham, so as to communicate with the turnpike road leading from Olney to Bedford, has received the Royal assent.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the Botanical and Horticultural Society was held at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle, last month, when the following prizes were awarded. The gold medal to Mr. Mac Queen, gardener to S. W. Parker, Esq. of Scots House, for the best dish of grapes; and silver medals to Mr. Jos. Clarke, gardener to Mrs. Bewicks, of Close House, for the best potatoes from the open ground; to the Rev. Chas. Thorp, of Myton, for the best pea; to Mr. Robson, gardener, for the best seedling geranium (which he named *Jammond Dean*); and to Mr. Matt. Bates, of Keston, for the best white ground tulip (*Pearl Blanche*); and bronze medals to Mr. Harrop, of Sunderland, for the second best tulip (*Madame De Pompadour*); and for the best six lettuces to Mr. Morrison, gardener. Two dishes of apples, in the highest state of preservation, were exhibited by Mr. Smith, gardener at Woolington, and Mr. N. Grace, of Scotswood, and attracted great attention by their beauty. Some fine ranunculuses, in full blow, at this early period, and a dish of uncommonly large and fine mushrooms, were exhibited from the garden of John Walker, Esq. of Benwell; and a beautiful dish of *Citrus Aurantium*, from the garden of Sir E. Monk.

OXFORDSHIRE.

May 28.—This day the Prize Compositions were adjudged as follows.—*Latin Verse*.—"Mævium." Charles Wordsworth, composer of Christchurch.—*Latin Essay*.—"Lex apud Romanos Agraria." Wm. John Blake, B. A. gentleman-commoner of Christ church.—*English Essay*.—"The Influence of the Crusades upon the Arts and Literature of Europe." Frederick Oakeley, B. A. Fellow of Balliol.—*English Verse*, (Newdigate).—"Pompeii." Robert Stephen Hawker, student in Civil Law; of Magdalen-hall.

RUTLAND.

The spirited undertaking of reducing one of the steepest hills on the turnpike-road between Uppingham and Caldecott proceeds rapidly. The original declivity of the hill was a fall of one in five feet. The hill is now cut through to the average depth of 15 feet, with 27 feet at bottom and 60 feet at top, and to the length of 374 yards. The rise on the north side has also been reduced 88 yards in length; and that on the south 105 yards. The materials which composed these hills have been employed in filling up the two valleys, which now present an elevation of 17 feet above the grass fields on each side of the road. The only stone found in the course of cutting was a great number of immense blocks of pebble stone, some of which exceeded two tons in weight; several beds of clay, and some beds of sand, were also met with. The length of improved road when complete will exceed 1072 yards, presenting a rise not greater than 1 in 22 feet, where there was before a rise of 1 in 5 feet as above stated.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to form a Public Library at Bridgwater, and it is understood the Trustees of the market have consented to allow the new room over the market-house to be used for the purpose.

The Taunton Agricultural Association having offered the aforementioned premiums for shearing sheep, viz. To the best shearer, a handsome silver cup; to the second best ditto, 1*l.* 10*s.*; to the third best, 1*l.*; to the fourth best, 10*s.*

A shearing took place lately in a field about a mile from Taunton, when the umpires adjudged James Hill entitled to the cup, J. Middleton to the second premium, John Fudge to the third, and Robert Stone to the fourth. The utmost time allowed for shearing three sheep was three hours; and each of the successful candidates accomplished his work within that period. The expedition and proficiency of the several competitors were most impartially marked by the judges in the distribution of the prizes.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A discovery, interesting alike to the naturalist and the geological student, was made a few days ago in the Most Colliery, in the parish of Tipton, in Staffordshire. A petrification resembling part of the trunk of a considerably sized tree towards the butt, measuring in length two feet four inches, and in circumference four feet ten inches, with the bark formed into coal, was found in nearly an upright position, among the strata of iron-stone, at the depth of upwards of two hundred yards below the surface, and which, in the extraction of it, was broken from the upper part of the trunk, that still remains in the earth. On the exposure of this fossil to the atmospheric air, the coal formed from the bark shivered from the trunk. So great a curiosity is this specimen considered, that the proprietors of the colliery, at their quarterly meeting, passed a resolution, generously offering it as a

present to the Trustees of the British Museum; and there can be no doubt, that it will be deemed a valuable acquisition to the numerous fossils which are already deposited in that national institution.

SUFFOLK.

A curious discovery was made a few days ago at Fornham Saint Genevieve, near Bury. Men had been for some days employed in felling a pollard ash near the church, which had the appearance of great antiquity, being not less than eighteen feet in girth, and very much decayed; and standing upon a small hillock, which seemed to have been left at a very distant period, when the rest of the soil around it had been lowered. On the fall of the tree, the roots, which were of unusual size and length, tore up the ground to a considerable extent, when immediately under the trunk were discovered a large quantity of skeletons, or rather fragments of skeletons, all lying in a circle, with the heads inwards, and piled tier above tier, from the depth of about four feet, being probably the remains of several hundred bodies. The most perfect of the bones was a lower jaw of large dimensions, containing the whole of the teeth; all the rest were very much decayed. It is well known, both from history and the tradition of names, that in the reign of Henry the Second, A.D. 1173, this village was the scene of a sanguinary and decisive battle. According to Hoveden, the Earl of Leicester having made a descent upon Suffolk, at the head of a great body of Flemings, to support the claim of the king's undutiful son to his father's dominions, and having been joined by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who put the Castle of Framlingham into his hands, was encountered here by Richard de Lucy, the guardian of the realm in the king's absence, with a less numerous, but braver army; and the Flemings, being mostly weavers, and other tradesmen, were broke in an instant, ten thousand of them put to the sword, and the rest were glad to compound for a safe retreat into their own country. It is, therefore, probable that these were the slain of the victorious party, from the careful, yet singular manner in which the bodies were deposited; and that, after the earth was heaped over them, the ash was planted to mark the spot. If this supposition be correct, it affords a striking instance of the longevity of trees. Single bodies, bones, and remnants of arms and armour, have been not unfrequently found in the same neighbourhood; but it is rather remarkable that on the present occasion no warlike implements were discovered.

SURREY.

A meeting of the friends and subscribers to the Surrey Asylum was lately held at the Town Hall, Croydon, C. N. Palmer, Esq. M.P. in the chair. The Third Annual Report was read, from which it appeared that, during the last year, fifty-one discharged prisoners had received assistance in the asylum; of whom seven had been placed in situations, three apprenticed, three returned to their friends, three absconded, three discharged as incorrigible, and thirty still remained in the institution. The meeting was addressed by several reverend gentlemen in support of the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, and a subscription in aid of the institution entered into.

SUSSEX.

Most of the houses in Pelham-crescent, Hastings, (which two years ago was nothing but a huge shapeless mass of rock,) are finished, and present an elegant crescent with a church in the centre, the interior of a semicircular form, capable of holding fifty hundred persons, by excavating out of the cliff; the exterior a recessed portico with columns of the

Ionic order, whence the church is entered on the lower sides by separate vestibules, and by staircases to the upper part: it is now in a state of great forwardness, and is expected to be completed by next summer. The houses are convenient, well-built, and completely sheltered from the easterly wind; and, from their elevation, command delightful and extensive prospects of the sea, Pevensey-bay, Beachey-head, &c. A row of houses, to correspond with Pelham-place, is erecting on the western side of the Crescent, which joining Castle-street, will unite the old buildings.

WILTSHIRE.

Apprehensions expressed concerning the great quantity of deer in the Chase, in Dorset and Wilts, and the insufficiency of support to the younger part of them, have been realised. It is calculated that no less than two thousand deer perished in the Chase during the early months of this year; and if the probable number is added of one thousand supposed to have strayed away, or been destroyed by various means of night-hunting, and in necessary defence of the farmers' and cottagers' produce in fields and gardens, there is reason to believe that the decrease of deer since last autumn is not less than three thousand. It is reported that the disforestation of the Chase is nearly agreed to by all the principal parties concerned, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," no less for the benefit of good order in the neighbouring country, than for security to the property of individuals, and improvement to the lands concerned in the proposed disfranchisement.

YORKSHIRE.

The Annual Meeting of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society was lately held. From the report, the affairs of the Society continue prosperous; the attendance at the lectures has been greater than upon any previous session; and the accessions to the Museum have been more numerous than in the period embraced by any former report. The finances are in an equally flourishing condition. At this meeting several important alterations in the laws were proposed; of these the proposition to raise the entrance deposit from three to five guineas was lost; many others, which affected only the routine of business, were unanimously carried. An important alteration was made in law 36, reducing the majority from three-fourths to two-thirds. At the close of the meeting the President announced the following members of the Society as its officers and council for the ensuing session—President, Rev. W. H. Bathurst, M.A.—Vice-Presidents, M. T. Sadler, Esq., and James Williamson, M.D.—Treasurer, William Williams Brown, Esq.—Curator, John Atkinson, F.L.S.—Secretaries, E. S. George, F.L.S., and William Osborn, Jun. Esq.—Council, William Hey, Esq., F. T. Billam, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hutton, William Mey, Jun. Esq., John Atkinson, Jun. Esq., A. Hunter, Esq. M.D., J. Sangster, Esq., T. Entwistle, Esq., T. P. Temle, Esq., J. Marshall, Esq. M.P., Joshua Dixon, Rev. R. W. Hamilton.

WALES.

A County meeting was held lately at the Shire-hall, Brecon, when an address to the King was unanimously agreed to, expressive of their condolence with his Majesty in the loss the country has sustained by the severe illness of the Earl of Liverpool, and of their hope that his Majesty would place the reins of government in efficient hands. The address was proposed by T. Williams, Esq., Hugh Bold, Esq., John Hotchkin, Esq.; Major Price, and several other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting.

The fashion of matrimony seems to be reviving

in Wales; a correspondent informs us, that the Gentlemen Bachelors of the town of Llandilofawr have lately formed themselves into a society, called "The Matrimonial Association," by the rules of which each member binds himself to enlist in the Benedictine corps within one year from the period of his initiation; several of the gentlemen have already showed themselves good members, and many others are preparing to break the ice.—*Welsh paper.*

SCOTLAND.

Society of Scottish Antiquaries.—At a late meeting of this Society (being the last meeting of the season,) the following gentlemen were duly elected:—William Gordon, Esq. of Fyvie, an ordinary member; and the Rev. Mr. Burns, of Kilsyth, and Augustus Colyer, of Staffordshire, Esq. corresponding members. Several gentlemen were then proposed as new members. Various donations were presented to the Society, and, among others, 1. A very curious relic, in the highest preservation, presumed to have been a Peruvian lady's work basket, with its contents, which were found under a cairn of stones, on the shore of Peru, buried in fine sand; which was supposed to be the sepulchre of a native family of distinction at an early period. By Captain John Ferguson, R.N.—2. One of the cutting presses used in forming the silver into its proper shape, previous to its being stamped, which belonged to the old Mint of Scotland; and the engine used in turning the edges of the silver coin in the same mint. By Mr. Alex. Deuchar, seal engraver to his Majesty in Scotland.—3. A very perfect reddish brown earthen vase, eleven and a half inches high; diameter at top, outside, ten inches, and at bottom three and a half inches—found, with several others, near the Dean by Stockbridge, Edinburgh, in 1894. It is nearly full of human bones and mould, as when discovered; and contains also a curious bone, or instrument made from bone, at present undescribed. By Mr. Auriel Drummond Hay.—Mr. Hay notified at the same time that he had been pre-

vented by illness alone, from preparing for presentation that night, with a slight description of each, and some account of the several circumstances of their discovery, about thirty more ancient vases, which he had collected in France and England, during several years past. The thanks of the Society were voted to the respective donors; after which the following papers were read:—1. Notice of a singular and apparently very ancient coin, found in the Castle-hill of Dundee, in 1802, with a sketch of the history of the fortress which once occupied that eminence. By Richard Huie, Esq. M.D., F.S.S.A., who presented the coin to the Society.—2. Mr. Waring Hay, F.S.S.A., exhibited to the Society passports from General Monk, Charles II., and the Duke of Lauderdale, to the Newtons, of Newton; and an order issued by the Highland army in 1745, for horses, arms, &c. from several gentlemen's seats in East Lothian. And at the same time Mr. W. H. exhibited two ancient finger rings of silver. The Baron Clerk Rattray, after the reading of the passports, mentioned a curious anecdote in relation to General Monk's proposed removal from the chief command in this country by Oliver Cromwell; and Sir John Buchan Hepburn, after the reading of Mr. Hay's interesting paper on the proceedings of the Highland army in 1745, related some circumstances in the civil warfare of the same period, in which his own ancestors played a conspicuous part.—3. Private anecdotes of King James VI. while entertained at Lincluden Abbey, on a progress by Dumfries; communicated by James Grierson, of Dalgoner, Esq.

The reading of the other papers announced for the evening was postponed, on account of the lateness of the hour, till next session.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The subject for the Vice-Chancellor's prizes at the next commencement, Trinity College, Dublin, is "In obitum Frederici Principis Illustrissimi."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from May 1 to May 31, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
May 1	49	76	29.93	29.94	May 17	46	64	29.46	29.58
2	43	66	29.94	29.88	18	50	67	29.53	29.68
3	43	73	29.83	Stat.	19	50	71	29.77	29.90
4	45	65	29.78	29.74	20	43	70	29.92	29.96
5	48	59	29.60	29.46	21	42	75	30.00	30.03
6	55	46	29.28	29.10	22	47	66	30.03	29.95
7	41	55	29.54	29.68	23	48	68	29.90	29.62
8	31	51	29.77	29.73	24	48	63	29.46	29.28
9	32	50	29.73	Stat.	25	39	62	29.28	Stat.
10	24	58	29.79	Stat.	26	44	68	29.80	29.40
11	41	61	29.66	29.66	27	41	57	29.46	29.58
12	34	60	29.97	30.00	28	51	67	29.57	29.70
13	32	59	29.89	29.79	29	54	63	29.69	Stat.
14	43	53	29.77	29.70	30	44	69	29.76	29.78
15	44	60	29.68	Stat.	31	50	65	29.59	29.66
16	39	67	29.30	29.38					

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 21st ult. 205 half—Three per Cent. Reduced, 85 three-eighths, five-eighths—Three and half per Cent. Reduced, 91 three-eighths, 91—Four per Cent. 1826, 101 three-quar-

ters—Long Annuities 19 eleven-sixteenths, thirteen-sixteenths—India Bonds 83, 85 pm—South Sea Old Annuities, 85 eighth—Exchequer Bills, 50, 51 pm—Consols 26th July, 86 five-eighths, three-eighths.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 22, TO JUNE 19, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

May 22. J. LAWTON, John's Mews, Little James-street, Bedford-row, iron manufacturer. W. WHITFIELD, Bow-lane, Chelsea, tavern keeper. J. WARDLE, Carnaby-street, Golden-square, carpenter. W. MILL, Fove-street, London, woollen draper. W. PERKINS, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, upholsterer. I. BRIGGS, Barkinland, Yorkshire, dealer. J. NOAKES, Ludlow, Salop, miller. W. H. KILBINTON, Water-lane, London, and High-street, Southwark, wine and hop merchant. J. W. BROWN, Cook's-row, St. Pancras, picture dealer. W. POLLARD, Manchester, tailor. J. H. DALTON, Leicester, apothecary. R. JONES, E. JONES, and G. HOLME, Manchester, ironfounders. I. BULL, Chancery, Worcester, corn and cattle dealer. J. WHEELER, Fleet-street, London, tailor. R. JONES, Ladbury, Herefordshire, maltster. W. KIRKLAND, Ripley, Derbyshire, common brewer. T. MOUSLEY, Hanley, Staffordshire, scrivener. J. OLDFIELD, and V. OLDFIELD, Edgware-road, coach makers. T. EMSLEY, Great Horton, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturer. W. WINSOMBE, Bristol, builder. J. FLETCHER, Reddiah, Lancashire, calico printer.

May 25. W. COOKE, High-street, Exeter, saddler. S. P. PULLAN, Kaarborough, Yorkshire, money scrivener. J. BRACEWELL, Liverpool, coal and flag merchant, and of the Magazines, Wallasey, Cheshire, builder. J. WATLEN, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, Middlesex, pianoforte manufacturer. W. PLUNKETT, and J. PLUNKETT, 74, Whitechapel-road, Middlesex, ironmongers. R. ROBINSON, Hastings, Sussex, grocer. W. H. GREAVES, New court, Crutched-frisars, and Warner's-yard, Mincing-lane, London, druggist. G. F. LEAKER, Bristol, dealer in earthenware. J. L. MERA, Market-row, Oxford Market, victualler. E. NIGHTINGALE, Manchester, porter and tea dealer. J. BAILEY, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, ironmonger. E. ROBBIN, Newcastle upon Tyne, saddler and ironmonger. J. BERTHON, Liverpool, merchant. J. DEMAIN, Preston, Lancashire, draper. A. WALKER, and S. SANDERS, King-street, Cheshire, victuallers. T. PEARSON, Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. W. MELLER, Rochester, Surrey, butcher.

May 29. J. CLEMINSON, Salford, Lancashire, rope-maker. W. WATERS, Luton, Bedfordshire, baker. W. MORTON, Great Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons, plumber and glazier. F. HALDY, Craven-street, Strand, Middlesex, wine-merchant. T. PARSONS, Brickham, Wilt, rope and sack manufacturer. J. PRICE, St. Clement's-lane, Middlesex, licensed victualler. J. JEFFERY'S, High-street, Lambeth, Surrey, ironmonger. J. N. P. COSSERAT, Torquay, Devonshire, money scrivener. C. FINNEY, Derby, joiner and cabinet maker. C. HEDGES, Aldermanbury, London, warehouseman. H. BRITTEN, Oxford-street, Middlesex, woollen draper.

June 1. J. BRIMMELL, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, rope and twine manufacturer. J. GREGORY, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, London, grocer. G. COLLIS, Romford, Essex, ironmonger and auctioneer. J. BROCKHANK the younger, Whitehaven, Cumberland, spirit dealer. J. FORD, Reading, Berks, bricklayer. T. WREN, Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger. E. NIGHTINGALE, and G. WORTHY, Manchester, porter and tea dealers. I. NATHAN, Wellington-place, Shophord's Bush, Middlesex, music seller. T. B. THERFORD, Agnes-place, Waterloo-road, Surrey, merchant. T. HOWELL, and J. HOWELL, the younger, Bath, upholsterers. R. BURRIDGE, Cheney-street, Bedford-square, builder. W. C. WOFFALL, Worcester, glove manufacturer. A. REGNAUDIN, 28, Great Winchester-street, London, wine-merchant. F. DAVIS, and P. WOODNORTH, Whitehaven, Cumberland, earthenware manufacturers.

June 5. G. RICHARDS, Argoed, Bedwely, Monmouthshire, grocer and draper. T. TILSTON, and J. JONES, Meld, Flintshire, ironfounders and whitasmiths. H. HETHERINGTON, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, Middlesex, printer. T. BARNES, Wittersham, Isle of Oxney, Kent, linen draper. G. R. FOX, Blackheath, Kent, merchant. G. CROSS, Chalcroft Terrace, New Cat, Lambeth, corn chandler. G. ROSS, and W. HAMMOND, Strand, Middlesex, wine-merchants. T. FENWICK, Grosvenor, Durham, woollen draper. S. SMITH, Hastings, Sussex, inn-keeper. J. LATHAM,

Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant. J. KENYON, Blackburn, Lancashire, glass and earthenware dealer. G. DANIEL the younger, Birmingham, merchant and factor. E. BURGESS, Rainham, Kent, brick maker. J. FERNINGHOUGH, Frogall, Staffordshire, timber merchant. F. J. HILLER, Dover, Kent, builder. D. W. STRAFFORD, Ripley, Derbyshire, grocer. C. SPOONER, Chelsea, Middlesex, linen draper. A. M'INTYRE, Southwell-park, Surrey, coachmaster, book-seller, and stationer. R. STRUBELL, East Manley, Surrey, carpenter and builder. J. WEBB, Stroud, Gloucestershire, draper. J. FISHER, Birmingham, draper. J. HANLAW, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, tripe dresser. F. CLARKE, alias CLARK, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, butcher. T. TARRATT, Bath, haberdasher.

June 8. I. JEFFERIES, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, victualler. H. EDWARDS, Cheltenham, brick-maker. E. JONES, Compton-street, Soho, Middlesex, grocer. G. BESWICK, and J. BECKLEY, Dover-street, Piccadilly, hotel keepers. S. W. COUSSENS, Barton-street, Middlesex, linen draper. J. C. H. SMITHERS, Liverpool, provision merchant. J. CAMPION, Gainsborough, Yorkshire, grocer, draper, and mercer. N. W. WORTLEY, Beaumont Chase, Uppingham, Rutlandshire, dealer. J. JOYCE, and J. HOUSEMAN, Smith-street, Northampton-square, Middlesex, colour manufacturers. T. H. WORRALL, St. John street, West-smithfield, wine and spirit merchant.

June 12. W. LOVELAND, Cherry-garden-street, Bermondsey, Surrey, shipwright. J. T. BARNHAM, Broad-street, Chelsea, London, inn-keeper. J. W. JENNINGS, Birmingham, factor. J. LEE, Leicester, corn and flour dealer. J. GODDARD, and A. F. COPE, Richmond-place, East-street, Walworth, Surrey, sugar refiners. J. LOMAX, Stockport, Cheshire, bookseller and printer. W. PINNIGER, and W. PINNIGER the younger, Calce, Wilt, clothiers. H. PHILLIPS, Shipway-house, Yorkshire, merchant and bookseller. J. SADLER, Jorony-street, St. James's, wine-merchant. T. COLE, East-aston-house, Finsbury, plumber.

June 15. W. ROSE, Strand, music-seller. W. KIERAN, Great George-street, Bermondsey, butter-merchant. G. and J. PAMPELLER, Huntingdon, bankers. T. MANNINGTON, Hastings, ironmonger. F. ENGLISH, Birmingham, draper. T. ROLPH, Crutched-frisars, surgeon. E. BANYARD, Deptford, Kent, wine-merchant. J. RICH, Lime-street, merchant. W. BIDMEAD, Chesham, plasterer. F. HUNT, Blackheath Park, Suffolk, lime-burner. C. BANCACK, Ladbroke, Walsington, Staffordshire, dealer. J. JACKSON, St. Swithen's-lane, ship-owner. C. REDPATH, Greenwich, builder. J. PURKIS, Regent street, oilman. W. SALMON, Eltham, Kent, victualler. J. STOCKALL, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, woollen draper.

June 19. G. PHILLIPS, Brightelmstone, confectioner. R. GUNSON, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. A. LLOYD, Delgelly, Merionethshire, grocer. D. PINGNATION, Queen's Head-yard, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-folds, horse dealer. D. GARESE, Hackney-road, merchant. R. and S. CROFT, Chesham, leechmen. R. BADNALL, Leek, Staffordshire, banker. H. REYNOLDS, Cheltenham, saddler. E. BELL-CHAMBERS, Gloucester, printer. J. GRAVES, Richmond-place, East-street, Walworth, sugar-refiner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LEITH and M'NEE, coach proprietors, Glasgow. J. and J. JOHNSTON, as trustees, merchants, Glasgow. D. C. ALLAN, ironmonger, Aberdeen. R. WHITE-LAW, coach proprietor, &c., Glasgow. J. M'LEISH, coach proprietor and trader, Perth. W. PATTERSON, cloth merchant, Cairn. J. AITKIN, tanner, Kilmar-nock. W. BLINCOW and Co., silk warehousemen, Edinburgh. STEELE and WALKER, builders, Edinburgh. W. SCOTT, builder, Stockbridge, Edinburgh. A. and J. DUNCAN, slate merchants, or slaters, BROWN and CRAIG, builders, Edinburgh. WRIGHT and Co., ship chandlers, Bromielaw, Glasgow. W. LAING, manufacturers, Paisley. W. FLETCHER, printer, and carver and gilder, Edinburgh. J. FORESTER, merchant, Alloa. J. CUMING, of Fankertoe, and manufacturer, Balmah.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUGUST 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—June 22. The House went into a Committee on the Corn Averages Bill. Lord Farnham proposed to include certain towns in Scotland and Ireland, for the purpose of making the averages represent the average price of the whole kingdom. Viscount Goderich saw no objection to the principle of the amendment, but was averse from adopting it in the present Bill, particularly as the Corn Laws were to undergo revision next Session. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, and the Marquis of Salisbury, supported the amendment. The House then divided, when there appeared for Lord Farnham's motion 44, against it 44. According to their Lordships' custom, the non-contents in such a case are declared to have carried the question, and the amendment was therefore lost. On the motion that the clause be agreed to, their Lordships again divided, when there appeared to be, contents 37, non-contents 43; majority 6. The clause was therefore lost, and the provisions of the Bill were without an application to any county whatever.—On the 25th, upon the Earl of Hardwicke's presenting a petition from the inhabitants of Sutton, Bedfordshire, against a Dr. Free, for notoriously immoral practices, the Bishop of Lincoln observed, that, though prosecuted, this person had pleaded that according to the statute of 27th George III. the proceedings must commence within eight months of the commission of the crime charged. He trusted the House would declare, for the sake of the Church of England, that the statute did not apply to offences done by the clergy, and he was anxious to call their Lordships' best attention to the state of the Ecclesiastical Law, and hoped that they would place the Church under different discipline, either by the measures suggested, or by such others as in their wisdom they might see fit.—The Corn Averages Bill was passed. On the 26th, the Marquis of Londonderry accused the Foreign Office of being prodigal in its expenditure, but made no motion; for which he was censured by Lord Dudley and Ward in reply, who also stated, in answer to the Marquis's complaint of having been calumniated, that the latter had applied to government for a pension, and that, when it was known to his Lordship, Lord Liverpool wrote on the application, "This is too bad." Mr. Canning, during his services

for a long period of years, had received 60,000*l.* of public money during that time, while the Marquis in ten years had obtained 160,000*l.* The House divided on the Dissenters' Marriage Bill going into a Committee, 61 for, and 54 against it.—On the 27th, on the report of the Warehoused Corn Bill being brought up, the Earl of Malmesbury moved that the 1st of June be substituted for the 1st of July, which was negatived, as was an amendment of Lord Redesdale's to omit one of the clauses.—On the 28th, the Meane Process Bill was passed, also the Warehoused Corn Bill.—On the 29th, the Vote of Credit Bill, and the Customs Regulation Bill, were read a third time, and passed. The report of the Unitarian Marriage Bill was brought up, several amendments introduced, and then postponed till next Session.—On the 30th, the Warehoused Corn, the Corn Averages, the Meane Process, and several other Bills, were brought up from the Commons, with the Lords' amendments agreed to.

July 2. At two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Viscounts Dudley and Goderich, appeared as Lords Commissioners; and, the Commons being summoned, the Royal Assent was given to several Bills; among which were, the Warehoused Corn, the Corn Averages, the Vote of Credit, the Custom Laws Consolidation, the Meane Process, and the Taxation of Costs on Private Bills in the House of Lords Bills. The Lord Chancellor then read his Majesty's Speech, as follows:—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen*; We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction which his Majesty feels in being enabled, by the state of the public business, to release you from further attendance in Parliament. His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of friendship with his Majesty; and that his Majesty's best efforts, as well as his Majesty's communications with his Allies, are unceasingly directed to the termination of existing hostilities, and to the maintenance of general peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*; His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and to assure you, that his Majesty has given directions for a careful revision of the financial state of the country, with a view to every diminution of expenditure which may be found consistent with the necessary commands of the pub-

lic service, and with the permanent interests, good faith, and honour of the Nation.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen* ; His Majesty is confident that you participate with his Majesty in the pleasure which his Majesty derives from the indications of a gradual revival of employment in the manufacturing districts. His Majesty trusts, that although your deliberations on the Corn Laws have not led, during the present Session, to a permanent settlement of that important question, the consideration of it will be resumed by you early in the ensuing Session : and that such an arrangement of it may finally be adopted as shall satisfy the reasonable wishes, and reconcile the substantial interests of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

At the conclusion of the Speech, his Lordship, in the usual forms, declared the Parliament to be prorogued to Tuesday the 21st of August.

House of Commons.—14th June, Mr. Taylor made a motion respecting Election Committees, which was withdrawn. Mr. E. Davenport moved for a Committee to inquire into the state of the country, which, after some debate, was also withdrawn. On the 15th, various petitions were presented, and the House went into a Committee on the Customs Bill ; when the report was ordered to be received on the 18th ; upon which day Mr. Western moved that the House take into consideration the Acts of 1822 and 1815, relative to the importation and duties on foreign grain ; and a resolution, " that there should be repealed so much of the Acts of 1822, for the regulation of the foreign corn trade, as prevents its provisions from having effect until the price of wheat reaches 80s. per quarter." (During the debate, Mr. Huskisson read his correspondence with the Duke of Wellington on his clause which bore on the face of it evidence that the Duke must have misunderstood it.) Mr. Canning having moved an amendment, that all the corn in warehouse before the 1st of July should be admitted for consumption at any time before the 1st of May, 1828, on the payment of the duties enforced by the Bill of the present Session ; it was carried by a majority of 186. For Mr. Canning's amendment 238, against it 52. The Coventry Magistracy Bill was read a third time.—On the 19th, Mr. A. Baring presented a petition from the Cape of Good Hope, against Lord Charles Somerset. Thomas Flanagan was committed to Newgate for breach of privilege. The Dissenters' Marriage Bill was read a third time.—On the 20th, no debate of moment took place ; but on the 21st, after the presentation of numerous petitions, Mr. Hume moved an address to his Majesty on the subject of annual promotions : it appearing, that there were 5558 commissioned officers. Mr.

Hume contended that no farther promotions should take place, except on urgent occasions, or for great length of service ; three or four times the number of officers being on the lists, more than the whole navy in commission could employ.—On the 22d, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, moved that barley steeped or washed for feeding cattle should be exempted from the provisions of the Excise Laws. Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the recovery of Small Debts. The Mesne Process Bill, and the Warehoused Corn Bill were passed.—On the 23d, the Report of the Sessional Addresses was agreed to. The Admiralty Bill, the Sale of Bread (Ireland) Bill, the Tithes Composition (Ireland) Bill, the Taxation of Costs Bill, the Excise Duties Bill, and the New Churches Bill, were read a third time, and passed. The House, at its rising, adjourned to Friday the 29th ; on which day Mr. Hume presented a petition " of the most extraordinary character he had ever submitted to the consideration of the House : " it was from an individual named Peter Watson, who had been confined seventy-two days in Durham gaol, in consequence of a suit instituted by the Vicar of Chester-le-Strète, for the non-payment of Easter-offerings, amounting to the sum of tenpence-halfpenny, the law expenses on the proceedings having exceeded the sum of one thousand pounds. The petitioner dwelt upon the various vexations to which he had been subjected by the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, and prayed the House to take the earliest opportunity of making an alteration in the laws relating to these offerings. The Report of the Commissioners on the charges against the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope was brought up.—On the 2d, the Yeoman of the Black Rod entered the House, and announced that the Lords Commissioners nominated by his Majesty to declare the Royal Assent to several Acts of Parliament, and to prorogue the present Parliament, were assembled in the House of Lords. The Speaker, accompanied by the Members present, withdrew, and in a quarter of an hour returned, and proceeded to read the Speech, (for which see the Lords.)

The ministerial arrangements for some time contemplated, have been finally arranged : Mr. Canning remains First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Duke of Portland resigns the office of Privy Seal, but retains his seat in the Cabinet. Lord Carlisle succeeds the Duke of Portland as Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeds Lord Carlisle as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, keeping his seat

in the Cabinet. The Marquis of Lansdown succeeds Mr. Sturges Bourne as Secretary of State for the Home Department. Viscount Dudley remains at the Foreign Office. Mr. Spring Rice replaces Mr. Spencer Perceval as one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Home Office.

The following is the state of the Revenue as made up to July 5th; showing the Net Produce of that of Great Britain, and the increase or decrease on the respective years and quarters below mentioned.

	Years ended July 5, 1826.	1827.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs...	16,134,942	16,067,164	.....	67,778
Excise...	17,751,962	17,289,471	.....	462,491
Stamps...	6,650,198	6,219,297	.....	430,901
Post Office	1,518,000	1,423,000	.....	95,000
Taxes...	4,691,327	4,762,665	71,338	.....
Miscellan.	651,597	465,297	.....	186,000
Total	47,397,726	46,226,894	71,338	1,242,170
Deduct Increase				11,338
Decrease on the Year				1,170,832

	Qrs. ended July 5, 1826.	1827.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs...	3,708,828	3,911,394	202,566	.....
Excise...	4,198,915	4,146,806	.....	50,109
Stamps...	1,703,498	1,584,721	.....	18,777
Post Office	374,000	331,000	.....	43,000
Taxes...	1,875,160	1,925,983	47,823	.....
Miscellan.	239,222	147,093	.....	92,733
Total	12,000,227	12,045,997	250,399	204,619
Deduct Decrease			204,619	.....
Increase on the Quarter ..			45,770	.....

The following is an account of the quantity, and of the official and declared value of the twenty principal articles of British, Irish, Foreign, and Colonial produce or manufactures exported from, and imported into, the United Kingdom, for the years ending 5th Jan. 1825, 1826, and 1827. This is the first instance of any return of quantities as well as values. A great falling off exists in our staple manufactures. In Cotton:—

The number of yards exported in the year ending 5th January,

1825, was	344,440,389
1826, .	336,459,204
1827, .	267,021,683

Cotton twist, and yarn, however, have experienced an increase—33 millions of pounds in the year ending 1825; 32 millions, 1826; and 42 millions, 1827. The next manufacture, in point of importance, is the Woollen; and here also there is a falling off:—

Woolleens entered by the piece, year ending 5th January,

1825, .	1,856,201
1826, .	1,742,305
1827, .	1,618,103

Entered by the yard:—

1825, .	7,349,977
1826, .	7,803,776
1827, .	4,941,707

Linens, in these three years, by the yard, are sixty-three millions, fifty-two millions, and thirty-nine millions.—The next staple is Hardware and cutlery; and here the quantity in cwts. is 214,237 and 219,909, and 192,702. This branch seems to have suffered the least.—Leather, wrought or unwrought, in pounds, for the three years, 1,744,015, and 1,595,750, and 1,261,245.

The Bank of England has issued a notice that it will discount bills and notes, having not more than ninety-five days to run, at four per cent.

The English, French, and Russian Governments have entered into the following treaty respecting Greece. The second article, at least the part respecting the "determinate voice of the Porte," the Greeks had far better perish to a man, than consent to,—it will be the excuse for reiterated aggressions.

"Art. I.—The Contracting Powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

"This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the treaty by means of a collective declaration, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

"Art. II.—The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following bases:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior Lord; and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute (*redief*), the amount of which shall be fixed once for all by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

"To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent, or in the isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

"Art. III.—The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago, to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

"Art. IV.—The Contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the bases laid down in the preceding articles; and to furnish, without the least delay, their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

"Art. V.—The Contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

"Art. VI.—The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation: the mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the High Powers.

"Art. VII.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their arms."

The treaty was concluded at London, July 6, 1827, and is signed "Dudley, Polognag, and Lieven."

This is followed by a secret article, specifying that if the Porte does not agree to the foregoing articles in one month, the Contracting Powers will interfere by sending consular agents to Greece, and preventing all collisions between the belligerents by an armed force.

THE COLONIES.

A new Colony has been established in Australasia, about 600 miles S.W. of Port Jackson.

The Powers of Jamaica not only show their irritability on the question of the Slave Trade, but in every possible mode exhibit their dissatisfaction with home measures. The following is one of their latest resolutions:—that "The allowances to the British troops should be

stopped in June (now past), unless the grievance complained of by the imposition of duties without the consent of the (Jamaican) Legislature, were fully redressed before that day." The withdrawal of the whole British military force from the Island would be a good mode of answering such a recommendation, were it not for the consequences to the property of merchants and residents in Great Britain.

FOREIGN STATES.

The foreign Journals contain very little news of interest. The affairs of Portugal continue to engage deeply the attention of the Spanish Cabinet, and affairs between the two countries do not appear so nearly settled as was imagined. The Spanish Army of Observation has resumed its position on the frontiers of Portugal. The Greek National Assembly has excluded the clergy from all political employments,

has authorised Count Capo d'Istria to contract a loan of five millions, and has given to General Church the command of all the fortresses.

In South America, disturbances have broken out in Guatimala, and the city itself has actually been threatened by the insurgents, but the Governor succeeded in quelling the rebellion, and utterly defeating its supporters.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Life of Edward Jenner, M.D. LL.D., F.R.S. Physician Extraordinary to the King, &c. &c. With Illustrations of his Doctrines, and Selections from his Correspondence. By John Baron, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo.

Few subjects in the range of literature are more inviting than the biography of eminent men. The fame of Jenner is so universally known, as the great promulgator of the protective powers of vaccination, that an account of his education, habits, and brilliant career in the work of philanthropy, drawn from authentic

sources, cannot fail to interest every friend to humanity.—The work before us is very properly dedicated to his Majesty.

As our limits can only admit of a brief notice, we subjoin an abstract of the very interesting table of contents, which will no doubt induce many of our readers to consult the original.

Edward Jenner was born in the vicarage at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, on the 17th of May, 1749. He was the third son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, A.M. of the University of Oxford, rector of Rockhampton and vicar of Berkeley. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Head, of an ancient family in Berkshire.

* History of his early Life.—1773—1783, including Letters from John Hunter.—Life from 1783 to the publication of the "Inquiry."—Early History of Vaccination.—Opinions of Dr. Jenner respecting the Variola, and Variolæ Vaccinæ. Illustrations drawn from their Literary and Medical History.—Sketch of the History of Variola, and of Variolous Inoculation.—Dr. Jenner's Opinion respecting the Origin of Small-pox and Cow-pox. Illustrations of that Opinion. Proofs of its accuracy.—Difference between Variola and Variolæ Vaccinæ. Observations on Varioloid Diseases.—Life after Publication of the "Inquiry" to July 1800. Disasters at the Small-pox Hospital, and at Petworth, &c.—Introduction of Vaccination into America, France, Spain, Mediterranean, Constantinople, Bagdad, Bombay, &c. &c. &c.—Publication of the Account of the Origin of Vaccine Inoculation. Introduction of Vaccination into Denmark, Sweden, Russia, &c. &c. &c. Discovery of the Variolæ Vaccinæ in Lombardy, &c.—Presentation of Plate by his Friends in Gloucestershire. First Parliamentary Grant.—Adverse claims, French and Hindoo.—Formation of the Royal Jennerian Society. Departure of the Expedition under Don Francisco Xavier Balmis from Spain.

Besides his church preferments, the father of Jenner possessed considerable landed property, the family being of great antiquity in Gloucestershire and in the neighbouring county of Worcester. This excellent and devout man was cut off not long after the birth of his son Edward, at the age of fifty-two, in the year 1754. Edward was then placed under the affectionate care and judicious guidance of his eldest brother, the Rev. Stephen Jenner, B.D. &c. who brought him up with paternal tenderness.

"When at the age of eight years, Jenner was put to school at Wotton-under-Edge, under the Rev. Mr. Clissold. He was next placed under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Washbourn, at Cirencester, where he made a respectable proficiency in the classics, and laid the foundation of some of those friendships which continued throughout life. His taste for natural history began to show itself at a very early period. Before he was nine years of age, he had made a collection of the nests of the dormouse; and when at Cirencester, he spent the hours devoted by the other boys to play or recreation, in searching for fossils, which abound in the oolitic formation in that neighbourhood. His scholastic education being finished, he was removed to Sodbury near Bristol, in order to be instructed in the elements of surgery and pharmacy by Mr. Ludlow, an eminent surgeon there. On the expiration of his term with this gentleman, he went to London to prosecute his professional studies under the direction and instruction of the celebrated John Hunter, in whose family he resided for two years a favourite pupil."

When Jenner went to London, he was in the twenty-first year of his age, Mr. Hunter in the forty-second.

Doubtless the character, perseverance, and example of Mr. Hunter must have exerted a commanding influence over the mind of Jenner, and probably, in a great measure, laid the foundation of those researches which will hand down the name of Jenner to the latest posterity.

The following paragraph is selected as affording a fair specimen of the style in which the work is written, and affords a pleasing picture of the intercourse which subsisted between the teacher and pupil.

"The boldness and independence of Mr. Hunter's character produced deep and permanent effects on the minds of all who witnessed them. Jenner, in particular, felt their power; he saw a master-spirit advancing steadily in that walk of knowledge to which he himself was led by all the predilections of his taste, and all the influence of his early habits. He saw a kind, free, and manly nature devoted to the acquisition of science, and putting away from him entirely the selfish and personal considerations, which are too apt to encumber the researches, and to circumscribe the objects, of less enlightened minds. The heart of Jenner was peculiarly alive to virtues of this kind, and he had moreover an intellect fully capable of appreciating and admiring the other qualities of his master: it was a singular felicity which brought such men together. The pupil not only respected the teacher, but he loved the man; there was in both, a directness and plainness of conduct, an unquenchable desire of knowledge, and a congenial love of truth. An unfeigned and unchangeable regard to this life-giving prin-

ciple, adds a peculiar dignity to all human researches, and its influence subsists long after our common occupations, and all the objects of worldly ambition, have passed away."

During the time of Jenner's residence with Mr. Hunter, in 1771, he was employed to arrange and prepare the valuable specimens of natural history collected by Captain Cook during his first voyage of discovery. This exercise gave him a great dexterity in making preparations. His biographer states, "In the dissection of tender and delicate organs, and in minute injections, he was almost unrivalled, and displayed the parts intended to be shown with the greatest accuracy and elegance." He was offered the appointment of naturalist to the next expedition which sailed in 1772; but his attachment to his brother, and partiality to the rural scenes and habits of his early youth, induced him to fix his abode in the place of his birth, and there to devote himself, in the seclusion of a country village, to the interpretation of the great book of Nature.

His biographer with great candour admits that the existence of such an affection as cow-pox was known in a few districts, and that its prophylactic powers had not escaped popular notice; "but no one had arisen to ascertain the correctness of this rumour, or to investigate the source and accuracy of the tradition, till Jenner was led to the pursuit; and to an almost unlooked for, and unparalleled extent, rendered it available to the subjugation of the greatest scourge of mankind."

Immediately after his return from London, Jenner commenced the active duties of his profession as a country surgeon and apothecary; taking up his residence with his brother Stephen. Notwithstanding the laborious exertions inseparable from the life of a country surgeon, he found leisure to keep pace with the progress of knowledge, and to pursue original investigations in physiology and natural history; and above all, to bring forward and mature that most valuable discovery which will be for ever associated with his name.

To the skill and dexterity of the surgeon, Jenner united the manners of a gentleman, the general information of the man of science, and above all, the benevolence of the most pure philanthropy.

The early chapters are chiefly devoted to his correspondence with Mr. Hunter and others of his friends—comprising also a succinct view of his scientific pursuits at that period.

In a subsequent part of the volume, the early history of vaccination is entered upon, including some perfectly original and interesting views of the subject, from the pen of the biographer, whose researches have been conducted with a degree of zeal and talent, worthy of the chosen friend of Jenner.

This subject, however, is one of so much general interest that we reserve it for a future notice.

The Epicurean, a Tale. By Thomas Moore. 12mo. 9s.

It has been said, for some time past, that Mr. Moore has exchanged a love of the vanities of this world for the more substantial pleasures of religious faith. If his works may be taken as a test of an author's opinions, this, his last production, strongly countenances the rumour. The

story of "The Epicurean" may be told in a few words. Its date is of the reign of the Emperor Valerian. Alciphron, a Greek philosopher, is a follower of Epicurus, and the leader of his sect at Athens. He enjoys as well the delights of the senses as of the mind. He lives amidst the gratifications of love, admiration, and social intercourse, heightened by "that portion of Attic honey for which the bee is not obliged to go very deep into the flower;" and his dwelling-place is the seat of all the beauties of nature, embellished by the most skillful and refined efforts of art. The natural melancholy of his disposition, however, prevents his being absorbed in the pleasures of the moment; and anxious thoughts of the future, an intense dread of annihilation, and earnest longings after immortality, are mingled with the gayest illusions of the passing hour.

"This very night my triumph, my happiness had seemed complete. I had been the presiding genius of that voluptuous scene. Both my ambition and my love of pleasure had drunk deep of the cup for which they thirsted. Looked up to by the learned, and loved by the beautiful and the young, I had seen, in every eye that met mine, either the acknowledgment of triumphs already won, or the promise of others, still brighter, that awaited me. Yet, even in the midst of all this, the same dark thoughts had presented themselves;—the perishableness of myself and all around me every instant recurred to my mind. Those hands I had pressed—those eyes, in which I had seen sparkling, a spirit of light and life that should never die—those voices, that had talked of eternal love—all, all, I felt, were but a mockery of the moment, and would leave nothing eternal but the silence of their dust!

Oh, were it not for this sad voice,

Stealing amid our mirth to say,

That all, in which we most rejoice,

Ere night may be the earth-worm's prey;—

But for this bitter—only this—

Full as the world is brimm'd with bliss,

And capable as feels my soul

Of draining to its depth the whole,

I should turn earth to heaven, and be,

If bliss made gods, a deity!

Such was the description I gave of my own feelings, in one of those wild, passionate songs, to which this ferment of my spirits, between mirth and melancholy, gave birth.

"While I gave myself up to this train of thought, that lassitude which earthly pleasure, however sweet, leaves behind,—as if to show how earthly it is,—came drowsily over me, and I sunk at the base of the statue to sleep.

"Even in sleep, however, my fancy was still busy; and a dream, so vivid as to leave behind it the impression of reality, thus passed through my mind. I thought myself transported to a wide desert plain, where nothing seemed to breathe, or move, or live. The very sky above it looked pale and extinct, giving the idea, not of darkness, but of light that had died; and, had that region been the remains of some older world, left broken up and sunless, it could not have looked more dead and desolate. The only thing that bespoke life, in this melancholy waste, was a small moving spark, that at first glimmered in the distance, but, at length, slowly approached

the spot where I stood. As it drew nearer, I could perceive that its feeble gleam was from a taper in the hand of a pale venerable man, who now stood, like a messenger from the grave, before me. After a few moments of awful silence, during which he looked at me with a sadness that thrilled my very soul, he said, 'Thou, who seekest eternal life, go unto the shores of the dark Nile—go unto the shores of the dark Nile, and thou wilt find the eternal life thou seekest!'

Alciphron obeys the summons, and proceeds to Alexandria, and afterwards to Memphis. Here, at a religious festival, he sees a young female, a priestess of the Temple of Isis, who becomes the heroine of the tale. He loses sight of her, and in vain endeavours to discover her in the crowd. Wandering forth at night to the Necropolis, he dimly sees two female figures, and in pursuit of them ascends one of the pyramids, and finds secret spring which opens an entrance to him. After making his way through various passages, he arrives at a chapel, in which he sees the young priestess whom he had been seeking for the day before, kneeling by the side of a lifeless female form embalmed in a shrine. Overcome by reverence and wonder, he leaves the scene in silence; but curiosity induces him to return. He penetrates into the subterranean recesses of the priests of Isis; undergoes the trials of fire, water, and air; and after wonders and adventures, extravagant to the excess of extravagance, gets into a sort of car with the young priestess, and, by a contrivance resembling the *Montagnes Russes*, which were lately so much the rage at Paris, is conveyed to an island in Lake Mæris. We are less pleased with the subterranean miracles of the pyramid than with any part of the book. As the effect of supernatural agency, nothing can be improbable which is not beyond the power of the agency employed; and a fairy tale may be just as probable and as well connected as the plainest narrative of every-day life: of this "The Arabian Nights" is a striking instance. But here our author has taken a different ground. All the prodigies of the pyramid are explained to be only a plan of the high-priest to entrap the philosopher. In this point of view there are absurdities in the story so palpable that they cannot escape the observation of the most cursory reader. As soon as the young priestess recovers from the exhaustion caused by fatigue, she urges Alciphron to set out for the Nile, and is immediately obeyed. An outline, traced with a reed upon a leaf of papyrus, explains that her destination is one of the mountains in the ridge which bounds Upper Egypt to the East. Their voyage is charmingly described. On their way, Althea tells her story. She is the daughter of Theora, of Alexandria, who was one of the seven maidens who were employed in noting down the discourses of Origen. Theora married young, and having lost her husband took refuge with her infant daughter in the Temple of Isis. Although she became a priestess there, she still retained her reverence for the doctrines of Christianity, and her attachment to the holy religion of her youth was heightened by the frequent perusal of the sacred volume, of which she had concealed a copy. The same opinions she had infused into the mind of Althea, and her last injunction to her was to fly from her present re-

sidence and hasten to the mountains of the said, to obtain the protection of Melanias, a Christian hermit, who dwelt there. Alethe had heard of the fame of Alciphron as a philosopher, and determined to make him the companion of her flight. The motives for this project are not very well explained, nor is the manner in which it is accomplished peculiarly happy. The admiration of Alciphron for Alethe ripens into ardent love in the course of their voyage, and his affection is returned; but, after a struggle, her deep sense of duty prevails, and she is firm in her determination to repair to the retirement of the mountain. They arrive at the term of their voyage, and his dread of parting from Alethe induces Alciphron to join the Christians who dwell in the solitude of the mountain.

The conversations of Melanias, the reading of the Scripture, and his love for Alethe, gradually open the mind of Alciphron to the doctrines of Christianity, and he becomes the husband of Alethe. His happiness is soon interrupted by a persecution of the Christians. Melanias and Alethe are taken by the soldiery, Melanias is killed, and the death of Alethe, from a poisoned wreath, in prison, where she is visited by Alciphron, concludes the volume.

"The Epicurean" is not unworthy of the genius and reputation of its distinguished author. The style has all the liveliness which usually marks his compositions, and abounds in those sparkling illustrations which give animation to his poetic prose. Take, for example, some at random,—"fountains and lakes, in alternate motion and repose, either wantonly courting the verdure, or calmly sleeping in its embrace,"—"though melancholy, as usual, stood always near, her shadow fell but half-way over my vagrant path, and left the rest more welcome brilliant from the contrast,"—"I could distinguish some female tones, towering high and clear over all the rest, and forming the spire, as it were, into which the harmony lessened as it rose,"—"I saw the love-bower and the tomb standing side by side, and pleasure and death keeping hourly watch upon each other." The design is simple, and exhibits no remarkable mechanical ingenuity; but it is executed with a flowing pencil, and in warm and brilliant colours. There is no straining after vehemence and sublimity; but there is throughout, abundance of grace, fancy, and tenderness.

Narrative of a Survey of the Inter-tropical and Western Coasts of Australia, performed between the Years 1816 and 1822. By Captain Phillip P. King, R. N., F. R. S., F. L. S., and Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London. With an Appendix, containing various subjects relating to Hydrography and Natural History. Illustrated by Plates, Charts, and Wood-cuts. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

In the year 1817, Captain King was appointed to survey the West and North-west coasts of Australia. He executed his commission, and we learn from the preface to the present work, that "one of the results of this voyage has been the occupation of Port Cockburn, between Melville and Bathurst Islands, on the north coast, and the formation of an establishment which cannot

fail to be productive of the greatest benefit to our mercantile communications with the Eastern Archipelago, as well as to increase the influence of the mother country in the South Pacific and Indian oceans." If Captain King had confined himself to this information, the public would not have had much reason to complain of his brevity. The detail of his operations is almost entirely destitute of general interest. There is not even any thing to amuse, except the occasional appearance of some of the natives. Where new worlds are to be discovered, unknown seas explored, appalling perils encountered, every trifling event has its value; but the journal of a surveying vessel, unless under peculiar circumstances, scarcely surpasses in novelty and importance the log-book of an ordinary voyage. The Appendix contains, under the head of Sailing Directions, the substance of the information applicable to nautical purposes, collected by Captain King, and descriptions, by scientific persons, of the zoological, botanical, and geological specimens brought home by him. A sample, taken at random, will better explain than any remarks, of what materials the rest of the work is composed.

"May 1, 1818. On our way out we anchored under one of Sir George Hope's Islands, which, on the occasion of our landing upon it the next morning, (1st May.) was called May-day Island: it is about two miles long, and nearly the same distance across; its formation appears to have been originally of sand that has accumulated upon a rocky basis, and has gradually grown into an island; it is thickly covered with a forest of dwarf trees and impenetrable brush-wood. Some recent impressions of a human foot on the sand below high-water mark were seen, and several old fire-places, and one or two of more recent date were observed, around which were strewn the remains of shell-fish repasts; the natives, however, did not make their appearance.

"When returning on board, we endeavoured to pass out between May-day and Greenhill Islands, but a bar of sand, that appeared to stretch across, obstructed our progress; the weather being fine, and the sea very smooth, we endeavoured to force her over, but as we did not succeed, we anchored for the night near our former position, to the eastward of Mount Roe. The next day, May 2, we passed out between the Mount and Greenhill Island, and, at night, anchored on the south side of May-day Island, at eight miles distance from it.

"The following day, May 3, we made some progress to the S.E., and, by the afternoon, obtained a glimpse of some land bearing between S. 30° W. and S. 180° E.; and at sunset the next evening, May 4, the land was traced as far to the southward as S.S.E., upon which several detached hills were seen, which, probably, may have some connexion with Wellington Range.

"The next day, May 5, the cutter was anchored within a mile and a half of the south point of a considerable opening, which the boats were prepared to examine; and, at day-break, May 6, we commenced its exploration, but the greater part of the tide was expended before we reached the entrance, which is fronted by a bank of mud, on which there was not more than twelve feet water; the depth, however, increased after we entered the river to four and five fathoms;

and, as we proceeded up, we found the channel to be seven and eight fathoms deep. The banks on either side were very low; they were composed of a soft mud, and so thickly lined with mangroves as to prevent our landing, until we had pulled up for seven or eight miles. At ten o'clock the flood ceased, and the ebb, setting with considerable strength, prevented our proceeding higher up: here we landed, and, after spending some time in taking bearings and examining the country, we returned to the cutter, which we reached early in the afternoon."

That such a journal should be kept is a matter of course, and out of it materials might be gleaned for a short and spirited narrative; but to give it entire serves only to weary the reader by petty details, and thus prevent him from directing his attention to those points which might interest or instruct him. The plates by which the work is illustrated are remarkably good.

Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster, Historical and Biographical: embracing a period of English History, from the accession of Richard II. to the death of Henry VII. By Emma Roberts. 2 vols. 8vo.

The history now before us embraces that period which is one of the most interesting in the eventful annals of our country; and regarding the scenes and actors in which, we were hardly aware, until we perused the present volumes, that our most celebrated historians had left us so comparatively ignorant. The diffidence of her powers, expressed by the author in her unassuming preface, though very becoming, is far from being well-grounded: and although the entire absence of every thing like affectation in the avowal, persuades us she felt the diffidence which she has alleged, yet she appears throughout the work to be equal to the undertaking. We lament the want of space sufficient to notice in detail, and at a merited length, the many portions of the work which have afforded us pleasure and instruction in the perusal. The glow of romance is shed over, but never allowed to diminish, the sober truth of history; and the judgment of the writer is everywhere evinced by her just discrimination between the conflicting authorities, which she has, with untiring labour and diligence, consulted for the furtherance of her design. The following is the account of the celebrated battle of Tewkesbury:—

"The Lancastrians had raised a steep rampart in their front, and the strength of their fortifications appeared to defy assault. The Yorkists were drawn up in three divisions; the vanguard was entrusted to Gloucester, a prince who never failed to be in the foremost rank; Edward commanded the centre in person, and the rear was led by Hastings and the Marquis of Dorset, of the Wydeville family. The king found his adversaries very advantageously posted under the protection of dikes and ditches, which it was difficult to pass; but Gloucester pushed boldly on, brought his artillery to play upon the barriers, and rained his arrows like hail upon the enemy; they withstood the shock, and the duke was compelled to give way. Somerset eager to follow up his advantage rushed out to the attack, beat back his assailants, and carried death into the centre of Edward's host. In the

midst of his career the duke was checked by the alarming conviction that he was fighting almost alone. The Yorkists, recovered from their first surprise, were in turn pursuers. Somerset regained his entrenchments, and found Lord Wenlock, of whose support he had been assured, standing idle with his troops, either struck by a sudden panic, or meditating a revolt to Edward: grieved to madness, the infuriated duke staid not to inquire whether he were a coward or a traitor, but riding fiercely to the spot clove his skull with one stroke of his battle-axe. Distrust seized upon all; unable to distinguish friends from foes, the dismayed Lancastrians had lost their energy, and now made only a feeble resistance. Gloucester advanced and planted his victorious banner in the heart of the enemy's camp; he was followed by Edward, and fresh assailants pouring in, Somerset overwhelmed with the certainty of ruin, faint, wounded, and betrayed, relinquished the ineffectual struggle, and sought shelter in a neighbouring church; whilst his flying troops spread themselves through the parks and fields in wild confusion."

Les Obsèques de Kosciuszko; Poème; par le Comte De la Garde. Seconde Edition. 8vo. London, 1827.

When a person of rank devotes his leisure to literature, his merits ought to be handsomely acknowledged—especially when they are so remarkable as in the Comte De la Garde. We hasten to notice the second edition of the poem now before us for a double reason—first, because the talent it displays demands this homage at our hands, and, secondly, because we unfortunately omitted to criticise it on its first appearance. It begins with a highly poetical account of the funeral array displayed in the cathedral of Cracovia on occasion of the obsequies of Kosciuszko. From the church the procession advanced towards the tomb destined for the patriot-warrior. The following lines present a striking picture of the deposition of the hero's sarcophagus:—

"Mais sitôt que l'airain dans les airs entendu,
Anonce de la mort le cortège attendu,
Tout s'incline et se tait: un sublime silence
Règne seul un moment sous cette voûte immense,
Et n'est interrompu que par l'hymne du deuil,
Et le chant des guerriers qui portent le cercueil.

Les prêtres du Seigneur sur une longue file,
Précèdent le héros vers son dernier asile;
Le pontife à leur tête, invoquant l'Eternel,
Sur le peuple à genoux répand les dons du ciel.
Près du dôme sacré s'élève un sarcophage,
Décoré du trophée offert à son courage,
Sur le bronze poli, les armes en falceaux,
Réfléchissent l'éclat de milliers de flambeaux;
Tous les arts accourus montrent la noble envie,
Sur l'autel de la mort, de retracer sa vie."

An eloquent funeral oration is then pronounced over the remains of Kosciuszko by one of the ministers of religion; and the poem concludes with a spirited and touching apostrophe to his memory, conceived in the true spirit of a poet, and delivered in a tone which proves the author to be a sincere lover of the land of his adoption. This interesting volume, to which want of room alone obliges us so briefly to call

the attention of our readers, is enriched with curious and ample notes referring to its hero, and concludes with the following lines to Cracovia, which has conferred the honour of citizenship upon the noble author, in admiration of his poem, and gratitude for the interest he always took in the destinies of Poland:—

"A la Ville libre de Cracovie.

*"Tu daignas devenir ma seconde patrie,
Accepte ce tribut de mes faibles talens,
Et telle qu'une mère indulgente et chérie,
Souris à ces essais de l'un de tes enfans."*

The Reigning Vice; a Satirical Essay. In four books.

Evidently formed on the model of Pope's *Moral Essays*, though in opposition to his moral, and, we fear we must add, his poetical system, the author's poetry, like his satire, seldom rises above the mark of mediocrity. It would have been more judicious, perhaps, to have lashed the vices and follies of the age in the same language in which he impugns the correctness of Pope's system as developed in his "*Essay on Man*;" we mean in plain prose. Judging from the preface, he would, we think, have produced a much more interesting moral treatise than a satirical poem; which to produce much impression ought to be of a very superior poetical character. In the tone and expression of the "*Reigning Vice*," we are too frequently and too unfavourably reminded of the merits of its great prototype; which of itself is enough to detract considerably from its mere respectability of performance. Its want of poetic power, and that fine satiric vein so requisite to confer interest on works of this kind, may be the more regretted on account of the excellent method, the reasoning, and the maxims, which we discover in the little volume before us; and which would doubtless have appeared to so much more advantage in a prose treatise on the same subject.

Original Letters, illustrative of English History; including numerous Royal Letters, from Autographs in the British Museum; and one or two other collections. With Notes and Illustrations. By Henry Ellis, F. R. S. Sec. S. A. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. Second Series, in four volumes.

Though hardly gleaned from an equally wide and fertile field, or fully equal in point of interest and importance with those of the preceding series, these letters present many curious and valuable details, fully deserving of being thus brought into more public view. They have the merit, moreover, of illustrating various portions of English history, and differing almost entirely from those which have already received explanation in the former volumes. Not a few specimens, however, relating to remoter periods, and less interesting topics, might, perhaps, have been judiciously dispensed with, and the work compressed within smaller dimensions, though we would not wish to apply this remark to the occasional notes and observations of the editor; always able and well applied, and greatly enhancing, we think, the value of the entire work. In *Aug.*—VOL. XXI. NO. LXXX.

this view, the editor has not at all, as he appears to apprehend, rendered himself liable to censure, "for spreading his comments more diffusely than upon the letters of the former series;" and we particularly allude to his observations upon the life and character of Cromwell, the minister of Henry VIII., and who, we entirely agree with the editor, was neither an honest man nor the grateful friend of Wolsey. As a whole, the two series may justly be said to form a complete succession of specimens of the English language, during the respective reigns to which they relate. In point of time, the correspondence is brought lower; and in some of the reigns, at periods in which the editor declares that he found a scarcity of letters, he has introduced, in the smaller type, contemporary memoirs. Some of the pieces of this character best worth perusal, will be found to consist of Giovanni Michele's Report to the Doge and Senate of Venice, upon his return from England in 1557; The official account of the last moments of the Queen of Scots; Sir Gilbert Talbot's Narrative of the Venetian offer of assistance to King Charles I.; and Father Huddleston's account of the Catholic Death-bed of King Charles II.

A Journal from Buenos Ayres through the Provinces of Cordova, Tucuman and Salta, to Potosi; and thence by the Deserts of Caranja to Arica, and subsequently to Coquimbo; undertaken on behalf of the Chilian and Peruvian Mining Company. By Captain Andrews. 2 vols.

The Joint-Stock American Mining Companies, planned without a proper knowledge of the country where their operations were to be carried on, rushed into precipitately, and abandoned in an equally unaccountable manner, will long cut a figure in the commercial history of England. Immense sums of money nominally raised for schemes that were most of them dropped after a first instalment was paid; enormous outlays, ships, miners (ignorant of the climate, country, and minerals they were destined to explore) smelters, and engineers, sent across half the globe before a mine was engaged, at princely salaries and without a knowledge of the direct locality where they were to labour, were a few of the circumstances that marked this era. It was not a little extraordinary, that men who in commercial enterprises are wary enough, should have sent mine-explorers and miners together, waited for no contracts nor a knowledge of the object they intended to pursue, nor until they received reports home, but struck off at once in a ruinous career, while a trivial sum of money, and a little time, would have made them masters of their business. Cornish miners, ignorant of the ores and country, at wages a hundred-fold those paid the natives, were engaged. The latter not dreamed about, while the very mines visited and condemned as worthless by English mine explorers with a troop of English miners at their heels, are now working in the poorest mining province of America, by English proprietors and natives, at an enormous profit. Witness the mine of San Pedro Nolasco, condemned by Captain Head and his miners, since which 400,000 dollars have been drawn out of it. That gentleman had one justification, however, in at-

tempting to lessen expense to his company by returning home with his useless troop of European workmen, thereby saving money which Potosi itself could hardly repay; but what is to be said of the folly of engaging and despatching "material" and workmen so prematurely!

The present work is one treating of a different association, in which the writer, a far more experienced individual in South America than Captain Head, details his connexion with the Chili and Peruvian Company. Here we observe the same errors. Captain Andrews went out to engage mines, expecting to return home, make his report and go deliberately to work. Instead of this, we find a vessel or two, almost without a destination, sent round Cape Horn to Chili at an immense expense, the miners and crews kept idle and living on the company which had sent it out at a most lavish waste of money. A Mr. Barnard, a sort of agent at Chili, comes in for his share of good things, and finally gets the direction of operations, which he leads, till they terminate, as might be expected, in loss and destruction. What motive could be found for such rash conduct, unless stock-exchange gambling at home acted upon the shareholders, who in turn urged the directors for their promised wealth, and the latter fearing to be idle, plunged desperately into expenses, and occasioned these ruinous losses? Captain Head estimates them at two millions, but perhaps a third of this sum, in South America at least, is nearer the truth. Captain Andrews was for proceeding cautiously and frugally; it appears he did not travel fast enough, however sure, for the company at home. The company to which Captain Head was attached thought he went too fast. Captain Head despairs of mining altogether, while Captain Andrews says, properly conducted it must succeed; and we must do him the justice to say San Pedro Nolasco confirms his opinions. Besides this, Captain Head's idea of the poverty of the Rio de la Plata mines is disproved by the coinages under the old Spaniards. Chili coined 1,000,000 of dollars annually; the Rio de la Plata supplied upwards of 4,000,000 annually; and Peru 6,500,000; this, independent of smuggling, and metal not coined, amounting at least to a fourth part more. It must be admitted that not these sums, nor a tithe of them, could ever be raised there by English workmen. The organs are still in the country as before, and there are, no doubt, private speculators who will before long convince the world of it, and money to a great extent will be raised upon the ruins of these madly-conducted schemes. We have deemed it necessary to say thus much, because a cool and cautious examination into facts is the only way to get at truth, and this is the last step the community at large take to find it. Sweeping praise or censure is the present law of the body politic on almost all subjects. One truth forcibly strikes us, both on reading the present work and that of Captain Head: it is the slovenly way in which the directors of the companies carried on the business of the shareholders—it was disgraceful. Without allowing time for proceeding cautiously, they dashed rashly forward into ruinous expenses. They kept the shareholders in the dark to the last as to their affairs, seeming to think that the payment of one instalment and sending an ex-

pensive cargo of useless miners terminated their labours; that then either riches were to flow home tenfold, or hope was annihilated; and the preservation of the wreck of the company's property, or the continuing their associations on a smaller scale, were things not worthy a thought.

The present volumes are sketches, and merely sketches, of the author's route over a vast tract of country. There is matter which will be read by travellers with advantage, and by the curious with interest. Leaving out the mines, there are singular pictures of the country. The crossing the Saladillo with naked swimming negroes; the Gaucho dandy; the singular Paca Blanca; the making a nun; the Tucumanese schoolmaster; the rich scenery of Tucuman; Salta; and, above all, Potosi, and the desert journey; Bolivar, Sucre, &c. are very entertaining sketches, together with the wonderful basin valleys of the Andes. The author laments he had not kept a more minute journal, and apologises as a sailor, where apology was hardly necessary, for his deficiencies in authorship. Finally, we have been much entertained with his book, and are sorry we have only room for the following extracts. The first is between a mother and her daughter upon the coming of the English.

"The donna, on returning from her morning's confession, summoned her daughters together, and wringing her hands in great apparent perturbation of spirit, began:

"*The Donna.* 'Oh, my dear girls, we are all ruined—undone!'

"*Daughters.* 'How, dear mamma, what is the matter?'

"*Donna.* 'Oh, my dear children, matter enough, Padre M. says the heretics are coming to take possession of our mines first, and afterwards of the whole country. Oh, my dears, what will become of us all?'

"*Elders Daughter.* 'Oh, mamma, is that all? I feared there was something worse; if they do come, be comforted, mamma, they will not hurt us.'

"*Donna.* 'I do not know that,' (wiping a tear from her parental eye.) 'I do not know that,' (almost overcome with her anxiety.)

"*Youngest Daughter.* 'Oh, don't be alarmed, my dear mamma, we must not believe half that stupid old Padre says about the English. I remember you told us when we were little girls, and on the authority of the same holy Padre, too, that the English had tails like devils, or monkeys at least.'

"*Elders Daughter.* 'I remember it too, mamma. And now, my dear mamma, we have often seen Englishmen, have you ever observed tails to them?'

"*Donna.* 'It is true, my dear, that I never did, and that I must have been imposed upon by such a story. They look much as other men. Still, my dears, I am convinced there is much danger from them.'

"*Daughters.* 'Why so, mamma? if the first story is nonsense, the second is likely to be so too.'

"*Donna.* 'No, no, my dears. Do you think the Padre would have come and even gone upon his knees to me, to solicit my influence against them, if there is not danger? Neither he nor

the father Jesuit would have done so before the business in the sala came on, if there had not been some reason for it.'

"*Eldest Daughter.* 'Oh, mamma, but do listen to me. Do you see any thing so very dangerous in the persons or manners of these English?'

"*Donna.* 'None at all, my dear; I like them very much, they are very agreeable; what a pity they can never go to Heaven!'

"*Youngest Daughter.* 'So much their greater misfortune, mamma; but consider, what with the war and emigration to Buenos Ayres, there are ten ladies to one gentleman left here; and if the five hundred English they talk of should come, we shall perhaps some of us get husbands, and an Englishman will be better than none, you know.'

"*Eldest Daughter.* 'And only think, mamma, of the merit and pleasure of converting a young heretic to the true faith.'

"*Donna.* 'There is something in that, my dear, I allow. Well, you will have it your own way, children, I perceive. It is useless for me to argue the matter with you any farther!'

The following is a picture of a Tucumanese schoolmaster.

"The following day, July the 5th, we pursued our journey, intending to breakfast at a village very pleasantly situated, called Vimaré, six leagues from the river of Santiago, and remarkable for the appearance of industry which it presented. No one here seemed to live in idleness; the women, even while gazing at our carriage, were spinning away at the same time. I observed too, that here the cochineal plant spread a broader leaf, and flourished with greater luxuriance in the gardens and hedge-rows of the cottages around, than at any place I had before visited. 'Industry is the first step to improvement, and education follows hard upon it,' thought I, as on foot, attracted by a busy hum of voices, we made our way through an intervening copse towards the spot whence it seemed to come. A fig-tree, the superincumbent branches of which shaded a wide circuit of ground, arrested our progress; and looking through an opening among the large green leaves, we espied the village pedagogue, elevated on his authoritative seat, which was attached to the trunk of the tree. He was reading a lecture on the heads of his scholars—a phrenological dissertation, if one might judge from its effects, with a wand long enough to bump the caput of the most remote offender. I was much struck with the sight. I began to think myself in some European district, certainly not from the late samples I had seen of the country, in the heart of the Columbian continent. There, however, I was in reality, and in the fine province of Tucuman, with nearly half the globe's surface between Europe and myself. The picture was a very striking one occurring with these reflections. The beautiful vegetable-roofed school-room, too, struck my fancy. What a delightful natural study!—the cool broad leaves overarching it, and heightening the interest of the scene. The stripplings were seated, without regular order, on the grass, under a rotunda of this magnificent foliage. Some were cross-legged, bawling *Ba, Be, Bi*; others,

with their knees for a table, seemed engraving rather than writing, upon a wooden tablet, the size of a common slate. One or two, who appeared to be more advanced in their studies, were furnished with a copy-book, an expensive article in that place. Some were busy at arithmetic, while, every moment, whack went the rod upon the crown of the idler or yawner.

"To us the sight was curious; we had seen none lately but what were the reverse of carefully educated beings. But we had little time to think, for a laugh burst forth at their perceiving us, which naturally attracted the notice of the pedagogue, who took up his crutch to go and examine the cause, for he was a cripple. We immediately came forward to the only opening among the rich verdure, and meeting him announced ourselves as the intruders. He was as much surprised as his pupils had been. His magisterial brow, for he was alcade as well as schoolmaster, relaxed into a civil smile. He invited us to walk in, and we accepted his invitation, and entertained ourselves with examining the progress made by his boys in their studies, and in replies to his numerous questions put respecting the battle of Ayacucho, the death of Olaneta, and the termination of the war in Peru. He asked if it was true, that the English were coming to settle in the country, with many similar questions. In answer to our inquiries about himself, he said he was born on the spot, lame as he was, and had never quitted it; he had given his mind to study, but his profession was (as it is everywhere else) "muy pobre;" that the price of a school education there, was from two to four rials a month, according to what the pupil was taught. Just at that moment a boy came up with a pen to be mended. To my surprise, he drew from his old pair of Spanish blues (open at the knees, with a silver buckle appended), what we denominate a Flemish or gardener's knife, and proceeded, with the help of a pair of cracked spectacles, to nib the pen.

"'What,' said I, 'Viejo (old boy), have you no better instrument than that to work with?'

"'Nada mas Señor, yo soy muy pobre Señor.' (Nothing more, Sir, I am very poor.)

"'Well,' I replied, 'I think I can help you to something better than that for the convenience of your calling,' and I gave him an old four-bladed English knife, which I happened to have in my pocket at the time. On looking at it, he exclaimed in astonishment, 'Que quatro cuchillos en uno!' (what, four blades in one knife!) He had never beheld such a machine in his life. I told him it was of English manufacture. 'Caramba!' he replied, 'los Ingleses son hombres muy habiles' (the English are very clever.) I told him it was at his service. 'Por quanto?' (for how much) he asked, with a look significant of his inability to purchase it. 'Por nada,' (for nothing) I answered. He immediately crossed himself, exclaiming 'Gracias a Dios,' (thank God). He could not have shown more satisfaction had it been a ton of gold or a lottery-ticket of twenty thousand sterling. His urchins crowded around him to see his treasure, and to get a holiday from him on the strength of his satisfaction, which we made him half promise, and left him."

THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

THIS theatre has opened in a manner worthy of its avowed object—the cultivation of English music, and the encouragement of English singers, by the production of “*Arthur and Emmeline*,” an opera written by Dryden and composed by Purcell, in a style of excellence worthy of the musician and the poet. The poetical merit of this piece is, indeed, confined to occasional verses written with true English vigour; for Dryden had little of the gentler graces of fancy, and excelled chiefly in the expression of solid and weighty sense. When character is to be painted at a dash; when corruption is to be laid bare by a single stroke; when full-sworn voluptuousness should pant in a golden couplet, or thought marshal its forces in a crowded alexandrine, Dryden is without a rival in his own or in any tongue. He has written in verse, not because his thoughts “voluntary moved harmonious numbers,” but because he disdained the facilities of prose. He wrestled with poetry as with a difficulty to be mastered, and committed a glorious rape on the Muses. The restraints of metre suited the masculine temper of his mind; and he made arms of its fetters. Like most practical thinkers, he becomes extravagant when he seeks to be romantic, though carrying with him his earnestness and strength into the wildest regions where it is his pleasure to intrude. As treated by him, the story of *Arthur and Emmeline* is neither true to nature nor art; but it exhibits the force of the author's mind; and ever and anon startles with truth of sentiment and vigour of language, in the midst of dullness and folly. As a vehicle for music, it is as good as inferior productions; and occasionally delights by lines and phrases which no one expects to hear from rival conjurers or swindling demons. Its heroic passages are frigid in themselves; but they become animated by Purcell's music, like the singers who give them utterance; and some of them, with the aid of this potent enchantment, are familiar to British ears. Its only attempt at human interest, the restoration of Emmeline's sight by enchantment, receives much more than justice from Miss Kelly, who plays the heroine. She puts her own heart into the cold fantasies she has to speak, and makes them natural and affecting. Her acting, under the guise of assumed blindness, “unaided by the eye, expression's throne,” had been before celebrated by the most delightful critic of the time; but it remained for her to go beyond even this praise; and

in Emmeline, not only to put forth the intelligence of the other senses, in the absence of vision, but to exhibit the change from corporeal darkness to light, with all the awakening rapture of an untried mode of being. It is impossible by words to convey any idea of this fine piece of intellectual acting; there is in it as much delicacy as truth; as much chastity as fervour. Next to Miss Kelly, praise is due to Miss Goward, who plays Phillidel, the coarse Ariel of Dryden, very prettily, and sings it not only sweetly, but with great care and precision. Her trick on Grimbald, the demon, who is true to his colours, which she has deserted, and her taunts addressed to him when in her power, are very gracefully managed, and pleased even those who saw Miss Tree in the part, when the piece was mangled into a melodrame at Covent Garden. Her grim adversary is also ably personated by Mr. Thorne, who plays the devil much better than the lover, and subdues his voice to the appropriate growl with commendable boldness. Mr. Pearman, the vocal hero of the piece, sings with considerable animation, in a part which would call forth Braham's noblest powers, and is excellently supported in all the concerted pieces. Perkins, the acting hero, plays with spirit; he is a young man of considerable promise, but his enunciation is still very capable of improvement. He would do well to take a lesson of Mr. Chapman, whom we are heartily glad to see on these boards; for he is one of the clearest and most impressive speakers on the stage. The scenery and dresses are in the best taste; and the band, which is liberally appointed, does justice to the composer.

Mr. Peake has carried melodrame into a new domain, peculiarly adapted for its effects,—the mines of Cornwall; where the perils by earth and water, heightened by an occasional explosion, are sufficiently picturesque and fearful. He has employed these materials in a workmanlike manner, and manufactured an interesting piece in “*The Cornish Miners*.” The pathos and female heroism of the drama fall to the lot of Miss Goward, who sustains them better than any one else could do, except Miss Kelly herself; the good-humour is thoroughly embodied by Bartley; a wilful moodiness sits well on Mr. Bennett; and Keeley and Wrench relieve the horrors of falling masses and rising waters by farce sufficiently palpable and broad. Mr. O. Smith plays a sort of maniac of the mine, who has gone distracted for the loss of his child, very strikingly, and bids fair to rival Mr.

Cooke in the monster line. His performance of the nameless phenomenon in Frankenstein is not much inferior to the representation which enchanted all Paris. But we have "supped full of horrors."

A young lady, whose name we understand to be Betts, has made a successful *debut* in Miss Stephens's delightful part of Rosetta, in "Love in a Village." Her figure is *petite*, but well formed: as an actress she has every thing to learn, and something to unlearn; but as a singer she has considerable power and taste. This piece, the most English of all English operas, with its gentle interest and unaffected music, was, on the whole, excellently performed. Miss Hamilton made a very lady-like Lucinda; Bartley, in Justice Woodcock, gave a favourable specimen of the "Great Unpaid," who, according to the happy quotation of one of their enlogists, "when once destroyed can never be supplied." Mrs. Weston was characteristically droll as Sister Deborah; and Thorne and Pearman filled, very pleasingly, the parts of Hawthorn and Young Meadows. The best of all, however, were Miss Kelly and Keeley, who played Madge and Hodge;—the admirable performance of the lady is well known, and the actor, in his way, is hardly less worthy of praise. His acting is a true thing; every look and action tells. He is particularly suited to the English Opera, and will add considerably to the enjoyments of this cool and excellently conducted theatre.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The Haymarket is, we are happy to find, disappointing the fears of those ominous shakers of heads, who prophesied "that it could never do without Liston." Reeve is making a gallant stand in the characters of the favourite humourist; and, though he goes through the round too rapidly to do justice to himself in all, he is always agreeable, and sometimes excellent. But Madame Vestris is the life and soul of this house; up to anything, and at home in all; comedy, farce, opera; the *soubrette*, the mistress, or the master; nothing comes amiss to her. Some of her comic performances are highly finished; and where she attempts too much, or too hastily, her good looks and good humour made us prefer her failure to the success of others.

A lively piece, called "The Rencontre, or Love will find out the way," has given good opportunity for the display of the talent of the company. Its plot is not very easy to understand, nor very well worth understanding; but it is full of laughable situations, and goes off so rapidly that there is no time for criticism.

Its hero, a gallant officer, is sadly afraid, no one knows or cares why, of being caught by the fascinations of a gay young widow, and leaves Paris to avoid her, but is thrown into her company without knowing her, and is compelled, by circumstances which the dramatist can command, to take a seat in her carriage, reside at her house, and pass for her husband; till he is fairly conquered, and assumes the character for life. The wayward hero is played by Cooper with much spirit and ease; and the lady whose name so much alarms him, is pleasantly represented by Miss Ellen Tree, who, however, has a sad habit of mincing and mumbling her words. It would be well if she would borrow a little distinctness of Mrs. Humby, who might speak rather less syllabically with advantage. The best scenes of the piece were, however, between the lady's maid and the gentleman's valet, Madame Vestris and Laporte, the last of whom is becoming thoroughly familiar with the English stage, and gives us the full benefit of his judicious vivacity and tact. Farren, who played one of the usual queer jolly old gentlemen of the stage, had a capital point which he made in his best style. It pleases him to moralise on the subject of duelling in good set terms, which he does with his accustomed emphasis, and, of course, draws down hearty applause from all the members of the Mechanics' Institutes in the galleries. In a few minutes, he happens to receive an insult in his own person, and is actually threatened with a kicking round his park, which he pathetically states to be three miles in circumference; all his philosophy is forgotten; he flies into a violent passion of valour, and can hardly wait for pistols before he takes his revenge. This, as acted, was a most amusing example of nature turning the tables on theory; and the truth of the incident was owned even by those who had congratulated themselves on their passive virtue, and who began to think that, at least on the stage, a contempt of death was almost as honourable as a laudable resignation to kicking.

SURREY THEATRE.

Elliston has been acting here with all the vigour of youth; sometimes appearing in three pieces in a night; and at other times actually playing Hamlet and Othello. His tragic performances are not his best; but they are far better than could be expected from his long devotion to pleasantry and whim; and, if deficient in intensity of passion, have no want of rapidity and life. He has produced Romeo and Juliet in a very creditable style—playing Mercutio himself infinitely

better than we ever saw it played by any one else, producing a fair Juliet in Miss Montgomery, and bringing Mr. Southwell from Drury-lane to perform Romeo. This gentleman has real tenderness and pathos; but he is ruining himself by imitating, or rather mimicking, Macready, and outdoing every one in violence of gesture and attitude. His performance at the tomb was really distressing; he tore open his vest, cracked his voice, and spread out his arms in the wildest attitudes. It is true, that the interpolations of Garrick give opportunity for contortion entirely at variance with the gentle spirit of the play; but here they were aggravated so as to pass endurance. Per-

haps we were the more offended from having recently seen Madame Pasta in the same part, whose pale looks of love and despair, and tones of quiet anguish, stealing away the sense of misery by the very sweetness of love, better far expressed the idea of Shakspeare than any acting we have seen on the English stage.* If Mr. Southwell were fit for nothing better than melodrama, we should not thus censure him; but we think he has capacities of no mean order; and, therefore, we cannot help entreating him to attempt a more subdued style; to drop the borrowed tones, the fascination of which we acknowledge, and to avoid whatever he finds hailed by the applause of the galleries.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

SIGNOR COCCIA's *Maria Stuart*, of which we gave a detailed account in our last critique, reached no more than three or four representations. Our opinion of the value of the composition is thus confirmed by the verdict of the public, or, at least, by the receipts which the Opera brought to the treasury of the theatre. The failure must be a matter of regret to all who know the worth and the talent of Signor Coccia; and may, as we have before stated, be in a great degree attributed to the unpromising nature of the subject, and to considerable defects in the libretto.

The performances since given, consisted of *Semiramide*, *Medea*, *Pietro l'Eremita*, *Tancredi*, and *Didone*; in most of which the unrivalled powers of Madame Pasta earned their usual triumph. Indeed, since this lady's arrival she has been on the boards almost every night. Her health and spirits appear to be uninterruptedly good; all the other singers have had their share of colds, while Madame Pasta's constitution, as sound as her mind, alone bid defiance to the easterly blasts of our ungenial climate. Madame Carradori's appearance was less frequent than every body wished it to be; but the operas in which we were favoured with her aid, derived no small increase of interest from the chaste and correct vocal style of this accomplished singer. Madame Carradori gives us the music of a composer such as his anticipation could best have imagined it; and such as the utmost wishes of the refined connoisseur could desire it. All is in genuine good

taste, no trick, no ornament but what is in character and apparently called for, not the slightest blemish or imperfection.

The only novelty during the month elapsed, was the representation of *La Didone*, composed by Mercadante, and performed, for the first time in this country, for the benefit of Madame Toso Puzzi, on the 5th of July. Every one knows the episode, altogether invented by Virgil, of Æneas's shipwreck on the African shore, whilst the Tyrian Queen was founding the capital of the future rival of Rome; the mutual attachment between her and the Trojan fugitive, his desertion of poor Dido, and her tragic self destruction. But it is not the fiction alone which is familiar to all our readers; few of them, we imagine, will be found unacquainted with the Italian drama, reared upon these materials by the celebrated Metastasio; for almost every composer of any celebrity, since his time, has set Metastasio's libretto to music; we might enumerate a matter of a dozen who have tried their hands at it. In fact, good librettos have become as scarce an article among modern Italian poets, as good operas among the living *maestros* of the land of song; so that composers frequently prefer resorting to a classic text, however often before set to music, to risking their credit upon poetical productions of their contemporaries. To write a good and eligible libretto is not so easy a matter.

The few specimens of Mercadante's compositorial qualifications brought before the public in this country, have not been

* We propose next month, unless the summer theatres are very importunate in their novelties, to devote the dramatic article to an examination of the merits of Madame Pasta as an actress, in the parts of Romeo, Didone, Semiramide, and Medea; and to a comparison of her style with that of Mademoiselle George, and of Italian acted tragedy with that of the French.

of a description to impress us with any very high opinion of his genius. We think we are correct in stating, that in the estimation of English connoisseurs, he even ranks less high than in Italy, where he is numbered among meritorious writers of a secondary class. His comic operas, upon the whole, are deemed preferable to the serious ones; and this opinion is fully corroborated by his *Didone*, the music of which is as common and heavy as any we have heard at the King's Theatre for some years past. It wants throughout originality. Ideas, heard over and over again, and particularly Rossinian thoughts, are recurring at every step: some of the pieces are very slight and superficial, and the overture is as empty and vapid a production as the worst of Italian compositions of this description. A cavatina sung by Madame Pasta, in a charming manner, is the only piece which created any strong sensation; and this, it has been stated, is an interpolation from the works of Rossini. But as the Opera met with an unfavourable reception, and appears to be wisely laid aside, it is needless to say more upon it. We may just briefly advert to the performers.

The principal characters were distributed as follows: *Dido*, Madame Pasta; *Selene*, sister of Dido, Madame Cornega; *Æneas*, Madame Puzzi; *Jarbas*, king of the

Moors, Signor Curioni; *Osmidas*, Dido's confidant, Signor Giubilei. Of Madame Pasta's performance, it is needless to say more than that it was as masterly as Metastasio himself could have imagined and wished it to be. In the concluding scene of abandonment and despair, which terminates with Dido's throwing herself on the burning pile, she was truly great. Madame Puzzi sang the part of *Æneas* very meritoriously, and exhibited many instances of maturing vocal skill; but her action is stiff, awkward, and inanimate. This lady must greatly improve in the latter respect, to arrive at the rank of a real prima donna, and her singing must be cheered by the warmth of internal feeling, to interest the sympathy of the audience. Signor Curioni's singing was as effective as the music would admit of. Whether he would have subjected himself to the visitation of a theatrical fine, if he had ventured to come on with a somewhat less jet-black visage, we cannot tell. Moors are not blackamoors; and according to the best authorities, his Numidian or Gætulian Majesty was not a Nigger. Besides, such a total eclipse of the human face divine renders every attempt at variation of expression in the countenance next to abortive. Signor Giubilei sang correctly, and often very impressively.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

Panorama of Rio de Janeiro.—We have been much gratified by this new work of Mr. Burford's, which is scarcely inferior in interest, and not at all in execution, to any of the former well-known exhibitions by this artist. It should have been opened in winter instead of at the present time of the year, as it would have been a luxury to have stepped out of our wet and foggy atmosphere, and witnessed so fine a representation of the hot and splendid climate of this part of South America. The whole of the sea-scape, with the ships of war

and other vessels—the white towns nestling themselves in delightful spots on the coast—the grand mountains, with their fantastic outlines,—and the rich and gorgeous display of tropical vegetation, furnish a sight, from which we turn with reluctance. Our readers had better go forthwith to Leicester-square, and enjoy this very striking scene, which will familiarise them with this luxuriant part of the world, without the peril and expense of a voyage thither.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society.—May 31. Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P. Treas. R. S. in the chair. A paper was read, entitled, "On the resistance of fluids to bodies passing through them. By Jas. Walker, Esq.:" communicated by Mr. D. Gilbert. A paper was read, entitled, "Corrections of the Pendulum, depending on the value of the divisions of the level of the small repeating circle, as recently ascertained by the experiments of Capt. Kater. By Capt. E. Sabine, R. A. F. R. S. The Society then adjourned over Whitsun-week, to June 14, when Mr. Gilbert again took the chair, and a paper was read "On the ultimate

composition of simple alimentary substances, with some preliminary remarks on the analysis of organized bodies in general. By W. Prout, M. D., F. R. S."—The reading was also commenced of a paper, entitled, "Theory of the Diurnal variations of the Magnetic Needle, illustrated by experiments. By S. H. Christie, Esq. M. A., F. R. S."—June 21. Captain H. Kater, V. P. R. S. in the chair. The reading of Mr. Christie's paper was concluded. A paper was read, "On the Variation of the Magnetic Needle at London and Paris. By Capt. E. Sabine, R. A., F. R. S."—A paper was also read, "On a new Acrid

Principle in Plants. By John Frost, Esq. F.S.A.;" communicated by Sir James M'Gregor, M.D., F.R.S. The Society then adjourned over the long vacation, to Thursday, November 15.

Zoological Society.—The weekly lectures at this Society during the past month have been eminently attractive. On Wednesday, the 30th ult., Mr. Vigors, in an interesting and eloquent lecture, illustrated the affinities that connect the birds that feed by suction on vegetable juices. This lecture was honoured by the presence of a number of ladies distinguished for rank and elegance.—On the 13th inst. Mr. Brookes concluded his scientific discourses on comparative anatomy, by demonstrating the thoracic and abdominal viscera of the ostrich. Various interesting and important facts were illustrated in this lecture; which Mr. Brookes concluded by expressing his readiness to continue his observations whenever an opportunity shall offer itself for promoting the views of the Society.—Mr. Vigors delivered the final lecture for the present season on the 20th inst., by continuing his remarks on the affinities of birds. Among the company assembled on the occasion, we noticed the Prince of Musignano (Charles Lucien Bonaparte). Mr. Vigors, after addressing the meeting on the prospects of the Society, and the increased success attending upon its plans, proceeded to point out the characteristics that distinguish the five orders of birds, as described in a diagram exhibited for that purpose; viz. the perching birds, that take their food on trees; the gallinaceous birds, that feed upon the ground; the wading birds, existing partially on land and partially on water; the oceanic birds, those exclusively of the water; and the birds of prey, that support themselves alike on trees and on the air. Of these, the gallinaceous birds formed the subject selected on this occasion for particular illustration; and Mr. Vigors clearly and successfully traced the leading affinities and analogies that connect the groups of this order. Various interesting and beautiful specimens were also exhibited, illustrative of the peculiar structure and character of the gallinaceous birds.

Medico-Botanical Society of London. Friday, May 11, 1827. — Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., F.R.S., Vice-president, in the chair. The Bishops of Salisbury and Bath and Wells were elected into the Society, as also Sir John Scott Lillie, K.T.S., Benjamin Hawes, and Samuel Reed, Esquires. The Professor of Botany, John Frost, Esq. gave some account of the uses and properties of Camphor, and of the tree from which it is procured, which is not a laurus, but a species of

dryobalanops, which is found in great abundance in the woods of Sumatra. It is an excellent antispasmodic, sedative, and stimulant, according to the dose in which it is administered. It is not a gum, or gum-resin, but a peculiar concrete *in generis*, and possesses distinct chemical and external characters. A stream of chlorine, passed through rectified oil of turpentine, throws down an artificial camphor. Some account of the "Matica," a new styptic, used by the natives of Peru, was laid before the meeting. Friday, June 8.—Present, Sir James Mac-Grigor, K.T.S., Director-General of the Army Medical-Board, President, in the chair. Mr. Frost delivered a lecture on the genus *Aloe*, upwards of fifty species of which were upon the table—fifteen in flower, from his Majesty's royal gardens, at Kew, which reflects the highest credit on that munificent establishment. Some account of a new remedy for Gout, the *Rhododendron Chrysanthum*, was laid before the meeting. H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. F.R.S., J. R. Johnson, M.D., F.R.S., and Dr. Dalmas, were admitted as Fellows. Robert Keate, Esquire, and Lord Bloomfield, were elected into the Society. Friday, July 13. — This was the last meeting of the session, which remains closed till October. John Frost, Esquire, in the chair. His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Marquis of Conyngham, the Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. Charles Grant, Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart., B. C. Brodie, Esq., F.R.S., and some others, were elected Fellows; and, after an address from the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Torpidity in Snakes.—"Periodical torpidity in snakes, as in almost all animals subject to it, has been wisely ordered, on account of the very slow growth granted to most of them. Snakes, as well as alligators, increase in size very slowly, and are consequently long-lived; but how transient, if needed, this most wonderful power granted them to live, to die (as it were), and to live again, is, I shall describe (says an eye-witness) by the following fact:—M. Augustine Bourgeat, whose name will ever be dear to me, my younger son, and myself, were hunting one day for ducks, and having halted awhile near a lake, we struck up a fire. Being desirous to eat what we were pleased to call our dinner, we began picking and cleaning some of our game. The youngest of our party ran about for wood, and anxious that a good supply should be at hand, attempted to roll a log, at a short distance, towards the spot pitched on. In doing this, my son discovered so large a rattle-snake closely coiled up, in a torpid

state, that he called us to come and look at it. It was stiff as a stone, and, at my request, my son put it into my game-bag, then upon my back, for farther observation. Shortly afterwards, whilst our game was roasting upon the wooden forks stuck in front of our cheerful fire, I felt something moving behind me, which I thought for a moment was occasioned by the struggles of a dying duck; but presently recollecting the dangerous animal, I begged my friends to see if it was not the snake; and being assured that it was, the time employed in unstrapping and throwing off the bag with the reptile, was, I assure you, of very short duration. The snake was then quite alive, issued from the bag, and began rattling, with its head elevated, and thus ready, while the body was closely coiled, to defend itself from all attacks. The distance at which it then was from our fire, and the consequent cold, would, I thought, soon conquer it; and in this I was not mistaken; for, before our ducks were roasted, the snake had stopped its alarm, and was bent on finding a place of refuge, again to become torpid. Having finished our meal, my son, who had watched all its movements with the eagerness of youth, brought it again, with a smile, saying, "Papa, look at Hercules and the serpent!" We took it home, and it became torpid, or revived, at our pleasure, as often as we removed or brought it near the fire; until having put it in a jar of spirits, it travelled to the Lyceum of New York. That all their faculties become dormant, and remain virtually dead during torpidity, I have ascertained, by finding snakes, with great quantities of food in the stomach frozen and undigested, although it had been there for several weeks; when, if the snake was removed to a warm situation, the operation of digestion was daily perceptible, and the whole food in a short time consumed."

The British Institution.—The following gratifying report of the directors has just been made: "The funds of the Institution consist at the present time of 12,500*l.* 3 per cent consols. It is hoped that these funds may be considerably increased by the exhibition of the beautiful collection of pictures now on view at the Gallery, which last year attracted such general notice, and which his Majesty, ever anxious to forward the purposes of the Institution, has again allowed the directors to offer for the inspection of the public. The directors, finding that the two Institutions which have been established for the relief of decayed Artists, were not only founded upon the most humane principles, but conducted in the most be-

neficial manner, have applied in the course of the present year, 400*l.* to the purposes of those Institutions; viz. 200*l.* to the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and 200*l.* to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution." The report next mentions two pictures to be painted on the subjects of Lord Howe's and Lord St. Vincent's victories, by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Jones, to be placed, "as well as those which were exhibited this year in the Gallery in commemoration of other naval victories, in the Hall of Greenwich Hospital." It also confirms the gift of Mr. Hilton's and Mr. Northcote's pictures to the new church at Pimlico, built by Mr. Hakewill, and to the chapel built by Mr. Cockerell, in the upper part of Regent-street.

Vaccination.—The Report of the National Vaccine Institution, for the year ending Feb. 1827, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by Sir Henry Hallford, President of the Royal College of Physicians; W. Lambe and J. Cope, Censors of the College; Mr. Abernethy, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir Astley Cooper, the Vice-President, and Dr. Hue, the Registrar, states, that "from the quantity of vaccine lymph distributed since our last report, and from the accounts of our correspondents, we are led to presume that this practice is becoming daily more general; and this inference is still farther confirmed by the fact, that within the last twelve months only 503 deaths have occurred from small-pox within the Bills of Mortality; whereas, in the preceding year, 1299 persons are recorded as having fallen victims to that loathsome disease. The whole of this difference ought not, perhaps, in candour, to be attributed to the influence of vaccination, for the small-pox in 1825 assumed a peculiarly malignant character; and there were more instances of that distemper occurring twice in the same individual than had ever been reported to us before. But when we reflect that, before the introduction of vaccination, the average number of deaths from small-pox, within the Bills of Mortality, was annually about 4000, no stronger argument can reasonably be demanded in favour of the value of this important discovery."

Subterraneous Sounds heard at Nakous.—Baron Humboldt informs us, on the authority of most credible witnesses, that subterraneous sounds like those of an organ are heard, towards sunrise, by those who sleep upon the granite rocks on the banks of the Orinoco. Messrs. Jomard, Jollois, and Devilliers, three of the naturalists who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, heard at sunrise a noise like that

of a string breaking, in a granite monument placed at the centre of the spot on which the palace of Carnac stands. Sounds of a nature analogous to these have been heard by Mr. Gray, of University College, Oxford, at a place called Nakous, (which signifies a bell,) at three leagues from Tor, or Tar, on the Red Sea. This place, which is covered with sand and surrounded with low rocks in the form of an amphitheatre, presents a steep declivity towards the sea, from which it is half a mile distant. It has a height of about 300 feet upon 80 feet of width. It has received the name of a bell, because it emits sounds, not as the statue of Memnon formerly did at sunrise, but at every hour of the day and night, and at all seasons. The first time that Mr. Gray visited this place, he heard, at the end of a quarter of an hour, a low continuous murmuring sound beneath his feet, which gradually changed into pulsations as it became louder, so as to resemble the striking of a clock. In five minutes it became so strong to resemble the striking of a clock, and even to detach the sand.* Anxious to discover the cause of this phenomenon, which no preceding traveller had mentioned, Mr. Gray returned to the spot next day, and remained an hour to hear the sound, which was on that occasion heard much louder than before. As the sky was serene, and the air calm, he was satisfied that the sound could not be attributed to the introduction of the external air;† and, in addition to this, he could not observe any crevices by which this external air could penetrate. The Arabs of the desert ascribe these sounds to a convent of monks preserved miraculously under ground, and they are of opinion that the sound is that of their bell. Others think that it arises from volcanic causes, and they found this opinion on the fact, that the hot-baths of Pharaoh are on the same coast.—*Edin. Phil. Journal.*

Quarterly Journal of Science.—This work has taken a different and more interesting form than heretofore. It is not so much abstracted from the capacity of general

* The people of Tor declare that the camels are frightened and rendered furious by these sounds.

† M. Humboldt ascribes the sound in the granite rocks to the difference of temperature between the external air and the air in the narrow and deep crevices of the shelves of rocks. These crevices, he informs us, are often heated to 48 or 50 deg. during the day, and the temperature of their surface was often 39 deg. when that of the external air was only 28.—*Humboldt's Personal Narrative*, vol. 4.—*Ed.*

readers; and the last number contains several articles of great novelty and merit. Among these may be mentioned a paper on Malaria, by Dr. Macculloch, a most curious article, but in the main a just one, pushed perhaps a little too far. The decline of intermittent fever in England, and in particular round London, from draining and cultivation, is a gratifying fact. A paper on the present rage for Gymnastic Exercises deserves careful perusal, as well as that on Chemical Disinfectants. The disinfecting agents of M. Labarraque are decided to be a mixture of Chloride of Sodium 73.53 grains. Chlorate of Soda 26.47 ditto.

100,00

with an excess of Chlorine: or, in twenty ounces, averdupois, of the liquids,

Chloride of Sodium 533.09 grains.

Chlorate of Soda 191.91 ditto.

with free chlorine equal to 69.30 cubic inches.

On the Magnetic Influence of the Heat produced by the Solar Rays, &c. By Mark Watt, Esq.—As the curious and diversified phenomena disclosed by recent investigations into the laws of magnetism, and the delicate impressions of which they are susceptible, have become objects of general interest; perhaps a short statement of a few experiments made on the magnetic needle last spring and summer, in the Isle of Wight, may not be unacceptable. A magnetic needle of about three inches long was used, and was suspended by a hair which hung from a stand, and surrounded by a sheet of pasteboard, to protect it from any slight current of air that might pass through the room. The needle gave similar indications to another, which was boxed in the usual way. It is generally supposed, that when a magnetic bar is placed free to move, it is not easily prevented from evincing the influence of that law which obliges it to rest parallel with the magnetic meridian; although the intermediate body should be applied close to the bar,—no body interposed at any distance (if not attractive) having any influence on it whatever. I found, that, by coating the needle with bees-wax, or putty, the directive power might be variously modified; and that, by making the coating sufficiently thick, the polarity of the needle might be so far counteracted, as to produce, for a time, a total cessation of its action. The magnetic bar, however, which was suspended and balanced from the centre, gave some indications of its polarity, though immersed in the midst of about a pound of putty,—a proof, amongst many, of the subtilty of the magnetic fluid. A needle traversing

on a pivot is of course unfit for such trials; but when the needle is suspended horizontally by a human hair, and the other end of the hair fixed to the top of a glass-bell by a little wax, or suspended in any other way, it indicates much slighter influence than in any other situation; and a human hair doubled will support nearly six-twelfths of a pound, a horse-hair one pound avoirdupois with ease, and, if loaded by degrees, considerably more. I gradually increased the thickness of a layer of bees-wax around the suspended needle, covering both the poles; and I perceived, that, as the thickness of the coating was augmented, the north pole of the needle seemed to show greater tendency to move westward; and, with a coating of wax of about an inch and a half diameter, the needle pointed N.W. for several hours, and in the course of some days went back to N.N.W., where it remained almost stationary. I repeated this experiment several times, with nearly the same results. I also repeated the experiment with another small magnetic bar of about two inches long, and an eighth of an inch in breadth and thickness, making the needle and bees-wax swim in a large basin of water. I incased the needle in a pound of bees-wax, making it into a cylindrical shape, of half a foot long and two inches and a half in diameter. If the south pole of the bar was placed towards the north, it turned round the pound of wax with ease; and when it became steady, it pointed several degrees more to the westward than the common compass needle. As the tendency of the north poles of these magnets was to verge towards the west, in the direction of the variation, when placed under these circumstances, it seems to favour the idea that the cause of the variation is distinct from the law which gives to the magnetic needle its polarity. It appears that, when the magnetic needle finds itself in what may be termed a new situation in respect to the influence that may affect it, a considerable time is often necessary before it can adjust itself to those alterations, making sufficient allowance for the time it would take to settle when any way set in motion. This is exemplified by fixing two magnetic bars on the circumference of a circle, at the distance of 90° from each other, the circle being suspended by a hair from the centre horizontally, and balanced so as to move round easily; and the two north poles of the bars placed outwards, and the south poles pointing to the centre of the circle, in the direction of the radii. If the north pole of a powerful magnet is placed between the north poles of the bars, at the distance of two

inches on a separate stand, they commence to vibrate, and the alternate repulsion of the magnetic bars by the third magnet, causes the circle to oscillate for nearly half an hour; and, when it ceases, the repelling magnet, if the needles are equal in power, will be exactly between them. If one is stronger than the other, the strongest will be farthest off. The same phenomenon would take place in an inverse ratio, if an attracting magnet was introduced between the bars; the strongest resting nearest the attractor. This is too refined an experiment to be shown by a common magnet, but is exhibited by considering the north pole a large magnet. If we place two magnetic bars across each other at right angles, upon a piece of cork, swimming in water, the strongest needle will rest nearest the north, if alike equidistant from it. Though the pointing of the needle was altered by its being surrounded by wax, it did not lessen its sensibility to the power of other attracting bodies; but seemed, on the contrary, rather to increase it, by leaving it more free from the influence of the polar attraction. One object I had in view, by diminishing the polarity of the needle, without interposing any other attracting body, was to observe what influence the solar rays might exert on it. I exposed pieces of tin, zinc, copper, and sealing-wax, to the rays of the sun for two hours, and being considerably heated by this means, they sensibly attracted the magnetic needle, producing a variation of a few degrees. When heated by the fire, they had no effect on it. The copper and sealing-wax appeared to possess the greatest power of attraction. The rays of the sun, as far as I could judge, when passed through a lens, caused a variation of two or three degrees. And it also appeared to me, that, when the focal rays were passed through different coloured glasses, and made to impinge on the side of the wax surrounding the needles, they had different effects on the opposite poles. The blue rays formed in this manner, seemed to attract the south pole and repel the north. The blue and violet ray produced a variation of several degrees when directed to the south pole. The rays of the sun, whether undivided or separated by the prism, do not appear to exert their influence long on the magnet, in producing a variation not above a minute; and this arises, I suppose, from their coming into close contact with it, and from their being so suddenly generally diffused over the whole needle. It requires favourable circumstances to observe the effect of these delicate influences; and I should feel indebted to any one who would

try these experiments with powerful lenses, to attempt a farther illustration of them. When the magnetic needle is surrounded with wax, or glass, and made to swim on the surface of water, it moves to much gentler impressions than when placed upon a pivot. The wax also prevents the rays of light from coming into such full contact as when the needle is uncovered.

A shade should be thrown over one pole when the other is made the subject of experiment; and the vessel ought to be large in which the magnet swims, else it will not rest in the centre, being attracted to the edges; and it should be marked at the bottom, to enable the observer to detect the motions of the needle.—*Edin. New Philosophical Journal.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Hieroglyphics.—M. Champollion, jun. has published a refutation of M. de Gouliano's supposed discovery of acrological hieroglyphics. He maintains that M. de Gouliano has entirely misapprehended Horapollon, who evidently treated hieroglyphics as symbolical, or ideographic; and he contends, that to imagine that the representation of any one object is to be understood as standing for any other object, the name of which has the same initial letter,—for instance, to imagine that a cabbage stands for a cow, a horse for a hog, or a kitten for a king,—is to imagine that the art of Egyptian writing consisted of the knowledge and use of an infinite number of puns and rebuses.

Musical Composition.—A very valuable musical manuscript, by Guillaume de Machaut, who was *valet de chambre* to Philippe-le-Bel, in 1307, has been discovered in the Royal Library at Paris. It contains several French and Latin anthems, ballads, &c.; and concludes with a mass, which is supposed to have been sung at the coronation of Charles the Fifth, in 1364; and which proves, that at that time they were acquainted with the art of composition in four parts.

Arabic Writing.—It appears, by a recent treatise on the history of writing among the Arabs of the Hedjaz, from the pen of Baron Silvestre de Sacy, that the characters called *neskhy*, of which the writing used by the Mahometan nations is formed at the present day, were known before the time of Ebn-Mokla, to whom the invention of them has hitherto been attributed. That celebrated vizier flourished in the fourth century of the hegira, and died in 326 (937 of our era). Now, there exist two papyri, written in *neskhy* characters, bearing the date of the year 133. These two papyri, which contain passports given to two Egyptians, were sent to Paris some years ago by M. Drovetti, the French Consul-general in Egypt. They furnished at the time the subject of a paper by M. de Sacy, inserted in the *Journal des Savans*, in which he began to

express great doubts with regard to the epoch of the invention of the *neskhy* characters; and conceived himself entitled to deny the honour of it to the Vizier Abou-Aly Ebn-Mokla, or to his father Abou-Abd-Allah Hassan. M. de Sacy's early inductions have been fully confirmed by two new papyri, which have been sent to him, bearing the date of the first century of the hegira; that is, of the epoch of the invasion of Egypt by the Mussulmans. What adds a high degree of importance and authenticity to these documents is, that they mention personages known in history. It thus seems to be proved, that the mode of writing adopted at the present day by all the Mahometan nations, was already much in use in the seventh century of the Christian era, as the Egyptian government then availed themselves of it in their public acts.

The arrival of a Giraffa, or Camelopardalis, at Paris, has excited great curiosity, being the first ever seen alive in Western Europe. The Pasha of Egypt, who presented it to his Majesty, sent one also for his Majesty George IV., which unfortunately died at Malta: it was a male. This is a female, two years and a half old, and stands 12 feet high. The one shot by Vaillant, and which is preserved in the Museum, is about 18 feet high, and very majestic; the present specimen is very slender in its make, and its muzzle remarkably small. It would seem that its dentition is far from complete, from the extraordinary lateral motion of the under jaw, and the length of time occupied in chewing a little hay. It is very gentle, and does not seem at all frightened at the immense crowds which approach it. If any particular noise is made, it pricks one ear, and drops the other flat to the face, turning its head, or rather the open ear, to the quarter whence the sound proceeds. That public curiosity may be gratified, the giraffa is walked about the garden from ten to twelve daily, and exhibited to the bearers of tickets from one to five.

Noisy Fish.—M. Cuvier lately read a short paper to the French Academy on the species of fish called *pogonias*, in which he particularly adverted to the noise by which they make themselves heard, even under water. However difficult the explanation of this phenomenon, there can be no doubt of its existence; the evidence of it adduced by M. Cuvier being perfectly satisfactory. The silurus, a large and ravenous fish, which abounds in the Danube, gives daily proof of it.

Yellow Fever.—A publication by M. Fournier-Pescay, a physician in St. Domingo, contends, from four years' observation and experience, that the yellow fever is *not* contagious. This opinion has long been strenuously maintained by Dr. Charles Maclean in England, as well as by M. Lassis in France.

Medicine and Surgery.—The Académie des Sciences has adjudged a prize of 10,000 francs to Messrs. Pelletier and Caventou for their discovery of sulphat of quinine; and another prize of 10,000 francs to M. Civiale, for having been the first to practise lithotripsy on the living body, and for having successfully operated by this method on a great number of patients afflicted with the stone. Several smaller prizes have been given to various individuals for improvements in the art of healing.

Physiology.—The French Academy has offered a prize for the best description of the origin and distribution of the nerves in fish.

The Nerves.—It results, from a course of experiments instituted on the subject, that the supposition of the late M. Bogros, a young French surgeon, that the nerves are tubular, is unfounded. That they are full of blood-vessels seems certain; but no trace of any thing like a canal through them can be discovered.

Mademoiselle Pauline Geoffry.—This young and interesting actress died lately at Paris. Her obsequies were celebrated at her parish church, St. Germain-l'Auxerrois. The performers of the Vaudeville, and several literary men who write for that theatre, as well as its managers, were present at the funeral ceremony; and afterwards accompanied the body to the cemetery of Père la Chaise, where it was interred. In the name of his companions, M. Fontenay expressed the sorrow with which they were afflicted; and his emotion on the occasion was shared by all who heard him. This funeral in holy ground is the more remarkable, as, being a (vagabond) actress, the rites of the church would have been refused, had not this fair creature conformed, and obtained absolution before her death.

Geology.—A treatise on the great geological question, whether the continents now inhabited, have or have not been repeatedly submerged in the sea, has lately been read to the Académie des Sciences, by M. Constant Prevost. M. Prevost maintains, contrary to the generally received opinion, that there has been but one great inundation of the earth; and that the various remains of plants, animals, &c., which have given rise to the supposition of successive inundations, have been floated to the places in which they are occasionally found.

The Croup.—For this disorder, so fatal to children, M. Bretonneau, a medical man at Tours, who has long made the subject his study, appears to have at length discovered a certain cure. It consists of blowing alum-powder into the throat of the child, by means of an instrument which M. Bretonneau has invented for the purpose. In some cases, two or three repetitions of this treatment are sufficient; in others, five or six are necessary. Numerous children, who were rapidly falling victims to this frightful disorder, after the exhibition of the antiphlogistic, and other supposed remedies, have been cured by M. Bretonneau.

Steam.—Some alleged improvements having been introduced by two engineers, Messrs. Vernet and Gauwin, into an invention for producing steam without boiling the water, by means of tubes called generators; the French Institute appointed a committee to investigate the subject, by which committee a very satisfactory report has just been made. Among the advantages which are said to result from this new invention, are a complete absence of the danger of explosion, without the use of safety-valves; a simplification of the machine, a reduction of its weight, a facility of repair, a power of suddenly increasing force, &c.

The Nuraghes of Sardinia.—M. Petit-Radel, a member of the French Institute, in a little treatise which he has published on these extraordinary remains of antiquity, considers them as the ruins of Cyclopean or Pelasgian edifices. His work is accompanied by some lithographic plates, which convey a very faithful idea of the appearance of these strange works of some of the most ancient tribes by which the world was peopled.

Fossil Remains.—In several places of the chalk mountains of Quercy, in the department of the Lot, are to be found the remains of a sort of rectilinear and circular intrenchments, formed of rough blocks. The most remarkable of them are on the summits of two mountains, in the parish of Breingues, district of Figeac,

princes. We also see that the production of books has augmented more rapidly in France than in Germany; the French having increased from 979 to 4347, and the German from 2529 in 1814 to 4704 in 1826. The largest number in Germany for one year was that of last year, viz. 4836 works, and the smallest that of 1814; the largest catalogue that of Easter 1825, and the smallest that of Michaelmas 1815. If to the 50,303 books announced as ready, we add 7350 stated to be not ready, and the works in foreign languages published in Germany, we shall have about 60,000 works printed in Germany since 1814 (inclusive). A per-

son reading on an average one work every day (whether of one volume, or, like the most amazingly cheap pocket editions, of some 100 volumes) would require 170 years to complete his task. The number of writers may be at least half that of the works, i. e. 30,000: as thirteen years is not half a generation (reckoned at thirty years), there must exist at least 40,000 other writers; for if to thirteen years we reckon 30,000, we must add 40,000 for the other seventeen years. The present generation has therefore 70,000 authors, who (whether we reckon backwards or forwards) have written, are writing, or will write, in the space of thirty years.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Method of forcing Figs.—No fruit-tree is so docile as the fig; it bears as well or better in a pot than in a free soil; cuttings come into bearing the same season; a first and second crop are obtained in the open air, and no tree forces better. Mr. Robert Chapman, the intelligent and skilful gardener at Harewood House, has cultivated the fig in pots under glass at that place successfully for the last thirty years. The pots are generally from twenty to twenty-four inches wide at top, and fourteen inches deep. The trees are taken out of them annually in January, all the younger roots are cut off with a sharp knife; the ball is reduced according to circumstances, and the plants are repotted in rich sandy loam. A bed of dung or leaves is made on the floor of a house, which has vines against its back wall; in this the pots are plunged, and a little fire heat is given, so as to keep the air from 65° to 70°. The usual routine culture is pursued; the fruit begins to ripen early in April, and a succession is kept up in the same house until October, after which the plants are plunged in the soil of the house, and kept dry till January. The sorts are the Genoa, the large brown Ischia, the small black Ischia, the Murry, and the black Genoa. The trees are of different ages, from three to twenty years.

Molasses as Food for Cattle.—During the existing scarcity of fodder and high price of oil-cake, it may be useful to some persons to be reminded that, as a substitute for the latter, molasses may be resorted to with great advantage, either with reference to economy, or to its highly nutritious and wholesome qualities. Molasses can be bought wholesale for 27s. per cwt.; and it is well known that 1 lb. or 1½ lb. daily given to a full-grown ox, or horse, will very rapidly

fatten him, at the same time imparting a firmness of flesh, and sleekness of skin, to be obtained by no other means. To avoid scouring, the feeder should begin with only a quarter of a pound per diem, administered in the drink, or mixed with the animal's usual food; but the quantity may be quickly, though gradually, increased five-fold, as above stated, and the most beneficial effects will be invariably found to follow with horned cattle, whether for milking or for the butcher, and with horses of all descriptions.

Receipt for making a Milk White Paint.—Skim milk, two quarts; fresh slaked lime, eight ounces; linseed oil, six ounces; white Burgundy pitch, two ounces; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime must be slaked in water, exposed to the air, mixed in about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which the pitch is previously dissolved must be added, a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish White. This quantity is sufficient for twenty-seven square yards, two coats, and the expense not more than ten-pence.

Manuring Land for Forest Trees.—W. Withers, esq. jun. of Holt, Norfolk, has recently given the result of his successful experiment in manuring land for the plantation of forest trees. He commenced his practice of ploughing and manuring in 1823; and in April 1824, he planted oaks, ash, elm, chesnut, and black Italian poplar, with a few of other sorts of trees, which are now in a most thriving state. In the first summer the seedling plants took exceedingly well, making vigorous shoots; the second they nearly covered the ground; and this summer their growth has been prodigious: many of the ash trees have made already shoots upwards of five feet long, and upon an average he thinks both they and the oaks

have increased this year full three feet in height. The chesnuts have not done so well; but the poplars have made such progress, that they have actually the appearance of trees eight or nine years old. He attributes this luxuriant growth to deep ploughing, to the highly manured state of the land, and to its being constantly kept clean and loose upon the surface by means of the hoe; and he firmly believes, that when land is in this state, the weather in England can never be too hot for forest trees. He calculates the expense in the first instance at 15*l.* 5*s.* per acre; viz. twenty loads of marle, at fifteen pence per load; twenty of muck, at five shillings per load; ploughing the land, thirty shillings; trees, carriage, and planting, 7*l.* 10*s.* "This may, and will," says Mr. W. "be thought by many to be a great sum: but a nurseryman will not plant with good trees, and fill up for three years, under 10*l.* an acre. exclusive of ploughing; and observe, that when you manure you never want to fill up, for all the trees are sure to take; and instead of filling up, you may, after the third year, take up and transplant at least a tenth part of them. Look, too, at the rapid manner in which the trees grow, and how much quicker you get a plantation into a paying state, than you do when trees are planted without manure. I know hundreds of acres of land, which were planted from fifteen to twenty years ago at an expense of more than 10*l.* an acre, the trees on which would not now

be valued at the original cost of planting; whereas, had one third more been expended in manuring and properly preparing the land, they would have been worth from 50*l.* to 100*l.* an acre."

Flax.—The largest crop of wheat ever produced on the lands of the Rev. Mr. Yeatman, of Stock House, Dorset, (in the memory of an old farmer, who broke it up some years ago from an old pasture,) was grown after a flax crop, and this farmer says he can even now perceive where the flax was laid last year, from the great quantity of grass. Mr. Feaver, linen-manufacturer, of Milbourn Port, Somerset, states, that he has grown flax for seventeen seasons, and it always paid him. Three years ago, he grew three packs and a half per acre, at Horsington. A pack is twenty dozen, and the value is about 5*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, making 19*l.* 5*s.* per acre, besides the seed, which yielded about 2*l.* per acre. It is, however, only fair to state, that this was as much again as an ordinary crop, and that a flax crop requires three times the labour that barley does. There is no finer manure for pasture land than the gluten which is discharged from the flax when laid out for ripening. It has been found by experience that flax grown after potatoes is softer, and that the stem yields a greater weight of fibre than after any other crop. The poorest lands yield the finest quality of flax, though the quantity be small; and new broken-up grounds seldom fail to produce a large quantity.

USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. Charles Bagenall Fleetwood's Patent for a liquid and composition for making leather and other articles water-proof.—

This newly invented liquid and composition for making leather and other articles waterproof, consists of a certain compound of resinous, oleaginous, and elastic matters. Under the impression that all processes heretofore known for currying leather, were in a greater or less degree not only defective, but absolutely injurious to the substance of the leather, the patentee conceived that means might be adopted to change the process of currying, as it is at present practised, that constituting the basis of the evil. All animal substances are subject to putrify sooner than most others, more especially sooner than mineral productions, and even than many vegetable matters, such as gums and oils. These considerations suggested the idea of substituting, for the perishable animal matters used in the dressing of leather, such imperishable substances as might be drawn from mineral and vegetable productions. Instead

of the dubbing oil (so termed by the trade) or other fat animal matters, which are extremely liable to decay, and are almost the only materials employed for softening and preserving the leather, a compound is substituted, consisting of certain gums and vegetable oils. Dissolve 10 lbs. of caoutchouc, or Indian-rubber, in twenty gallons of pure spirits of turpentine, by putting them both into a tin vessel capable of holding at least 35 gallons, 40 perhaps would be as well; the caoutchouc should be cut into pieces or slices, of about one-sixteenth part of an ounce weight, to hasten the solution. Then immerse the vessel in a boiler, previously filled with cold water, and apply the fire so as to produce the boiling of the water, occasionally supplying the waste caused by evaporation. In this situation it remains until a perfect solution of the caoutchouc in the spirit of turpentine is effected. Then dissolve 150 lbs. weight of pure bees-wax in 100 gallons of pure spirits of turpentine, adding thereto 20 lbs. of Burgundy-pitch

and 10 lbs. of gum-frankincense. The solution of these articles is obtained by the same means as described for dissolving the caoutchouc. To these two matters or solutions, when mixed together, are added, after they are quite cold, 10 gallons of the best copal varnish. The whole of these materials are then put together in a large reservoir, where the compound may be diluted by adding 100 gallons of lime-water, pouring in five gallons at a time, and stirring it continually for six or eight hours. The agitation must be repeated whenever any of the composition is taken out of the reservoir, either to be bottled or casked. In order to colour this composition, when required to be rendered black, 20 lbs. weight of the best lamp-black should be mixed with 20 gallons of the purest turpentine spirits (which 20 gallons should, under these circumstances, have been deducted from the previous mixture); this when properly blended is to be added to the composition, but it should be done previous to the introduction of the lime-water. The composition, when thus prepared, is to be laid upon the leather by means of a painting brush, and rubbed into the surface, which will render the leather, after the composition has become dry, impervious to water, and at the same time perfectly soft and pliable.

Etching on Ivory. By Mr. Cathery, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. — The usual mode of ornamenting ivory in black is to engrave the pattern or design, and then to fill up the cavities thus produced with hard black varnish. The demand for engraved ivory in ornamental inlaying, and for other purposes, is considerable; although the price paid for it is not such as to encourage artists of much ability to devote themselves to this work, which, consequently, is trivial in design and coarse in execution. Mr. Cathery's improvement consists in covering the ivory with engraver's varnish, and drawing the design with an etching needle; he then pours on a menstruum composed of one hundred and twenty grains of fine silver, dissolved in one ounce measure of nitric acid, and then diluted with one quart of pure distilled water. After half an hour, more or less, according to the required depth of tint, the liquor is to be poured off, and the surface is to be washed with distilled water, and dried with blotting paper; it is then to be exposed to the light for an hour, after which the varnish may be removed by means of oil of turpentine. The design will now appear permanently impressed on the ivory, and of a black or blackish brown colour, which will come to its full tint after ex-

posure for a day or two to the light. The property which nitrate of silver possesses, of giving a permanent dark stain to ivory and many other substances, has long been known; but Mr. Cathery has the merit of having advantageously applied it in a department of art in which it is likely to be of considerable service by improving the quality of the ornament, and at the same time of diminishing the cost. Varieties of colour may also be given by substituting the salts of gold, platina, copper, &c. for a solution of silver.

On the employment of the wood and bark of the chestnut-tree in dyeing and tanning. — The bark of the chestnut-tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak-bark, and nearly twice as much colouring matter as log-wood. The colouring substance of chestnut-bark is to that of Campeachy log-wood exactly as 1.857 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple. This bark is the best substance for making ink: mixed with iron it becomes a bluish black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside, like indigo; but it gives, on paper, the finest black. In dyeing it has a greater affinity for wool than sumach has, and in other respects it differs very little from sumach and gall-nuts. The colour obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

M. Delvan's Patent for making Tubes without Seams, of the Skins of the Legs of Sheep, for Spinning Factories. — It consists in cutting all round, above the claw, the skin of the leg of a sheep, pulling it off in the same manner that hares and rabbits are eased; then soaking it in lime-water, to cause the wool to separate from it, tanning it with oak-bark, treating it with oil, cleansing it, and lastly, in currying it, and rendering it of an equal thickness throughout. The tubes, after being opened with instruments, or tools called *wolves' teeth*, are drawn over the bosses of the cylinders used for spinning cotton and wool, and are stretched tight by pincers. The tubes ought to exceed the bosses of each cylinder in length; and the parts of them which extend beyond the bosses are to be pressed down, and tied, and to be fastened to the end of the cylinders with strong glue; the extremities are then to be rubbed with a wolf's tooth, to make the glue enter into the leather; and the cylinders are left in this state for five or six hours, after which the ligatures are taken off, and the ends of the skin which extend beyond the bosses, are cut away in a lathe. In taking them out of the lathe, the cylinders are rubbed with a cloth somewhat hard, to bring forth the polish of the skins.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. J. H. Hood, of Arundel-street, Strand, for improvements on pumps, or machinery for raising or forcing water, chiefly applicable to ships.—May 26, 1827.

G. Barges, of Bagnigge-wells, Gent. for improvements in the construction of wheeled carriages, and of wheels to be attached to the carriages, or for other purposes.—May 26, 1827.

T. Clarke, of Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, for improving the manufacture of carpets.—May 26.

M. Muir, of Glasgow, for machinery for preparing boards for flooring and other similar purposes.—June 1, 1827.

J. W. Clarke, of Tiverton, for an improved mode of attaching, fixing, or securing the dead eyes to the channels and sides of ships or vessels.—June 8.

J. C. Daniell, of Stoke, Wiltshire, for improvements in preparing wire cards, and dressing woolen and other cloths.—June 8, 1827.

C. Phillips, of Rochester, Captain in the Royal Navy, for improvements on captains.—June 8, 1827.

H. Evans, of Great Sarrey-street, and W. R. H. King, of Snow-hill, for new table apparatus, to promote the ease, comfort, and economy of persons at sea, or on nautical excursions.—June 12, 1827.

T. Don, of Lower James-street, Golden-square, and A. Smith, of Well-street, Marylebone, for methods of making and constructing shutters and blinds of iron or steel, or any other metals or composition thereon, and improved methods of constructing and fixing shutters and blinds of iron or steel, or any other metals or materials, and methods of uniting in shutters the double properties of shutters and blinds. June 15, 1827.

S. Robinson, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for hacking or dressing and clearing hemp, flax, and tow. June 16, 1827.

L. Dexter, of King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street, for improvements in machinery, for the purposes of spinning wool, cotton, and other fibrous substances, communicated to him by a foreigner. June 16, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Don Juan Van Halen's Narrative of his Imprisonment in the Dungeons of the Inquisition at Madrid, and his Escape in 1817 and 1818; with his subsequent Adventures in Russia, including his Campaign with the Army of the Caucasus. Edited from the Original Spanish Manuscript, by the Author of "Don Esteban" and "Sandoval." In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits of the Author and General Yermolow, and other Plates. Price 28s.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French; with a preliminary view of the French Revolution. By the Author of Waverley. 9 vols. 8vo. 4l. 15s. 6d.

The Life of Karl Theodore Korner. Written by his Father. With Selections from his Works, &c. By G. F. Richardson. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

HISTORY.

The History of the War in the Peninsula under Napoleon; to which is prefixed a View of the Political and Military State of the four belligerent powers. By General Foy. 8vo. 14s.

The History of the Glorious Return of the Vandois to their Village in 1689. By Henry Arnaud, their pastor and colonel. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

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A Chronological History of the West Indies. By Captain Thomas Southey, R.N. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 10s.

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LITERARY REPORT.

Don Juan Van Halen, a Spanish gentleman, who has lately figured conspicuously in the disputes which have agitated his native country, is on the eve of publishing a Personal Narrative of his sufferings under the tyranny of the Inquisition; of his escape from the dungeons of that power, and of his subsequent adventures in the eastern part of Russia, with the Army of the Caucasus.

A new and revised edition of "De Vere," the four volumes compressed into three, is on the eve of appearance; and a third edition of "Vivian Grey" compressed into four volumes, is also nearly ready.

History of the Campaigns of the British Armies in Spain, Portugal, and the South of France, from 1808 to 1814. By the Author of "Cyril Thornton." In 2 vols. 8vo. is announced.

In the press, the Southside Papers, edited by Timothy Tickler, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo.

Lieut.-Col. Vans Kennedy has announced for publication, Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the principal Languages of Asia and Europe.

A Narrative of the Capture, Detention, and Ransom of Charles Johnston, of Botetourt County, Virginia, who was made Prisoner by the Indians, on the river Ohio, in the Year 1790, is nearly ready.

Mr. Montgomery has in the press, The Pelican Island, and other poems.

Nearly ready, the Miscellaneous Prose Writings of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. now first collected, in 6 vols. 8vo.

The Reasons of the Laws of Moses, from the More Nevochim of Maimonides, with Notes, Dissertations, and a Life of the Author, by James Townley, D.D., is announced.

Mr. T. Hood, the author of Whims and Oddities, National Tales, &c., has announced for early publication, a volume entitled The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, Hero and Leander, Lycus the Centaur, and other Poems.

Messrs. Parbury, Allen, and Co. have nearly ready for publication, a Memoir relative to the Operations of the Serampore Missionaries, including a Succinct

Account of their Oriental Translations, Native Schools, Missionary Stations, and Serampore College.

Mr. Gent, who is well known to the literary world as the author of a Monody on Sheridan, has now in the press a volume of Poems, which will include all those already published in a separate form.

The Influence of Apathy, and other Poems, by Henry Trevanion, 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. is in the press.

Mr. Southey has nearly ready for the press "The History of Portugal, from the earliest times to the commencement of the Peninsular War."

A new Translation of the Odes of Anacreon, with a sketch of his life, will shortly be published.

The Rev. Thomas Sims has nearly ready for publication An Apology for the Waldenses: exhibiting an Historical View of their Origin, Orthodoxy, Loyalty, and Constancy; with An Appeal to several European Governments in their behalf. In 8vo.

Preparing for publication, a History of England, from the earliest period to the present time; in which it is intended to consider Men and Events on Christian Principles. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. To be published in monthly numbers, and to be completed in 4 vols. 12mo.

Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, has announced a System of Popular and Practical Science. The object of this publication is to furnish the educated classes, but particularly the young of both sexes, with a series of popular works on the various branches of science, brought down to the humblest capacities, and yet capable of imparting scientific knowledge to the best-informed ranks of society.

The Poetical Works of Collins, with ample Biographical and Critical Notes. By the Rev. Alex. Dyce.—Also, the Dramatic Works of John Webster, now first collected; with Notes by the same Rev. Gentleman. The publication of this latter work will be a valuable and much-wanted addition to our dramatic literature.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

KING OF SAXONY.

LATELY, at Dresden, aged 76, Frederic Augustus, King of Saxony. He was born December 23, 1750, the eldest son of Frederic Christian, the preceding Elector, by the Princess Maria Antoinetta of Bavaria. At the age of thirteen he succeeded his father as Elector; the administration being intrusted, during his minority, to his eldest uncle, Prince Xavier. In 1768, when he assumed the government, Saxony was still suffering from the consequences of the seven years' war; but under the rule of the young Prince, directed by his minister Gutschmidt, it soon attained a comparatively flourishing state. In 1769, Frederic Augustus married Mary Amelia Augusta, sister of the Elector, afterwards King of Bavaria. The only offspring of the marriage was one daughter, Mary Augusta, born in 1782, and married in 1819, to Ferdinand VII. King of Spain. In the early part of Frederic's Electoral reign the ancient Saxon code, notorious for its severity in criminal cases, was greatly meliorated, and the torture abolished. In 1776 a plot was formed against the Elector's person; but, through the information of the King of Prussia, it was discovered in time to prevent mischief, and Colonel Agnolo, a Transalpine, the chief conspirator, was arrested. The Electress dowager, dissatisfied with her political nullity in the state, was supposed to be implicated in this affair. The sincere attachment to the Elector, at this period evinced by Marcolina, an Italian, belonging to the household, subsequently procured for him the office of Minister. Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, the last male branch of his house, died in 1777. The nearest heir to his personal property was the mother of the Elector of Saxony; and, to enforce his claims as her representative, that Prince allied himself with Frederic II. of Prussia, in opposition to Austria, which, after a single contest, withdrew her claims, and Frederic of Saxony became possessed of half a million sterling of the personal effects of the deceased Elector. By locality of situation, as well as by political connexion, the Elector of Saxony was induced to join with Prussia to watch, if not to overawe Austria. He was also one of the first to accede to the alliance of princes projected by the King of Prussia, ostensibly to support the neutrality of the secondary states of the empire, but virtually to operate against the schemes of Austria. In

1791, Frederic of Saxony magnanimously declined the offer of the crown of Poland, proffered to him in the name of the Polish nation. In the same year, the memorable conferences between the Emperor Leopold and the King of Prussia were held at Pillnitz, one of Frederic's country houses. The Elector of Saxony was unable to avert the projected war against France; but he entered into the coalition against that power with great reluctance. In the ensuing year, when the French troops invaded the Netherlands, and the districts of the Lower Rhine, he was compelled to furnish, for his own protection, as a Prince of the Empire, his contingent of troops of the general army. For four years he adhered to the allies; but when, after the treaty of Basil, between Prussia and France, the French General Jourdan, in 1796, penetrated into Franconia, he proposed an armistice, and acted on the principle of neutrality. During the Congress of Rastadt, from 1797 to 1799, he exerted himself to the utmost to preserve the integrity of the Empire. In the contest between France and Austria, in 1805, he remained neutral; but, from his connexion with Prussia, he was under the necessity of granting to the troops of that power a passage through Saxony, and also to furnish, in the following year, a body of 22,000 auxiliaries. The victories of Jena and Auerstadt laid open his territories to the French: the respect due to his personal character proved serviceable to his people; but, as the price of the Elector's neutrality, Bonaparte subjected Saxony to heavy requisitions, and to a contribution in money of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. To relieve his subjects, the Elector made great advances to France out of his own personal treasury, and from his own personal estates. In consequence of the treaty signed at Posen, in December 1806, the fortifications of Dresden were levelled with the ground. Saxony, however, was constituted a kingdom; and as a King, the Elector acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine. The subsequent treaty of Tilsit conveyed to the new King certain provinces detached from Prussia in various quarters. Frederic was, on the other hand, bound to maintain a body of 20,000 men, to be at the command of Bonaparte, for the defence of France. Consequently, in 1809, he was compelled to march his troops against Austria; but it was evident that the proclamations which he issued from Frankfort, whither he retired

whilst his states were occupied by the Austrians, were dictated by his French connexion. The King of Saxony was obliged to quit Dresden on the approach of the Russians, in the beginning of 1813; but he was restored by France after the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen; and afterwards his country became the seat of war. Numerous were the disasters by which its utter ruin was threatened. Ultimately, the King of Saxony was conducted to Berlin, while a Russian General commanded in Dresden. In October 1814, the Russian officer delivered up his charge to the Prussians, a transfer supposed to have been long previously arranged. Against this arrangement Frederic made a most energetic protest, positively refusing his consent or acceptance of any indemnification whatsoever. At length, in February 1815, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, determined that the King of Saxony should relinquish to Prussia a tract of valuable country, containing 164,000 inhabitants; that he should lose his share of Poland; that he should cede tracts of land to Saxe Weimar and to Austria; and that his remaining territory should be reduced to an extent of country inhabited by only 1,128,000. Soon afterwards, Frederic Augustus united his contingent of troops to the allied armies, and they formed a part of the army of occupation on the frontier of France. His efforts were henceforward sedulously employed in healing the deep and dangerous wounds of his kingdom. Through the influence of the King of Prussia, he, on the 1st of May, 1817, acceded to the Holy Alliance.

His Majesty's successor is his cousin, of the same name, the son of his uncle, Maximilian, and Caroline Mary Theresa of Parma. He was born May 18, 1797; he accompanied the Saxon troops to France in 1815, and he was then contracted with a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

THE REV. MARK NOBLE.

Lately, the Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S., a gentleman well known in the literary world, as an antiquary and historian, and rector of Barming, in Kent. Residing upon his living, his leisure allowed him to write and publish a variety of works, extremely valuable, from the indefatigable industry and research which they display. Regarding his productions as extremely useful for reference, we subjoin the following list :—Two Dissertations on the Mint and Coins of the Episcopal Palace of Durham, 4to. 1780;—Genealogical Histories of the present Royal Families of Europe, 8vo. 1781;—Memoirs of the Protectorate House of

Cromwell, 2 vols. 8vo. 1781;—Memoirs of the House of Medici, 1797;—Lives of the English Regicides, 2 vols. 8vo. 1797;—History of the College of Arms, 4to. 1801;—Biographical Anecdotes of England, in Continuation of Granger, 2 vols. 8vo. 1809.

LORD DE TABLEY.

On the 18th of June, Lord de Tabley, principally known as a munificent patron of the Fine Arts. The ancient Cheshire family of Leicester, represented by his Lordship, derives its origin from Sir Nicholas Leicester Kirk, who was seneschal to Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Leicester, in the reign of Edward I. and II. The family appears to have been seated at Tabley for many generations. Sir Peter Leicester, fourteenth in descent from Sir Nicholas, was created a baronet in the year 1660. Sir Peter's grandson, Sir Francis, had a daughter, and heiress, who married, as her second husband, Sir John Byrne, of Timogue, in Ireland, Bart. Her eldest son, Sir Peter, succeeded his father in the Irish baronetcy, and his maternal grandfather in the estate of Tabley. In the year 1744, he, by Act of Parliament, assumed the name of Leicester only. He married, in 1755, Catherine, third daughter, and co-heiress, of Sir William Fleming, of Ryddal, Bart. Of this marriage, John Fleming, late Lord de Tabley, was the fourth, and eldest surviving son.

Sir John was born on the 4th of April, 1762. Almost from infancy he was devoted by personal attachment, and by congeniality of mind and pursuits, to his present Majesty, by whom he was honoured by close and familiar intercourse. In early life he visited Italy, where he spent a considerable time with the late Francis, Duke of Bedford. Lord de Tabley was an elegant scholar, and a perfect gentleman. His manners were refined; and, in all the relations of life, he was an object of respect and love. Sir John Leicester married, in the year 1810, Georgiana Maria, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton. In the year 1826, he was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron de Tabley, of Tabley House, in the county Palatine of Chester. By Lady de Tabley whose beauty, kindness, and intelligence, diffused a charm over all who came within the sphere of her influence—of whom the exquisite portrait, as Hope, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, can never be forgotten—his Lordship has left two sons; George, his successor, born on the 28th of October, 1811; and William Henry, born on the 4th of July, 1813.

LIEUT. WM. JOHN SNOW, R. N.

Lately, at the Semaphore, on Putney Heath, aged 38, Lieut. William John Snow, R. N. This brave officer was the son of Captain William Snow, a very old commander in the Royal Navy, by Sarah, daughter of — Ewebanks, Esq. formerly a banker at Hull. He was born at Loudon in 1788, and in 1797 was admitted into Christ's Hospital; he left that establishment in 1804 (then in the sixteenth year of his age) to enter as a midshipman on board the *San Nicholas* prison-ship, at that time commanded by his father. His stay in that vessel was but short, as in a few months he went on more active duty, and was employed successively during the most eventful periods of the naval war, in *L'Achille*, the *Egeria*, *Forward*, *Ruby*, *Guerriere*, *Poictiers*, *Frolic*, *Dolphin*, and *Manly*. In *L'Achille*, when in his seventeenth year, he was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar, and received a bad compound fracture of the left arm, and a slight wound on the right knee; for which wounds he received a smart ticket and gratuity. In the *Egeria*, still a young man, in some boat-work with a privateer, he received a cutlass wound on the right knee. In an attempt to save a Danish vessel, in which he was prize-master, from recapture, he received two other wounds; and afterwards, when a prisoner in an enemy's ship, on his way from one prison dépôt to another in the Baltic, he led on successfully a rescue under a most extraordinary disproportion of numbers and physical strength, and brought the whole party to England. On this occasion he received a wound on the back of his hand, leaving a large scar. The ship, under all circumstances, was given up by Government, but he recovered his liberty, and established, by the transaction, a character for the most determined bravery. In the other ships of war enumerated, he saw much service. In six months alone, on board the *Guerriere*, as appears by a particular register of names and dates, he bore his part in capturing, recapturing, or destroying sixteen vessels; among them the American sloop of war the *Nautilus*; and between October 1812 and February 1813, while serving on board the *Poictiers*, he also bore his part in capturing, recapturing, or destroying twenty-three vessels, among which was the American sloop of war the *Wasp*. On board the *Guerriere*, in the action with the American frigate the *Constitution*, he received his fatal wound, which, by depressing the breast-bone obliquely on the right-side, together with the ends of four of his ribs, preternaturally contracted the cavity of the chest, and ren-

dered him liable, on any increased determination of blood to the lungs from cold, or other cause of excitement, to a recurrence of inflammation. Captain Dacres, in his public despatch to the Lords of the Admiralty, after the action, speaking of this officer, says, "I must recommend Mr. Snow, master's-mate, who commanded the foremost main-deck guns in the absence of Lieut. Pulman, and the whole of them, after the fall of Lieut. Ready, to your protection, he having received a severe contusion from a splinter." This recommendation was appreciated by their Lordships, in his eventual promotion to his late rank. Although often "the torrent roared and he did buffet it," no ordeal of his strength was more severe than that connected with his services while belonging to the *Egeria*, in the Baltic and North Seas,—three times wounded within a short period,—in prison, and out of prison, bringing his very prison-ship home with him, he returned to the *Egeria* only to be cast away, in February 1810, in another Danish prize, on the coast of Norway. Dismantled, and water-logged for five days, the ship was at last stranded near Scarborough, and he was with the greatest difficulty saved from the wreck by some fishermen of that place, when his extremities had become severely frost-bitten; but, with a chest naturally strong, his lungs remained as good as his heart was stout: nor was it until after a period of nearly three years from this time, and at the very close of the *Guerriere*'s action, that from being struck across the chest by a splinter, and laid senseless on the deck, he ever wanted "large breath in times most needful." With very few intervals of health, this unfortunate officer had been living with his family, for several years, at Pusey, in Wiltshire, on his half-pay, when the Lords of the Admiralty, in consideration of his wounds and services, most kindly appointed him to the Semaphore on Putney-heath, from which appointment he vainly anticipated increased comforts for his wife and children, and happiness for himself; but, emaciated and worn down by the frequent returns of hemorrhage, pain, and suppuration, the fatigues, expenses, and anxieties, attendant on a journey for which he was so ill prepared, only led to increased disease; and on the eleventh night after his arrival, he died, leaving his widow and children altogether among strangers, penniless, and without any relative competent to give that aid which some noble and other kind neighbours were prompt in affording. On an examination of his body after his death, as to the particular state of his chest, there were found the scars of seven distinct wounds, fully confirming his

own modest recital of his various services a few days before he died. He was buried in the churchyard of Putney, on the 4th of May, by the ready band of public sympathy. The calamities of his family were many, for nought had he to bequeath,

"Save his scarred body to the ground," and to his children, a medal, commemorative of his "companionship in battle" with the heroic Nelson, on one of England's proudest days.

BAYES COTTON, ESQ.

At his house at Kenilworth, June 14, Bayes Cotton, Esq. aged 70. He was formerly a solicitor of eminence in Old Bethlem, now Liverpool-street; and had retired upwards of twenty years. He was an amiable husband and parent, of a Christian and conscientious spirit, of mild and forbearing temper; conciliatory to all, and liberal in his estimation of mankind. His cheerful and thankful disposition was manifested in the urbanity of his customary habits and deportment, and in the hospitality of his house and table. In theology he was well read, and deeply master of its important truths; and, although a dissenter from the Established Church, yet no man's differences of opinion were ever known to shake the honest warmth of his friendship, or to lessen his esteem: he may be said to have been a Christian in faith, in will, and in deed. In politics he was a Whig of the old school, but not the slave of any party; attached to the constitution of his country, which he venerated, and in the principles of which he was deeply conversant. He was the intimate of the late Rev. Dr. S. Parr, Rev. Dr. Rees, &c. &c. His whole life was devoted to good; the poor knew him well as their friend, the more fortunate loved his cheerful manners, and cherished his intercourse. And his family, who best knew how to value them, embraced and cherished his kind affections.

THE REV. Z. MUDGE.

To the Editor of the N. M. Magazine.

Sir—The character of the Rev. Zachariah Mudge, formerly Vicar of St. Andrew, Plymouth, and Prebendary of Exeter, has always been held in such veneration by his friends and descendants, that you will not be surprised to learn that the account given of him in March last, in the New Monthly Magazine, under the head of "Boswell Redivivus," has produced a painful and indignant feeling. It is not to you, Mr. Editor, nor to the gentleman alluded to under the letter N—, that the latter extends; for the candour of the one, and the devotedness of the other to the name of *Mudge*, are well known; but

to the treachery that could induce a man to extract from private conversation answers to insidious questions, and then pervert and publish them without the knowledge of the party from whom they were drawn, unsuspecting of the motives which called them forth, and directly at variance with the character which he had himself given to the public.

At this distance of time, for Mr. Mudge has been dead fifty-eight years, and when none are living, except those who, as children, knew him, it is impossible to give particulars of his private and domestic life: but his leaving behind him a full translation of the Hebrew Bible, and having published his volume of sermons, with a translation of the Psalms (with notes), during his lifetime, and the character written by Dr. Johnson, and published in the London Chronicle of the 2d of May, 1769, immediately after his death, by Boswell,* disclose sufficient to refute the calumnies on his private character, which are now first given to the public, whilst they establish his learned and literary reputation.

Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke knew him well, and often met him at the house of their mutual friend Sir Joshua Reynolds. He preached a sermon purposely for Dr. Johnson to hear him; and Mr. Burke republished one of his sermons, corroborating the opinion mentioned by Northcote.†

Sir Joshua's attachment to him was so fervent that he painted him three times, and gave one picture to his son, Dr. Mudge, and the others to mutual friends.

I have therefore, Mr. Editor, only to request your republishing this character, and to add that Mrs. Mudge's name was Fox (not Faux), and that she was a woman of unblemished character. And, in refutation of the attempt made to throw discredit on the succeeding branches of the family, I have to observe, that one of the sons of Mr. Mudge received a reward, by vote of Parliament, for an improvement in chronometers; and who, like his father, enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the great characters already mentioned, as also of Count Bruhl and Mr. Wyndham, and other eminent and scientific men of the day; and that of the next generation was General Mudge, who died in 1820, the superintendent of the Trigonometrical survey of Great Britain, and member of most of the principal scientific institutions in Europe.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

London, July 10.

R. ROSDEW.

* Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. i. p. 347.—vol. iv. p. 82.

† Life of Reynolds, p. 62, b. 66.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Poor Rates.—The sum raised for the support of the poor of England and Wales for the year ending the 30th of March, 1826, was 6,966,151*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* On this subject we have received the following from a correspondent:—The Poor Rates in England began in 1573, although the first Act of Parliament passed for the relief of the poor was not till the year 1579. Since the former period, it appears by the following statements, made up from authentic documents, they have been gradually increasing in amount, till they have arrived at a sum forty times greater than they were about 250 years ago:—

The poor rates in	£	s.	d.
1573 amounted to	171,260	10	8
1680 . . .	665,562	0	0
1698 . . .	819,000	0	0
1760 . . .	1,556,804	0	0
1783 . . .	2,131,486	0	0
1785 . . .	2,180,904	0	0

According to the accounts presented to the House of Commons in 1801, the average annual expenditure for the poor, for the preceding ten years, was 3,861,010*l.* By the returns to the House of Commons in 1802, it appeared that the total money raised for the poor in England and Wales, from Easter 1802 to Easter 1803, was 4,952,421*l.*; and that the average was 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. That the money expended on the out-poor (750,000) was to the in-poor (77,995) as three to one. The average charge of the poor per ann. for the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, was 6,147,000*l.*; since which period to 1826, there appears the enormous annual increase of 800,000*l.*

Fees in Bankruptcy.—An account of the receipt and appropriation of Fees in Bankruptcy, which has been printed by order of the House of Commons, will put an end to much of the uncertainty which has prevailed with respect to the emoluments which the Lord Chancellor has derived from them. The largest share of these fees falls to Lord Thurlow, as "patentee for the execution of the laws and statutes concerning bankrupts." The average receipts of his Lordship from the year 1811 to 1826 inclusive, amount to 7165*l.* annually. The two most productive years during this period were 1816, when the net sum received by him was 10,765*l.* and the year 1826, when it was 13,268*l.* The average amount of fees received in the office of the Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Bankrupts was,

from 1811 to 1826, 7786*l.* of which 3622*l.* is paid to the Lord Chancellor, 1889*l.* to the Secretary, and 2274*l.* to the Deputy Secretary and clerks. The sum thus payable to the Lord Chancellor is, with the other fees received in the House of Lords, &c. subject to the payment of 2500*l.* a year to the Vice-Chancellor. The average amount of the annual payments to the Lord Chancellor, out of the fees received by his Lordship's purse-bearer, is between 500*l.* and 600*l.* a-year. Of the residue of these fees, which altogether average about 1800*l.* a-year, nearly 400*l.* is paid to the Chaff Wax, 300*l.* to the Sealer, and 200*l.* to the Gentlemen of the Chamber. The total average annual amount of the emoluments of the office of Chancellor (including the fees received in the House of Lords) has been for the twelve years since the payment of 2500*l.* a-year to the Vice-Chancellor, and the allowance of fees (formerly accounted for to the Great Seal) for payment of the Deputy Secretary and clerks in the Bankrupt Office, 14,676*l.*

Crimes.—A Parliamentary paper has just been published, containing a summary statement of the number of persons charged with criminal offences, committed to the different gaols in England and Wales, distinguishing the convictions and acquittals, and the sentences, and the number executed of those who have received sentence of death during the years 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826. Though the account is an alarming and a melancholy one to the politician and philanthropist, it is by no means worse than the great and generally diffused distress of the lower and middling ranks for a considerable time past might have led us to anticipate. The increase of committals and convictions in 1826, compared with the six previous years, is chiefly in respect of crimes against property, mostly larcenies—many of them, doubtless, springing out of necessity rather than criminal inclinations. The total number of committals in England and Wales, during the years above-mentioned, were as follows:—

1820	..	13,710
1821	..	13,115
1822	..	12,241
1823	..	12,263
1824	..	13,698
1825	..	14,437
1826	..	16,147

These committals were disposed of in the following manner:—

Years.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not prosecuted or no bill found.
1820 ..	9,318 ..	2,511 ..	1,881
1821 ..	8,788 ..	2,501 ..	1,826
1822 ..	8,209 ..	2,348 ..	1,684
1823 ..	8,294 ..	2,480 ..	1,579
1824 ..	9,425 ..	2,611 ..	1,662
1825 ..	9,964 ..	2,788 ..	1,685
1826 ..	11,095 ..	3,266 ..	1,786

The above numbers give a gratifying view of the increasing improvements in our criminal judicature. It will not fail to strike our readers, that while the committals and convictions have been increasing, the number of ignored bills have not been increasing in any thing like a similar ratio, which evidently shows a growing attention to preliminary investigations, and a more thorough sifting of charges previous to committal. We have said, that the great increase in late years is in one class of crimes principally. The following is a statement of the convictions in larceny cases:—

1820 ..	7,157
1821 ..	6,629
1822 ..	6,424
1823 ..	6,452
1824 ..	7,550
1825 ..	8,011
1826 ..	8,962

There is a singular proof of mildness in the ministration of our laws, in the small number of executions compared with the number of persons sentenced, and that mildness evidently increasing.

The following contrasted table will clearly show this:—

Years.	Sentenced.	Executions.
1820 ..	1,236 ..	107
1821 ..	1,134 ..	114
1822 ..	1,016 ..	97
1823 ..	968 ..	54
1824 ..	1,066 ..	49
1825 ..	1,036 ..	50
1826 ..	1,200 ..	57

Some crimes seem disappearing altogether. There have been but two convictions for piracy during the last seven years; two only for wrecking, two for sacrilege, and two for dealing in slaves. Higher crimes against the State seem to have fallen into desuetude. No conviction for taking unlawful oaths has taken place since 1820, nor for high treason since 1822. Among the most curious facts in these tables is the extraordinary diminution in what are termed highway robberies in London, which were, at one time, the most common and numerous class of offences in the capital. The numbers since 1820, up to 1825, were 40, 31, 18,

13, 10, 12. Last year there were 36; still this is an extremely small number. The gas lights have probably effected as much for the suppression of this crime as the police.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Marquis of Lansdowne to be Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Right Hon. W. S. Bourne to be Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, county of Southampton, in the room of the Duke of York, deceased.

Lord Carlisle to be Privy Seal in the place of the Duke of Portland.

The Duke of Argyll to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

Lord William Bentinck to be Governor-General of India.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Lynton.—F. Divett, Esq., in the room of G. L. Prndergast, Esq.

Buckingham.—Sir T. F. Freemantle.

Newport, (Hants).—S. Percival, Esq.

Southampton.—S. Percival, Esq., *vice* Lamb.

St. Germans.—J. Loch, Esq., *vice* the Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. Law, M. A. to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath.

The Rev. W. B. Winning, M. A. of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Keyshoe, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. T. Bradburne, M. A. Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Toft, with the Vicarage of Caldecott annexed, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. W. H. Roberts, M. A. Fellow of King's College, to the Rectory of Clewer, near Windsor, vacant by the death of Dr. F. Pigott.

The Rev. Paul Saumarez, to the living of Great Easton, Essex.

The Rev. John Kemphorne, B. A. to the Vicarage of Wedmore, Somersetshire.

The Rev. Cecil Robert Smith, M. A. to the Perpetual and Augmented Curacy of Withiel-Florey, Somersetshire.

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. H. Percy, to be Bishop of Rochester.

Dr. Carr, Bishop of Chichester, to the Canon Residency of St. Paul's, vacated by Dr. Wellesley.

The Rev. Walker King, M. A. to the Archdeaconry of Rochester.

The Rev. W. Goodenough to the Archdeaconry of Carlisle, with Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, attached.

Married] At Westerham, Kent, John Mackie Leslie, Esq. of Huntingdon, to Anna Sophia, daughter of Dr. Mackie, late of Southampton.

At St. Pancras, Mr. H. D. Eggleton, of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, to H. M. Frances, eldest daughter of Frederick Walsh, Esq. of Cheshunt.

At Hillingdon, Mr. J. Mercer, jun. of Uxbridge, to Lucy, sixth daughter of Mr. Herrington, of Fenchurch-street.

At Ipswich, the Rev. S. Hatch, to Hester, daughter of the late W. Francis, Esq.

At Brussels, William, son of Sir G. Pigott, Bart. to Harriet, sole daughter and heiress of the late General Jeaffreson.

Died] In Cadogan-place, Lady Selina Bathurst. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess Dowager of Stamford and Warrington.

Henry, eldest son of Sir Robert Wilson, M. P., At Sireatham Common, Mrs. Pinchbeck.

T. Taylor, Esq., of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. At Wickham, Hants, R. Shivers, Esq.

In Gloucester-place, A. Apsley, Esq. of Banstead-place.

At Lewisham, Melmoth Guy, Esq.

At Exeter, the Rev. R. Hoblyn.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Thomas Theobald, of the Society of Friends.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

On the Bleddow hills is to be traced the figure of a cross cut out in the chalk, but which, from its having been neglected many years, is now nearly obliterated by the grass and weeds growing on it. A gentleman who visited it a few days ago, and who is somewhat of an antiquary, had the curiosity to measure its dimensions, and to examine it very narrowly. He supposes it to have been made by the Saxons, about the time the White leaf Cross (from which it is not very distant) was formed; the mode of working seems to have been by digging squares of six feet, of which there are five, both in the perpendicular and the transverse lines, making a cross of thirty feet long in both lines, and of the width of six feet. The Whiteleaf Cross, near Prince's Risborough, has a perpendicular of one hundred feet, and a transverse one of seventy; the breadth of the perpendicular line at the bottom is about fifty feet, but it grows gradually narrower, and at the top it is not more than twenty. The gentleman spoken of above, proposes (with the consent of the proprietor of the soil) to have the cross on the Bleddow hill cleared of the grass and other vegetable matter, and it will then be a conspicuous object at a considerable distance.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A great improvement is contemplated in the outfall of the river Nen to the sea, by which 115,000 acres of valuable fen land will be drained, and secured from inundations, and the conveyance of goods through the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Northampton be greatly facilitated. An Act of Parliament has been obtained, and a contract entered into with Sir Edward Banks, for executing the whole work within three years. In the mean time, the proprietors and commissioners of the line of the Nen navigation will be encouraged to proceed with spirit in making any necessary improvements, and removing impediments in the upper part of the river to Northampton, where it joins the Grand Junction Canal; as a direct and free communication to the sea cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to both the agricultural and commercial interests, and particularly in the vicinity of Northampton. From a late public notice, such improvements are contemplated by the Commissioners of the Western Division of the navigation from Northampton to Thrapston.

CORNWALL.

It appears that the distress complained of among the Scilly Islands, for the last year or two, has arisen mainly from the following causes:—an excess of population, and a want of steady employment. The population has more than doubled within the last thirty years, and the excess is an evil which is visible in all their employments: whether as causing the subdivision of their bits of land, or in the piloting of vessels, (formerly there were only four pilot-boats, now there are at least twenty),—whether in the making of koeif (there being only so much of the raw material to be gathered),—or in the lobster fishing. By excessive competition they impoverish each other. That portion of the people who might possibly be removable, consists of those who are least in the way at present, and who make no complaints: of course the young men from eighteen to twenty-five or twenty-eight years are alluded to, though no doubt they partake of the island resources; and as

they marry at an early age, and from the perilous nature of the employment in the boats it is calculated that not more than one-fourth of the males reach an advanced age, that one third are drowned, hence, of the number of families on the island of St. Agnes, one-third consists of widows and children.—This is extracted from an official paper, and no doubt correct.

CUMBERLAND.

A meeting of the county of Cumberland was lately held in Carlisle, "for the purpose of co-operating with the county of Northumberland, in effecting the formation of a railroad between the city of Carlisle and Newcastle-upon-Tyne." In the absence of the sheriff, John Foster, Esq. was called to the chair, who read a letter from the Earl of Carlisle, expressive of his lordship's approbation of the scheme, and his wish to promote it. A similar communication from the sheriff, signifying his regret at being unable to attend the meeting, was noticed by the chairman. Mr. Losh, of Newcastle, then detailed to the meeting the views that were entertained of the measure by the directors of the Newcastle Company, and enlarged very satisfactorily on the advantages which it promised to the public, and on the probability of its yielding a reasonable compensation to those who participated in the risks of the speculation. On both of these grounds he conceived that there was cause for calling on the county of Cumberland to support the undertaking.

DEVONSHIRE.

As the sexton of Barnstaple was lately preparing the "last long home" of a deceased inhabitant, about four or five feet below the surface of the churchyard, his mattock struck against a hard substance, which, on examination, proved to be the topstone of a tomb, in which were deposited the mortal relics of the family of Mr. Joseph Hamner, who established the nonconformist congregation in that town, and was grandfather of the celebrated poet Gay. Beneath it was found a small marble slab, bearing the following inscription:—"Prope abhinc orientem versus jacent Reliquiæ Catharinae uxoris Mr. Jonathan Hamner, hujus villæ prælectoris quæ obiit A.D. MDCLXVI. Nec non liberorum eorumdem, Sare obiit A.D. MDCLII. Elizabethæ A.D. MDCLVI. Jonathan et Sare, MDCLXIII. Resurgent." Adjoining to this is a vault, the inscription on the stone of which states that it contained the remains of Sir J. Doddridge the Judge, who was an eminent lawyer and antiquary of Barnstaple, and an ancestor of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge. In the comparatively short period of a century and a half, the mouldering ashes of the former inhabitants have accumulated over "the spacious burial-field" to the depth of several feet.

Iron ore has been discovered at the Haytor Granite works, on the verge of Dartmoor; the specimens produced have been of the richest kind, and it has already become an article of export from Teignmouth for Wales, for the purpose of being smelted. To the county of Devon it promises to be of incalculable advantage.

DORSETSHIRE.

Crackmoore Hill, on the London road, near Sherborne, is lowering thirty feet at the crown, so as to make trotting ground of what was a steep and dangerous hill. A second improvement is on the

Bath and Bristol road. A new line is to be cut, two miles in length, on level ground, from the foot of Cattle Hill, to near Grove Farm, on Cary Hill. This will save a quarter of a mile in distance, and altogether avoid two steep hills on the present line; namely, that on the south side of Cattle Hill, in the parish of Bruton, and the other on the north side of the same hill, in the parish of Hadsden.

DURHAM.

At a meeting of the Botanical and Horticultural Society, held in Durham, the silver medal for the best white ground tulip was awarded to Mr. Harrop, of Sunderland, who also obtained the bronze medal for the second best. Mr. Avery obtained the bronze medal for the best six lettuces; and these were the only prizes adjudged, there being no show for any of the others. Much disappointment was expressed at the absence of that spirit of improvement and emulation, which has evinced itself so strikingly on the other side of the Tyne, where the shows of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, have equalled, if not surpassed, those of the Horticultural Society of the Metropolis.

ESSEX.

One of the most interesting remains of antiquity in the county of Essex is the ancient chapel of Bradwell, which extends within a narrow field at high-water mark, on the extremity of the northern angle of Dengie Hundred. It is two miles from the village, and overlooks, in solitary retirement, the river Blackwater. It is at present used as a barn. The roof has been constructed in a more recent era, but the body of the building, intersected with Roman bricks, recalls the memory to its connexion with, or rise from, the ancient city of Ithancester, which stood on these shores, referred to by the Venerable Bede; but which Ralph Coggeshall, of the 12th century, who calls it Stan-cestor, says was swallowed up by the inroad of the Blackwater. Remains of massive walls are still evident; and some years ago, as we are informed by a rustic labourer, at a very low tide, when the people residing here were collecting muscles, &c. the ruins of foundations and the lines of the streets were very perceptible in the sand. No duty has been done in the chapel since the middle of the 14th century, when it was so much out of repair that application for assistance was made to the Bishop of London. His Lordship replied that he had no funds for the purpose, and that no memorial existed to show when, or by whom, the building was erected. The name of Stancestor bears affinity to Stanagate, a neighbouring village on the Blackwater, where formerly stood an abbey; from which place ran a road (traces of which still remain, and which is referred to in ancient title-deeds) over the marsh grounds direct to Maldon. This Ithancester, or Stancestor, might arise from the Roman station in this county called 'Ad Ansam,' which, in process of time, might give name to the Hundred, anciently called Dausey, now Dengie.

GLoucestershire.

In the progress of forming the Berkeley and Gloucester Canal, which was opened on the 27th ult., it was found necessary to apply for six acts of Parliament, the first of which was obtained in the session of 1792-3, and in the latter year the work commenced. The original design was to have carried the canal from Gloucester to Berkeley Pill; but it was subsequently resolved that it should terminate at Sharpness Point. The length of the line is sixteen miles and a quarter; and there are fifteen swing bridges over it, exclusive of those over the locks at each end. It is upon one entire level, and, when full, is from seventy to ninety feet wide, and eighteen feet deep, with a spacious basin at

each end, for the reception of shipping; and at Gloucester, a second basin upon a reduced scale, for the accommodation of barges and smaller craft. At Sharpness there are two locks from the basin to the canal, one for large and the other for smaller vessels, by which means a great waste of water is avoided. Some opinion of the immensity of the works may be formed, for the expenditure, to the present time, has exceeded the sum of 450,000. It is probable that the canal would never have been completed, had not the aid of government been repeatedly afforded, through the medium of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting of the Hampshire Horticultural Society took place lately at the White Hart Inn, Winchester, the Rev. E. Poulter in the chair. About thirty members attended. Mr. Beckford's gardener was adjudged a prize for two varieties of early grapes. Mr. Garnier's gardener, for the greatest number of varieties of strawberry. Mr. St. monde's gardener, for two varieties of seedling strawberry. Mr. Mabbet, a market-gardener, for the two best dishes of Keen's seedling and pine strawberries.—At this meeting a large silver medal, sent by the London Horticultural Society, was presented to Mr. G. Watson, gardener to Viscount Palmerston, for various exhibitions of fruit last year, ripened without the assistance of glass, particularly pears. The London Society will give a large silver medal annually to the Council of the Hampshire Horticultural Society, for their disposal to the person who best promotes the interest of horticulture, by his exhibitions or dissertation, or in any way that such end shall be attained.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Commissioners of the Hereford Turnpike Trust, it was announced that if the inhabitants of that city and its vicinity would assist in making an alteration in the road from Cheltenham to the Haw Bridge, the General Post Office would direct that line to be adopted by the Mail, and allow the Hereford bag of letters to be detached from the other bags at Cheltenham, thirty-five miles from Hereford, at eight o'clock in the morning.

KENT.

Mr. Wilkinson lately gave the second of a course of Lectures on the History of England, before a numerous and respectable company, at the Canterbury Literary and Philosophical Institution. The period embraced within this lecture, was that from the earliest accounts of this island, to the time of its relinquishment by the Romans. The religion, laws, government, arts, literature, commerce, manners, and customs, of the ancient Britons, were ably reviewed, and much interesting matter afforded under each division. The lecturer displayed an acquaintance with his subject, which could only be attained by much perseverance and research, and was applauded by a delighted audience. Among a numerous list of presents to the Museum, which were announced after the lecture, were, by Richard Toker, Esq., of Osprunge, a very fine specimen of the Spoonbill, *Platalea Leucorodia*, which bird is very rare in England.—W. O. Hammond, Esq., fifteen specimens of Celts, &c., instruments which have received that appellation from their being supposed to belong to the Celts, who preceded the arrival of the Belgæ in Britain, about three hundred years before Christ. They were dug up in the neighbourhood of that gentleman's residence, and are in fine preservation; the edges of what once belonged to a spear or battle-axe, being even now sharp. That part of Kent abounds with interesting relics of the earliest inhabitants of this Isle.—Sir

John Tylden, fifty specimens of foreign shells.—W. Bland, Esq., a collection of Kentish fossils.—Mr. Hills, Lympne, a collection of fossil ostra and other shells, and several English coins.—Mr. James Homersham, jun., fossil bones from Herne Bay—a spot which has already furnished so many interesting specimens of a former world.—Mr. Noyes, Crundal, a Roman brooch dug up at Crundal.—From the Portsmouth Philosophical Society, forty-two specimens of insects from the East Indies.

LANCASHIRE.

In compliance with a most numerous and highly respectable requisition, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was lately held at the Town Hall, the Boroughreeve in the chair. A number of resolutions were passed, expressive of the sense of the town on the corn laws; the late proceeding in Parliament, particularly one branch of them, were commented upon; the conduct of ministers was applauded, in persevering as they had done; and a resolution was passed, praising their conduct, and exhorting them to persevere. An address to the King was carried, founded on the resolutions.

NORFOLK.

A meeting was lately held at the Guildhall, Lynn, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a society for the diffusion of useful and scientific knowledge amongst the working and industrious classes of Lynn; on which occasion Mr. Jackson, who has been delivering a course of philosophical lectures here, very handsomely gave a gratuitous lecture on the pleasures and advantages of science, as well as on the mode of forming institutions for its general diffusion; which positions he illustrated by a variety of interesting experiments, and enforced by a satisfactory train of argument and the relation of many interesting anecdotes. The result was that more than sixty names were immediately subscribed, and a committee was formed to organise a society to be entitled "The Lynn Literary and Scientific Institution."

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The improvements in the appearance of Peterborough Cathedral which have been effected during the last three or four years, almost exceed belief: all the broken spires and pinnacles have been restored, all the windows which were blocked up have been opened, and two Saxon doors of exquisite workmanship have been repaired and opened to view. Two great works, a perfect restoration of the ornaments of the west front, and an entirely new roof over the north transept, in lieu of one which was decayed and dangerous, are now almost completed. In the mean time, the beauty of the minister precincts has kept pace with the architectural restorations.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The third annual meeting of the members of the Nottingham Institution lately took place. The President (Thos. Wakefield, Esq.) took the chair, and read the Report of the Committee, which stated that there were 1640 volumes in the library, forty-two shareholders, and three hundred and eighty subscribers, and that the library was in an improving state. Several books were missing from the library; but this was owing, it was supposed, to persons taking books without the knowledge of the librarian.—The statement of the year's accounts was satisfactory, as it showed a balance in favour of the library of 31*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*—The Committee, in their report, expressed their thanks to those gentlemen who had presented their shares, and to such as had favoured the library with donations of books.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford, June 9.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year: viz.—For Latin Verses. "Machina vi vaporis impulsus."—For an English Essay. "The domestic virtues and habits of the ancient Greeks and Romans compared with those of the more refined nations of modern Europe."—For a Latin Essay. "Unde evenit ut in artium liberalium studiis præstantissimus quisque apud singulas civitates eodem fere sæculo floruerit?"—The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen who, on the day appointed for sending the exercises to the Registrar of the University, shall not have exceeded four years; and the other two for such as shall have exceeded four, but not completed seven years, from the time of their matriculation.—Sir Roger Newdigate's prize. For the best composition in English verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any undergraduate who, on the day above specified, shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation.—"Richard Cœur de Lion."

The judges appointed to decide Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize, instituted June 2 1825, viz.—The Lord Bishop of Oxford, Regius Professor of Divinity, and the President of Magdalen College have awarded the prize this year to Frederick Oakeley, B.A. Fellow of Balliol College.—The subject is as follows—"What was the object of the reformers in maintaining the following proposition, and by what arguments did they establish it? 'Holy Scripture is the only sure foundation of any article of faith.'" The following subject is proposed for the ensuing year—"The faith of the Apostles in the Divine mission of our Saviour was not the result of weakness or delusion, but of reasonable conviction." The above subject, for an English Essay, appointed by the judges, is proposed to members of the University on the following conditions, viz.—1. The candidate must have passed his examination for the degree of B.A. or B.C.L.—2. He must not on this day (June 15) have exceeded his 28th Term.—3. He must have commenced his 16th Term eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in his Essay to the Registrar of the University.—In every case the Terms are to be computed from the matriculation inclusively.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ruin of a Roman villa has been discovered on the estate of Samuel Hasell, Esq., of Littleton, near Somerton. On removing the earth and rubbish, the walls were found in most places to be standing above the floors; a correct ground-plan was therefore obtained of the building, which conveys some idea of the domestic habits of its occupiers. The edifice was about two hundred feet in length, and consisted of a gallery, extending along the whole front of the building, which seemed to have been for the purpose of communication between the different parts of the house; and behind this was a single range of apartments, each about sixteen or eighteen feet wide by twenty deep, in three of which the tessellated floors remained nearly entire. The rooms were warmed from four hypocausts, made in different parts of the edifice. The coins found among the excavated rubbish were those of Constantine, and of the Emperors intermediate between him and Gratian: from these may be inferred the period at which the building had its rise and decay. These ruins, varying in many respects from others excavated heretofore in different parts of the kingdom, are considered by antiquaries an interesting specimen.

SUFFOLK.

The members of the Bungay Botanical Society lately held their first annual meeting. The room

was tastefully decorated with scarce and curious plants, amongst which were the *crobanche* major, *lathyrus aphaca*, *orchis pyramidalis*, *ophrys muscifera*, *ophrys opifera*, *gymnadenia viridis*, *listera ovata*, *ophioglossum vulgare* and *nympha alba*, all collected in the neighbourhood of Bangay.

SUSSEX.

In 1313 Brighton must have been very populous, to have required a weekly market; but we cannot find any account of the number of inhabitants at that period. In 1590 we can only find, in the town-book, the population stated as follows:—
 Mariners, holding 10,000 nets, without enumerating their families 400
 Artificers and husbandmen, able to pay to the expenditure of the town, amounting to 5*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* as their part of the contribution.. 102
 Exempted from rates, namely, the Constable and his twelve Assistants 13
 Freeholders of lands and tenements 82

Without poor families 597

In 1766, the number of inhabitants were estimated at 2000. In 1788 the number of the inhabitants was taken, previous to a general inoculation, when there appeared to be of settled residents in the town above 3600; 1800 were inoculated, of whom 34 died.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Birmingham lately met, and passed resolutions in favour of the bill for giving them the elective franchise, to be taken from the rotten borough of East Retford.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the general assembly of the proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, lately held in Worcester, the Report of the Committee was gratifying to the proprietors.—It appears that the tonnage during the last half year has been 2400*l.* more than the amount of the corresponding half-year in 1826. Shares are selling at about 50*l.* The project of forming a canal from Worcester to Gloucester is not abandoned. There is also some expectation that a proposition will be made for forming a boat Canal from the lower part of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal to Bristol.

YORKSHIRE.

The Third Anniversary Meeting of the Sheffield Mechanics' Library was lately held in the Town Hall, Mr. Montgomery in the chair. After the report had been read, which gave a succinct detail of the resources and state of the library, and was of a satisfactory nature, several resolutions of thanks were passed to the officers of the institution, and to the patrons and benefactors. A motion was made at this meeting, that novels and romances be admitted into the library, by rescinding the words "except novels and romances" from one of the rules. After considerable discussion, in the course of which Messrs. Dalton, Knowles, Wells, Sheldon, &c. spoke in favour of the measure, and Messrs. Wilkinson, Blackwell, Atkinson, Saxton, and the Chairman opposed it, the motion was eventually lost. The propriety of having a paid librarian next came under consideration; but six persons volunteering to perform the arduous duties of the situation, the meeting thought it advisable to accept their services.

As some workmen were employed in removing the market-cross of Hedon, in Holderness, the foundation-stone of an old cross was dug up, in which were deposited three pieces of coin, two of copper and one of silver; the whole were secured

by a lead plate, bearing the following inscription:—"This cross was erected in the year 1108, March 2." The silver coin, as well as one of the copper ones, is nearly unintelligible. The third bears the impression of a small Danish or Norman ship, round which is the inscription "Glich ist. walmet." These antiquities are in the possession of Mr. Brown, druggist, of Hedon.

The first stone of the Exchange Buildings, Bradford, was lately laid by Dr. Outhwaite. Before he performed the ceremony, he briefly called the attention of the gentlemen present to the nature, object, and plan of the edifice. The want of such a building had long been felt in the town, particularly so at the last septennial celebration of Bishop Blaisie, the Patron Saint of Bradford. The design of erecting such a building originated on that day, at which time trade was highly flourishing and prosperous. Since then, however, the mercantile world had experienced a severe shock, and among others, the manufacturing town of Bradford had severely suffered.—Thank God, however, the lowering clouds had been dispersed, and, with returning prosperity, he hoped their list of shareholders would be gradually filled up, and that the Exchange Room would be crowded with merchants and manufacturers—and that the streams of commerce thence arising, would fertilize the surrounding districts, and carry peace and plenty to "spinners, combers, weavers, and the rest."

WALES.

The new line of road from Conway to Penmaen-mawr, winding round Penmaenbach by Pandyfryn, the romantic seat of T. G. Smith, Esq. was opened for general travelling yesterday week. Although the length of this piece of road is only about five miles, the "Halkford" coach on that day arrived at Conway from Bangor twenty minutes earlier than usual, and this time is considered to have been gained by avoiding the tremendously steep high hill of Sychant, on the old line of road. Some farther improvements on this stage from Conway to Bangor are, we understand, in contemplation, particularly under Penmaen-mawr to Aber. The mail from this place to Conway is allowed an hour and thirty minutes, but it is expected that in future the distance will be accomplished in an hour, thus effecting a saving of time to the extent of thirty minutes in a distance of nine miles.

SCOTLAND.

The commissioners for the Caledonian Canal have published their annual report. The rate of duty was doubled two years ago, but there has not been a proportional increase of the produce. It is found that ship-masters will rather encounter the storms of Cape Wrath than pay 2*s.* 7*d.* per ton for a passage through the canal. The money expended on the works is 973,371*l.* and as much more is required to complete them as will make the amount up to a million. The dues have yielded rather less than 3000*l.* per annum, while the annual charge for management and keeping the canal in order exceeds 4000*l.* Thus, after being five or six years open, the canal does not even provide for the expense of superintendence; and for a long period to come there is not the smallest chance of the tolls yielding a single shilling towards defraying the interest of the million sterling expended on the works.

The colossal statue intended to surmount the Melville column is about to be exhibited to the public. Workmen have been engaged in closing the ground round the monument, preparatory to erecting a scaffolding for the purpose of facilitating the elevation of the statue to its proper position,

and the process of raising it is likely to be carried into execution without farther delay. The statue is about 16 feet in height. The height of the column is upwards of 136 feet, and when the statue is added to it, the total height will be upwards of 152 feet. The good people of Edinburgh have thus shown their devotion to the memory of an individual, who seems to eclipse in their eyes, but in their's alone, the names on the long list of Scottish worthies. The people of England, not in the secret, justly wonder for what all these honours can be bestowed.

Every branch of trade and commerce in Scotland wears at present the aspect of improvement—not of that rapid and over-flourishing sort which we have sometimes seen—but of that steady kind which bespeaks a progressive demand and increased consumption as its cause. The wages of the workmen, too, are gradually improving; and if there be no scarcity, there is certainly no superabundance of hands. In short, the stream of a steady and productive trade has once more begun to flow upon the land, and if it does not again ravage the banks by its impetuosity, it will not soon leave its channel quite dry—in other words, in future we shall be strangers alike to the speculation of 1825, and to the depression of 1826. The existing circumstances of Glasgow certainly bear us out fully in this view of matters, and it is not a less gratifying feature of the times, to observe that everywhere else the periodical reports are of a similar complexion. Whether from the commercial, the manufacturing, or the agricultural districts, all are alike favourable.—*Glasgow Paper*.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Society for the support of Gaelic Schools was lately held in the Assembly Rooms; George Sinclair, Esq. of Ulster, in the chair. A very encouraging report having been read by the secretary, and a statement of the accounts for the past year by the treasurer, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Tait, of Kirkliston; the Rev. Mr. Winning, from Ireland; Patrick Tennent, Esq; William Paul, Esq; J. M.

Hogg, Esq., of Newliston; Patrick Tytler, Esq. advocate; Dr. Marshman, of Serampore; the Rev. Mr. Ritchie; and the Rev. Dr. McCrie.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Foundling Hospital was originally founded in 1704. Abuses crept into the establishment, which were put an end to by an act of the Irish parliament in 1796. Since that period, up to January 1826, the total number of children admitted has been 52,150, of whom 14,613 died in the hospital while infants; 25,859 were returned as dead whilst at nurse in the country; 730 died in the infirmary after returning from nurse; 322 died in the country, grown children sent there for health; making the total number of deaths, 41,524. Of the remaining number 413 eloped from the hospital; 1093 were delivered up to parents whilst infants; 34 were delivered to the same from the grown department; 5466 were apprenticed to trades; 240 apprenticed to schoolmasters; and 596 transferred to charter schools. The number of children annually sent into the hospital, may be judged by the following facts.—In 1817, 2210 infants were admitted, while in the same period only 74 were apprenticed; and in 1818, 1598 were admitted, and only 93 apprenticed. This great accumulation of children forced the governors to have a bill brought into parliament in 1822, providing that no child should be admitted without the payment of 5*l.* to be levied on the parish whence the child came. The practical effects of this measure were felt at once; in 1823 only 419 were admitted, and next year but 486. But the report says that no increase of infanticide was the consequence of the decrease in the number admitted. The income of the hospital arises partly from the rent of a small estate, producing about one hundred pounds per annum, from children on admission, and which varies from 220*l.* to 2500*l.* but chiefly from parliamentary grants, averaging from 30,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per annum.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from June 1 to June 30, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
June 1	46	65	29.60	29.70	June 16	55	67	29.63	Stat.
2	40	60	29.65	29.80	17	55	79	29.70	29.77
3	40	63	29.70	29.77	18	45	78	29.84	29.85
4	43	63	29.78	29.69	19	51	69	29.85	29.80
5	48	54	29.74	29.53	20	49	69	29.75	Stat.
6	41	63	29.58	29.63	21	42	67	29.79	29.80
7	43	60	29.86	29.92	22	40	68	29.88	29.92
8	34	68	30.06	30.17	23	50	65	29.99	Stat.
9	38	72	30.18	30.19	24	39	68	29.99	30.00
10	46	72	30.19	30.14	25	49	66	30.00	Stat.
11	41	72	30.08	30.04	26	44	73	29.99	29.97
12	44	74	30.04	Stat.	27	50	67	29.88	29.70
13	46	76	30.04	29.05	28	54	61	29.60	Stat.
14	46	76	29.86	29.79	29	45	69	29.56	29.62
15	61	79	29.69	Stat.	30	52	70	29.66	29.80

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. \$10 quarter, three quarters—Three per Cent. Reduced, 85 three quarters, 87—Three per cent Consols, 86 eighth, quarter—Three and half per Cent. 1818, 93 quarter—Three and half per Cent. Reduced, 93 half, three

quarters—New Four per Cent. 1823, 101, 100 three quarters—Four per Cent. 1823, 103 five-eighths, three-eighths—Long Annuities 19 fifteen-sixteenths. 20—India Stock, 252 quarter—India Bonds 83, 89 pm—Exchequer Bills, 56, 58 pm.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 22, TO JULY 17, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

June 22. E. W. JONES, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, scrivener. J. HOLLINS, Nether Knutsford, Cheshire, dealer. W. SCHOFIELD, Wardleworth, Rochdale, shopkeeper. S. OWEN, Deptford, Kent, master mariner. J. PARAGRE, Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex, baker. M. H. SMITH, Little Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, Middlesex, stone-mason. J. FAIRBOTHAM, otherwise J. FAIRBOTHAMS, Nafferton, Yorkshire, coal merchant and grocer. E. W. HAY, No. 232, Oxford-street, tobacconist.

June 26. W. BURBIDGE, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard, London, general dealer. T. HOLDING, No. 29, Dever-street, Hanover-square, hotel keeper. G. GRIF-FITHS, Wrentham, Dorsetshire, printer. F. HEULLE, Club-row, Bethnal-green, Middlesex, wool and cotton manufacturer. W. MULLINGER, Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, and of Temple-mills, Lower Layton, Essex, flock manufacturer. T. EDGE, Burslem, Staffordshire, colour maker. W. JOTHAM, Bradford, Wilts, clothier. J. GILLIES, Liverpool, merchant. W. DUNN, Great Dover-street, Newington, Surrey, coffin maker. COHEN, Chesham-street, Essex, cabinet maker and furniture broker. B. ROSS, Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler. J. COOK, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, drag grinder. E. YOUNGE the younger, Mundford, Norfolk, general shopkeeper.

June 29. S. BEUZEVILLE, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, Halsted and Braintree, Essex, and Basinghall-street, London, silk manufacturer. W. DONALD, Brighthelmston, Sussex, furrier. C. FIELD, Cranborne-street, Leicester-square, Middlesex, heater and glazier. J. BEADEY, and S. COLE, Weston under Edge, Gloucestershire, clothiers. J. BIRLEY, Bawtry, Yorkshire, grocer and seedsman. I. ABRAHAM, Steward-street, Bishopsgate, merchant. E. WICK-HAM, Islington Green, Middlesex, apothecary. P. E. STROHLING, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, Middlesex, artist. J. W. COSTER, Princes-street, Spitalfields, dyestuff. J. BASTABLE, Church-street, Hackney, chemist. G. DREW, Manchester, grocer. T. PHA-RAOH, Carshalton, Surrey, and Pender's End, Middlesex, corn dealer. W. PRIOR, Kemerton, Gloucestershire, bleacher. J. MARSHALL, and T. BEAKHURST, Bristol, coach builders. T. JONES, Shrewsbury, Salop, dealer in British lace.

July 1. J. NORTH, Wibsey, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. S. HISCOCK, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, stone mason. J. FIELD, J. FIELD, and C. FIELD, Skeel-moorhops, High Hoyland, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers. J. GREEN, Drayton in Hales, Salop, druggist. T. BILL, Upton upon Severne, Worcestershire, currier. W. R. MOTT, Brighthelmston, builder. J. KIRTON, Durham, hatter. G. GRAIN, Cambridge, hatter. F. S. THOMAS, Bristol, builder. R. SPENCER, Liverpool, flour dealer. O. HILES, Manchester, baker. J. WHITTLE, Mill-row, near Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer. E. BARDS-LEY, Crompton, Lancashire, fasten manufacturer. W. MARTIN, Nottingham, grocer. A. SMITH, Mark-lane, London, corn and flour dealer. J. MITCHELL, of the Crescent, Minories, merchant. J. CORBYN, Tokenhouse-yard, Louthbury, master mariner. E. LAWTON, Darlaston, Staffordshire, cooper. G. HURT, King-street, Chesapeake, furrier. W. SKYRME, Worcester, hatter and glover. J. SERJEANT, Weston Super Mare, Somersetshire, grocer.

July 7. T. POTTER and J. HOLT, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinners. J. BUCKLEY, Oldham, Lancashire, coach proprietor and grocer.

W. HOBBS, Bristol, druggist. A. DOUGLASS, Bow-lane, London, silk manufacturer. A. SWITHENBANK, Bradford, Yorkshire, straw hat manufacturer. J. CORBETT, Austrey, Warwickshire, cattle dealer. J. STEAD the younger, of Rye, Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth miller. J. YATES, Bolton in Moors, Lancashire, bookseller. A. W. BURN, Love-lane, East Champ, London, and Stocks Newington, Middlesex, wine merchant. P. STONE, Bristol, grocer. H. KNILL, and H. KNILL the younger, Cheltenham, plumbers. C. B. TARBUTT, St. Mildred's-court, London, merchant. W. B. TARBUTT, St. Mildred's-court, London, merchant. A. SMITH, and T. KITCHING-MAN, Wood-street, Chesapeake, London, Blackwall Hall, factors.

July 10. J. H. LONSDALE, Wigan and Preston, Lancashire, and Northwich, Cheshire, tea dealer and grocer. T. E. COLLINSON, Broad-street, London, wholesale stationer. W. JESSOP, No. 105, Oxford-street, Middlesex, livery stable keeper. J. WOOLLEY, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. W. HAWES, of the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent-street, music fender. G. NICHOLLS, Warminster, Wilts, linen draper. S. H. LEAGH, the younger, High-street, Kingsland, Middlesex, jeweller. W. JOSCELYNE, Bishopsgate-street, London, grocer. J. HULSE, Worcester-street, South-wark, victualler. W. NIXEY, New-street, Covent Garden, tailor and general outfitter. J. BEDBURY, Bradford, Wilts, tiler and plasterer. W. C. HILLIER, Salisbury, Wilts, grocer. S. P. MARJOMIN, Salisbury, merchant. G. JONES, Bridgnorth, Salop, surgeon. C. HORLEY, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, victualler. J. PEOG, Woburn, Beds, paper maker. J. WELSH, Manchester, publican and carrier. L. JONES, Oswestry, Salop, scrivener.

July 17. M. GODDEN, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, victualler. J. BOUGHTON, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, scrivener. G. HODG-KINSON, Derby, hatter. J. ALBAR, Cheshamford, Essex, innkeeper. W. J. HOOPER and C. BUR-RORS, No. 18, Adam-street, Adelphi, wine merchants. M. MONEYMENT, Swaffham, Norfolk, cabinet maker. W. WOODCOCK, Preston, Lancashire, timber merchant. T. CARPENTER, East Ham House, East Ham, Essex, schoolmaster and publisher. T. LOWE, Middlewich, Cheshire, wharfinger and factor. J. IRELAND, Cause-ock, Dorsetshire, farmer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. ROBERTSON, sen., J. ROBERTSON, and J. RO-BERTSON, Jun., Edinburgh, builders. DUGUID, INGRAM, and Co., Aberdeen, ironmongers. P. MONTGOMERIE, Ladislas, Silbervic, surgeon, druggist, and builder. E. COTTON, Edinburgh, china merchant. DAVID and CHRISTIE, Edinburgh, mer-chaunts. T. MEICKLE, St. Anthony's place, Port Hopetown, cattle-dealer. J. GLASS, Finnieston, near Glasgow, printer and dyer. CAMPBELL, MACIN-DOE, and Co., Glasgow, upholsterers. J. CLEG-HORN, Pentland, Dumfriesshire, paper maker, furmer, and cattle dealer. D. GRIERSON, Leith, drug merchant. COLIN MUNRO, and Co., Stirling, printers. J. THOMSON and Co., Edinburgh, carpet merchants. C. ARTHUR, Raith Mill, Coyton, cattle dealer. J. RITCHIE, Edinburgh, ironmonger.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SINCE our last chronicle of political events, an occurrence has happened which may yet have an operation very unlooked for, upon the affairs of England and of the world, in the death of no less an individual than Mr. Canning. He had been some days indisposed at Chiswick, but it was not until the morning of the 5th ult. that the following bulletin was issued:—

"We regret to state that Mr. Canning is suffering under a very severe attack of inflammation. He has passed the night with less pain, and the urgency of the symptoms is, at this moment, somewhat diminished."

(Signed)

"M. J. TIERNEY.

"J. R. FARRE.

"H. HOLLAND."

On the evening of that day a second followed, to this effect:—

"We lament to state that the symptoms of Mr. Canning's disease have become so much worse since the morning, that we consider his life to be in imminent danger."

(Signed as above.)

On Monday morning it was announced that

"Mr. Canning has had sleep at intervals during the night, but his danger is still imminent."

Several other bulletins were issued, and on Wednesday:

"Mr. Canning expired this morning, without pain, at ten minutes before four o'clock."

Thus he who had given a direction to the public councils, soothed party violence, and grown so much in the estimation of the country, that no minister even stood higher in its view, was suddenly snatched away from the pinnacle of his glory. With great promptitude, on the premier's decease being known, the King directed Lord Goderich to form a new Administration. Summonses to the members of the Cabinet were issued, and meetings were held at the Foreign Office, when communications with his Majesty again took place. The result of these measures has been, that Lord Goderich holds the office of prime minister, as First Lord of the Treasury; Lords Dudley and Lansdown remain at the head of their respective departments; and the Duke of Portland is President of the Council, in the room of Lord Harrowby, who has retired. The office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is yet open. In the mean time Lord Goderich offered the Duke of Wellington the command of the army; and the offer was accepted, though without a seat in the Cabinet. The circumstance of the Duke's accepting this office left the ex-ministers more forlorn than ever. The consummate military fame of the

Duke, and his widely circulated name, made him the champion of the "outs," and the rallying point of their supporters; for to his name alone were they indebted for a buoyancy above forgetfulness, through the weight which, under every circumstance, attaches to renown.

It is a question of great importance to the country, whether the loss of Mr. Canning, and the influence he possessed in keeping together the parties which formed the Cabinet, may not, ultimately, end in a disunion of the ministry, and the admission once more to power, of the bigoted and imbecile men who are at present out of office. Such a change would be most injurious to the interests of the country. It would be a national calamity. The return to old habits and prejudices would derange the affairs, not only of England, but of Europe. Greece must be abandoned to her barbarous enemies; Ireland be flung into a state of confusion; Portugal must return to the dictation of Ferdinand of Spain; new taxes must be levied; a reign of coercion re-established; public opinion set at nought, and the rights and privileges of Englishmen again become the instruments of self-aggrandizement to a few aristocratical and antique personages, who might have held secondary places in the state half a century ago, but who are now as much out of place there as they would be among the Mandarins of China.

A Russian fleet, part of which was destined for Greece, arrived lately at Portsmouth, a letter from which, speaking of them, says:—"When the Russian ships left Cronstadt, their only orders were 'to proceed to Portsmouth;' where, they afterwards understood, the Russian Ambassador in London, Prince Lieven, would visit them; and, by an arrangement with the English Government, determine what part of the force should go on the service required to settle the disputes between the Turks and Greeks. It was in conformity with this understanding that Prince Lieven visited the Russian Admiral Sinavin's ship, and then issued orders to the Rear-Admiral of the squadron, Count Hayden, to prepare the St. Andrew, Hargood, Ezekiel, and Alexander Newsky, of the line; Helena, Prevornie, Kruzier, and Constantine frigates, for service in the Mediterranean. It is not true that these ships have any men, sailors or

soldiers, on board, not absolutely required to navigate and defend their ship; the fact is, all the crews of the Russian ships of war are both soldiers and sailors; they are regimented, and bear the number of their respective corps, on a piece of white cotton, on the collars and arms of their green jackets. The line-of-battle ships now here have each 700 men on board; the heaviest frigates nearly 500; and the smaller class has nearly 400 men, making about 10,000 men in the whole. English ships, going on the same service, would not have a fewer number." The remainder of the fleet will return home, having sailed, it is probable, for practice only.

Lord William Bentinck is appointed Governor-General of India. It was scarcely possible to find an individual better suited for the office. As a contemporary has remarked:—"We take Lord William Bentinck's former life and conduct as a guarantee for his future administration. Passing by his personal courage and military skill, qualities shared with him, though in unequal degree, by many hundreds of his comrades, we must proceed at once to those special faculties and qualifications which, in our opinion, render him peculiarly fit for the trust about to be reposed in him: these are, strong natural sense, great coolness in planning, and extraordinary perseverance, almost a dogged pertinacity, in the accomplishment of his object. These qualities were amply developed during his Lordship's ministry and command in Sicily: that the good effects of his measures for improving that beautiful country have not been permanent, was not his fault; it was one of the many crimes of that nefarious system, for which the memory of another will be responsible to posterity."

Letters from the manufacturing districts give favourable accounts of the state of trade generally. At Manchester business continues brisk, and the prices very steady. The orders for the autumn trade are very extensive, and both masters and journeymen are satisfied with present appearances. Orders are also coming in more freely in the silk trade, and the letters from Macclesfield and its neighbourhood represent the state of the manufactures to be under gradual improvement there.

It is reported that the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in acknowledgment of the services of the late Marquis of Hastings, have, almost unanimously, voted to his son a sum of 20,000*l.* to enable him to enter on his title with suitable splendour. If this be true,

it must be hailed as a tardy acknowledgment of justice to the memory of one of the best Governor-Generals of India that ever put foot in the country. Their high mightinesses of Leadenhall-street have, perhaps, had some compunctious recollections of their conduct towards the Marquis of Hastings.

One of the last acts of Mr. Canning was, an inquiry into the best mode of retrenching the expenditure of the country 1,500,000*l.*, with a determination to effect it at all hazards.

The recorder of Ipswich, addressing the Grand Jury lately upon Mr. Peel's new acts, held in his hand a thin volume of not more than sixty pages, which contained five acts. The first repealed almost all the Acts relating to the Benefit of Clergy and Larceny: it repealed either the whole or most material parts of 137 Acts. The first of these repealed Acts was dated 1207, and the last 1827—the one in the 9th year of Henry III. and the other in the 7th year of George IV. The new Acts followed:—That relating to Larceny, &c. observed the learned gentleman, is a most important statute, comprehending almost every thing necessary for the practice of the Court. The distinction between Grand and Petty Larceny was now abolished, and many very important improvements were introduced; so that now the several offences are distinctly defined, and the degrees of punishment accurately pointed out. Previous to these new Acts, much uncertainty existed as to the crime of burglary, what should, and what should not be considered as part of a dwelling-house; whether a stable fifty yards, or a shed or out-house twenty yards distant from it, should or should not be so considered. But now it is distinctly stated, that to constitute a burglary, the robbery must be committed in a dwelling-house, or in a building immediately communicating with a dwelling-house by a covered and enclosed passage. If the offence be not committed in a dwelling-house, it is a larceny. Another Act is for improving the administration of justice in criminal cases; the progress of trial by which is much simplified. The practice formerly was, when an unhappy prisoner was arraigned, he was called on to plead guilty, or not guilty. If he answered Not Guilty, he was asked, "How will you be tried?" The gaoler then generally whispered to him, and directed him to say—"By God and my country." Then the Town Clerk or Clerk of the Peace said, "God send you a good deliverance!" All this idle ceremony, he had almost said mum-

ment, was now happily done away, and the trial at once commenced. Formerly, if a prisoner refused to plead and stood mute, he was remanded to the prison, and the punishment was of the most revolting and cruel nature till he died, or till he

answered. Now, the trial of a person standing mute, proceeds as if he had pleaded not guilty. The learned Recorder then passed a most deserved encomium on Mr. Peel, for his perseverance in effecting this desirable alteration.

THE COLONIES.

The Calcutta Chronicle of the 1st of March states, that two meetings had been held respecting the new stamp regulation, and that both were attended by a considerable number of natives, and by several European gentlemen belonging to the mercantile body. A committee, consisting both of Europeans and natives, had been appointed to prepare a petition to the Government, embracing the views and objections of both classes of the community in relation to the new regulation, which, after being submitted to the approbation of a subsequent meeting, was to be exhibited in some place of public resort, to procure signatures.

Lord Amherst had set off on a public tour into the provinces: a measure useless in itself, and enormously expensive to the Company. The day he quitted, a Proclamation was issued by his Counsel, whom he had left at the seat of Government, prohibiting all Englishmen, and other Europeans, not in the actual service of the Government, whether they had the East India Company's licence to settle in India or not, from going ten miles from the Presidency into the interior, on pain of seizure and forcible transportation to Calcutta! Really there must be a great deal which the Government fears being known, to account for these freaks of despotism.

The war against the press at the Cape still continues. If this Colony is to be preserved from utter ruin, steps must be immediately taken to restore English habits and honourable feelings there. A letter from thence states, that on "publishing a list of advertisements to accommodate the merchants, in consequence of the press being put down, Mr. Greig was ordered by General Bourke to desist, or apply for a licence, and to withdraw the motto—'for he hated the abominable

motto,' an aphorism of Dr. Johnson—'The mass of every people must be barbarous where there is no printing.' Mr. Greig relinquished his motto, got a licence, and obtained from Sir R. Plasket, the Colonial Secretary, information that no stamp duty would be imposed, as his 'List' did not come under the act. Before, however, a week had elapsed, he was prosecuted for printing on unstamped paper, and fined 250 dollars and costs! He appealed, but the sentence was confirmed, with additional costs. On the trial, the Assistant Secretary swore, that when Mr. Greig came out of Sir R. Plasket's office into his, he certainly told him that no stamp would be required; but Sir R. Plasket swore that he had told Mr. Greig that he must provide himself with stamps."

The black natives have lately murdered a number of settlers. In one instance Black Tom and his tribe, as they are called, to the number of 300, surprised the farm of Sir George Simpson, at Pennyroyal Creek, killed one man, and dreadfully wounded another. A second tribe made a similar descent upon the Shepherd's hut of L. Gilles, Esq. at Elizabeth River, and killed the hat-keeper; and in a third instance a Mr. George Taylor was killed.

At Prince Edward's Island the Typhus fever and measles have been making fearful havock. A meeting was to be held on the 27th of June, for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the poor, and affording them medical assistance. The mortality is described as truly appalling. The contagion had been brought to the country by several vessels with Irish passengers on board, in which it was engendered by the filthy and crowded state of their holds.

FOREIGN STATES.

The death of Mr. Canning has caused a considerable sensation in France. One or two of the Journals have paid handsome tributes to his memory. Charles Dupin has proposed a public subscription to strike a medal in honour of the departed minister, on one side of which these words are to be engraved, "Civil and

Religious Liberty throughout the Universe," whilst the reverse is to bear his effigy, with this inscription, "In the name of Nations, the French People to George Canning." Mr. Dupin also proposed that two of these medals, struck in gold, be presented, one to the widow of the illustrious statesman, and

the other to the "magnanimous Monarch who gave a great example to Sovereigns, by selecting, to direct the affairs of his empire, a friend to nations and their liberties." And money was actually collecting for this purpose. The French Censors have suppressed the phrase in mercantile lists, "*Les brutes Bourbons sont en baisse, &c.*" or, "*The raw Bourbons (sugars) are falling.*" They see insults and dangers even in these trade phrases. What a miserable compound is ignorance and despotic will pulling together!

Letters received from Spain mention, that a Carlist party is rapidly increasing, and has begun to assume a formidable attitude. In some of the provinces it was expected that they would soon throw off the mask, and attempt to carry their views into effect by main force. If this be done, Spain will represent a singular spectacle—Ferdinandists and Carlists fighting against each other. One account says, that if Carlos had the smallest ambition, the crown would be on his head in six weeks. The army of observation continues in its cantonments round Talavera la Reyna.

Accounts from Portugal give an unfavourable picture of the affairs of that country, where the constitutional cause labours under the continual discouragement produced by the idea that the infant Don Miguel will, ere long, be allowed to assume the supreme authority, and to sacrifice all who now exert themselves honestly and strenuously for the existing institutions: while the Princess governing there, appears scarcely possessed of common understanding, and wholly without energy. The presence of Sir W. A'Court in Lisbon seems to have been, in the estimation of its friends, not the most favourable to the cause of the Constitution. A letter which has been published by the Counsellor Dr. Abrantes, who was recently the bearer of despatches from the Emperor of Brazil to his sister, accuses him, in general terms, of enmity to the constitutional charter, and attributes to him specifically the maintenance, by the authority of his name, of a doctrine fatal in its consequence to that charter—the doctrine that Don Miguel is entitled to the regency when he has attained his 26th year.

The Ottoman Porte has published a Manifesto, which was delivered to the Ministers of the Allied Powers on the 9th of June, in reply to their propositions to put an end to the war in Greece; and after enumerating its grievances on the

subject of the Greek insurrection, concludes as follows:—"The Sublime Porte can never listen to such propositions—to propositions which it will neither bear nor understand, so long as the country inhabited by the Greeks forms part of the Ottoman dominions, and they are tributary subjects of the Porte, which never will renounce its rights. If with the aid of the Almighty the Sublime Porte resume full possession of that country, it will then always act, as well for the present as for the future, in conformity with the ordinances which its holy law prescribes with respect to its subjects. The Sublime Porte, then, finding that in respect to this affair it is impossible for it to listen to any thing except to the precepts of its religion and the code of its legislation, considers itself justified in declaring, that from religious, political, administrative, and national considerations, it cannot give the slightest countenance to the propositions which have been framed and finally brought forward. Always prepared to comply with the duties imposed by the treaties concluded with the friendly Powers who now render this categorical reply necessary, the Sublime Porte hereby declares, for the last time, that every thing which has been stated above entirely accords with the sovereign intentions of his Highness, of his Ministers, and of all the Mussulman people." This manifesto was published previous to the treaty lately concluded by the Allied Powers. A fact is stated in this document which merits no small degree of attention: it is an assertion on the part of the Sultan, that at the time of the Congress of Verona the ministers of some of the Powers of Europe absolutely offered aid to Turkey to subjugate the rebellious Greeks, which assistance the Porte refused, as inconsistent with its duties and dignity! The question is, which of the Powers acted in this ferocious spirit? We trust and hope the imputation is not likely to rest upon that portion of the late Cabinet which is out of office.

Frankfort papers to the 10th inst. state, that the new King of Saxony had issued a proclamation, promising to protect and uphold the Protestants in all their rights and privileges. Both Catholics and Protestants were to enjoy the exercise of their religion on the same footing, and Christians of the Greek persuasion, residing in the kingdom, were to possess the same civil and political rights as the members of the two other Churches.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The History of Ireland, by John O'Driscoll. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

As there is no history which more deserves our attention than that of so important a portion of the British empire as Ireland, so also is there no one which may be studied with greater advantage at the present day. It presents, it is true, no cheering prospect to the reader when he commences, and few pleasing subjects of reflection when he completes his perusal; but, on the other hand, he is deeply interested by scenes of intense suffering, desperate and obstinate struggles against oppression, and turns of fortune no less unexpected than those which give animation to romance and the drama. Again and again the Irish appear almost certain of success in their conflict, and as often their utter destruction seems inevitable; in the result they are neither successful nor destroyed. Although the course of events by which they are impeded or preserved, is frequently such as no human wisdom could anticipate, the causes of their failure are ordinarily to be traced to their own disunion; and the motives for their obstinate perseverance are commonly to be found in the unjust and cruel policy which treated them, not as subjects, but as enemies. A part only of the persecutions which the Irish have undergone were, or were pretended to be, on the score of religion. Those which had this object in view afford a lesson in their consequences which is yet not sufficiently understood. They show more plainly than any argument can do that coercion and persecution are the most effectual means of perpetuating the faith which they are intended to suppress. It was through the intervention of England that the Church of Ireland was first induced to submit to the authority of the See of Rome; and yet, after that country threw off the yoke of Papistry, and adopted a purer form of religion, there is scarcely an instance in which an attempt was made by mild and moderate means to induce Ireland to follow her example. The only experiment we recollect was in the infancy of the Reformation, when Henry the Eighth invited over O'Neill, and some other Irishmen of distinction, and gained their confidence by acts of favour. The experiment, though tried on a small scale, produced a most satisfactory effect; but it was soon counteracted by odious treachery and injustice in the reign of his successor. The wars of Elizabeth, of the Commonwealth, and of the Revolution, followed. That the native Irish population should have survived the many vigorous efforts to annihilate them which have been made for ages, is one of the most remarkable facts in history. We are inclined to concur in the suggestion of Mr. O'Driscoll, that, in the later periods, it is to be attributed, in some measure, to the spread of the cultivation of the potatoe, which prevented the total starvation which the wasting of the whole country was calculated to produce. At the first glance, there may appear something ludicrous in the notion, but it is quite clear that, to the introduction of potatoes, the present state of Ireland is in a great measure to be attributed. Without that exotic, the present population would never have existed, or would have existed in a very different condition.

Mr. O'Driscoll's work is one of considerable merit. Though decidedly Irish in its tone and spirit, it is not rendered offensive by excessive vehemence of complaint, or extravagance of indignation. Like a man of sense, he perceives that political conduct is always to be attributed to a variety of motives and causes, and that to impute the long oppression of Ireland to a mere desire to oppress on the part of the English Government, without an explanation of the course of events, would be about as wise as to ascribe all the errors and misdeeds of an individual to abstract love of evil, without the influence of any external impulse. From the history of past calamities we are not to seek for opportunities for irritation, but for lessons which may effect future good; and in this respect the work before us deserves commendation. The writer does not palliate or disguise the injuries which he believes his country to have sustained, but he treats of them in a fair and manly manner. He is evidently master of his subject, and deeply interested in it. His style is flowing, and not without force, but he sometimes attempts sententious and epigrammatic observations, without regard to perfect good taste. His greatest fault is, that there is occasionally a looseness and generality, which are unsatisfactory; and a more regular insertion of dates would be an improvement. His descriptions of sieges and battles are clear and powerful. Those of the sieges of Derry and Athlone, and of the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, are admirable for their vividness and intelligibility. That Mr. O'Driscoll has a strong leaning to one side we have already mentioned, but it is to the side which most needs and most deserves advocacy; and his labours appear to us likely to be productive of much good, by softening prejudices and encouraging kind and liberal feelings. His present work extends only to the conclusion of the civil wars by the treaty of Limerick; but he says in his preface that, if he should find leisure for the task, he "may probably continue it to a later period."

The Life of Dr. Jenner. By Dr. Baron.
(Concluded from p. 325 of our last Number.)

This work abounds so much in highly interesting materials, that it is difficult to make selections, or to confine ourselves to the limited space allotted to our Critical Notices.

The incident by which Jenner's attention to the nature of cow-pox was forcibly drawn, while he was yet a youth, is briefly and clearly narrated.

"This event was brought about in the following manner.—He was pursuing his professional education in the house of his master at Sudbury; a young countrywoman came to seek advice; the subject of small-pox was mentioned in her presence; she immediately observed, 'I cannot take that disease, for I have had cow-pox.' This incident riveted the attention of Jenner. It was the first time that the popular notion, which was not at all uncommon in the district, had been brought home to him with force and influence. Most happily the impression which was then made was never effaced. Young as he was, and insufficiently acquainted with any of the laws of physiology or pathology, he dwelt with deep interest on the communication which had been

casually made known to him by a peasant, and partly foresaw the vast consequences which were involved in so remarkable a phenomenon."

The influence which the force of Mr. Hunter's mind had on the brilliant career of his pupil, may be traced in the following passages. Few are aware how little it is possible to advance any invention capable of rendering essential service to mankind, unless by habits of accurate observation, patient reflection, and unwearied perseverance. These qualities were eminently exemplified in Jenner.

"As has already been stated, Jenner went, in 1770, to prosecute his studies under Mr. Hunter. Among other subjects of interest which he carried with him from the country, and which he repeatedly mentioned to his teacher, was that of cow-pox. Mr. Hunter never damped the ardour of a pupil, by suggesting doubts or difficulties; on the contrary, as was usual with him on all occasions when the matter in hand admitted of being brought to the test of experiment, he advised that trial should be made, and that accuracy and faithfulness should guide the investigation. In cases of this kind he would say 'Don't think, but try; be patient, be accurate.' In language such as this he incited all who came within the sphere of his influence to cultivate their art; and his own example most fully accorded with his precept. It does not appear that his mind was ever so fully impressed with the probable consequences of the successful elucidation of the subject of cow-pox as Jenner's was. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, considering the extent of his occupations, and the great number of original and important pursuits which fully engrossed his attention."

"In the month of May 1780, he first disclosed his hopes and his fears respecting the great object of his pursuit, to his friend Edward Gardner. By this time Jenner's mind had caught a glimpse of the reputation which awaited him, but it was still clouded by doubts and difficulties."

The difficulties and uncertainties which impeded his progress in the investigation might well have discouraged a less ardent mind than that of Jenner. His first inoculation of a child with cow-pox was performed on the 14th of May 1786, and was perfectly successful; the progress of the disease being regular and mild, and the little patient resisting the influence of small-pox inoculation, subsequently used as the test of the protective power of cow-pox.

The conduct of Jenner at this momentous period cannot be perused without feelings of admiration:—

"There was a great struggle within him how to conduct himself. His natural benevolence would have stirred him up to act with some degree of precipitancy, to give to the world all that he had learned on the matter before his knowledge was complete, because he felt that the death of every one who became a victim to small-pox might almost be said to have been caused through his neglect. But in this, certainly one of the most trying emergencies that ever occurred in the life of any man, he was enabled to conduct himself with all the prudence, all the generosity and caution, that befitted an individual to whom such high things were committed. He was not led away by selfish feelings, neither was he elated by pride nor vain glory,

nor hurried beyond propriety by over-eagerness and zeal: he maintained the humility, the simplicity, and the disinterestedness of his character on this, as on every other occasion. It was his custom at this time to meditate much as he rambled in the meadows under the castle at Berkeley. He has left us a picture of his feelings, at this period, full of interest and full of piety:—

"While the vaccine discovery was progressive, the joy I felt at the prospect before me of being the instrument destined to take away from the world one of its greatest calamities, blended with the fond hope of enjoying independence and domestic peace and happiness, was often so excessive that, in pursuing my favourite subject among the meadows, I have sometimes found myself in a kind of reverie. It is pleasant to me to recollect that these reflections always ended in devout acknowledgments to that Being from whom this and all other mercies flow."

The "Inquiry," containing all that Jenner had at that period ascertained respecting the nature and properties of the cow-pock, was published about the end of June 1798. The extracts which his biographer has selected, and the general view of the scope of that work, are highly appropriate.

Mr. Cline and Sir W. Farquhar strongly urged Jenner to quit the country and to reside in London, that his personal advantage might keep pace, in some measure, with the benefits which he had it in his power to impart to mankind. Jenner's letter, in declining the proposal, cannot be read without emotion, by any one capable of appreciating his humility and exalted disinterestedness.

Dr. Jenner's opinions, which may be considered as established facts, corroborated by the experiments and observations of eminent men, are not sufficiently known to the public: if understood, they could not fail to dispel any remaining prejudices (if any can yet remain) which might retard the universal adoption of the cow-pox as a preservative against small-pox.

"He always considered small-pox and cow-pox as modifications of the same distemper; and that, in employing vaccine lymph, we only made use of means to impregnate the constitution with the disease in its mildest, instead of propagating it in its virulent and contagious form, as is done when small-pox is inoculated."

Although the protective powers of cow-pox are indisputably established, a fact of the utmost value to humanity, the evidence on the supposed origin of the cow-pox from the diseased heels of the horse is not equally conclusive, although amply supported by limited observation.

"The skin of the horse is subject (he affirms) to an eruptive disease of a vesicular character, which vesicle contains a limpid fluid, showing itself most commonly in the heels. The legs first become edematous; and then fissures are observed. The skin contiguous to these fissures, when accurately examined, is seen studded with small vesicles surrounded by an areola. These vesicles contain the specific fluid. It is the ill management of the horse in the stable that occasions the malady to appear more frequently in the heel than in other parts; I have detected it connected with a sore on the neck of the horse, and on the thigh of a colt."

"This doctrine I hold to be substantially true; for it has been established by unquestionable

evidence that matter from the horse does produce a pustule similar in appearance to the vaccine; and likewise possessing the same protecting power; and *that*, without having passed through the constitution of the cow. This fact, though it prove the identity of the diseases, does not prove that they both originated in the horse; but it goes strongly to confirm the view of the simultaneous origin of the affections in question."

"It seems certain that there are, at least, four animals, namely, the horse, the cow, the sheep, and the goat, which are affected with a disorder communicable to man; and capable of securing him from what appears to be a malignant form of the same disease."

The object of the chapter (vii) from which these extracts are made, is to prove that the disease in horses' heels, known by the name of the *grease*, the small-pox, and the cow-pox, are identical. How far this doctrine is consistent with the limited duration of small-pox and cow-pox, and the long and indefinite continuance of the *grease* in horses' heels, neither Dr. Jenner nor Dr. Baron have attempted to explain.

The illustrations drawn from the literary and medical history of small-pox and cow-pox, purport to trace from scripture downwards, through the vague and almost unintelligible records, or rather traditions of remote antiquity, that small-pox had afflicted both man and beast from time immemorial. Although these illustrations display great erudition and research, they fall far short of the interest excited by those parts of the work connected with the personal history of Jenner. The same remark applies to the history of *variola* (small pox) and of *variolous* inoculation; if we except the forcible comments upon the fatal results of epidemic small-pox in various kingdoms.

It would lead us beyond our limits to trace or discuss the errors and obliquities which have tended to retard the progress of truth respecting vaccination: some curious details, far from creditable to the parties concerned, are stated circumstantially, but without asperity. Neither have we room to follow the biographer through the delightful details of the diffusion of the blessing of vaccination to the most distant civilized parts of the world. The circumstances attending the first parliamentary grant to Jenner are highly interesting. We cannot lay down this volume without expressing our thanks to Dr. Baron, for the intellectual treat which it has afforded us: its literary merit would alone be sufficient to recommend it; but it possesses much higher claims in the ample and impartial justice with which the merits of all those who mainly contributed to the advancement of vaccination are placed on record; whilst the faithful delineation of the excellence of Jenner as a man, will descend to posterity with the history of the greatest discovery connected with the healing art.

The Life of Karl Theodor Körner, (written by his Father) with Selections from his Poems, Tales, and Dramas. Translated from the German, by G. F. Richardson, author of "Poetic Hours." 2 vols. 12mo.

Körner is one of the poets of whom modern Germany is justly proud. His was not the

mere theoretic heroism which contents itself with celebrating the deeds of others. His own conduct embodied the most noble conceptions of his imagination, and his life and death exhibited a splendid example of the patriotism which breathed throughout his verse. He was born at Dresden in 1791. His education was of the most careful kind. He was not only instructed in various branches of learning, but the elegant accomplishments of the fine arts were added, and the exercises of the body were not less attended to than those of the mind. Called upon to choose some occupation, he determined to apply himself to mining, and took up his residence at Vienna, where he enjoyed the advantage of a familiar intercourse with William Von Humboldt, the Prussian ambassador, Frederic Schlegel, and other eminent literary and scientific men. Here within the short space of fifteen months he produced a rapid succession of dramas, operas, and farces, as well as several small poems. The success of his works obtained him the appointment of poet to the Court. He was now in the enjoyment of all that could render life happy—competence, distinction, esteem, friendship and love; but he resolved to sacrifice them all "for that greatest mortal blessing, his Country's freedom."

"Could I," says he in a letter to his father, "could I, think you, stand aloof, contented to celebrate with weak inspiration the success of my conquering brethren? I am aware that you will suffer much anxiety,—My mother too will weep—may God be her comfort!—I cannot spare you this trial. That I simply offer my life is of little import; but that I offer it, crowned as it is with all the flowery wreaths of love, of friendship, and of joy,—that I cast away the sweet sensations which lived in the conviction that I have caused you no inquietude, no anguish,—this indeed is a sacrifice which can only be opposed to such a prize!"

He left Vienna in March 1813, and joined the free corps which Major von Lutzow was then forming. This was a voluntary association, and the corps was remarkable throughout the war for its valour and enterprise. In the midst of the most active campaigns Körner continued to pour forth his verses. Other poets have written of battles in the retirement of the closet, but he sang his song of war on the tented field and amid the din of conflict. Nor was this all; he collected too the strains of other poets, and adapted them to appropriate airs, to animate the ardour of his companions in arms. We cannot follow him through his career, brief as it was, but the subjoined incident is too striking to be omitted, and is especially adapted to our purpose, as it affords an opportunity of giving a passage of his unpremeditated verse in a moment of pain and danger.

"On the 28th of May, Major von Lutzow had determined on setting out on an expedition towards Thuringia, with four squadrons of his cavalry and fifty Cossacks. Körner earnestly entreated permission to accompany him, and his desire was fulfilled by his being appointed adjutant by Major von Lutzow, who highly esteemed him, and wished to have him near his person.

"The expedition passed in ten days through Halberstadt, Eisleben, Buttstadt, and Schlaitz, to Plauen, though not without encountering

great danger from the enemy, who were dispersed throughout these districts, but, also, not without effecting some important results. Intelligence and information were procured, ammunition was captured and seized, and couriers on missions of importance were taken prisoners. The gallant troop acquired considerable renown, and harassed the enemy much, especially by cutting off his communications. A plan was in consequence laid by the French Emperor for the extirpation of the corps, that, as a deterring example, no man should be left alive. The armistice, concluded at this moment, afforded an opportunity for putting it in practice. (The Duke of Padua, it is observable, particularly profited by this armistice; for being shut up in Leipzig by Generals Woronzow and Czernichef, with the co-operation of two battalions of the Lutzow infantry, he was only saved by this cessation of hostilities.)

Major von Lutzow had received official information of the armistice at Plauen. Without expecting to meet with any opposition, he chose the shortest route to rejoin the infantry of his corps, having received the most confidential assurances of safety from the enemy's commanding officers, and proceeded along the high road, without interruption, to Kitzien, a village in the neighbourhood of Leipzig; but here he found himself surrounded and menaced by a very superior force. Theodor Korner was despatched to demand an explanation, but, instead of replying, the commander of the enemy struck at him with his sword; and it being now twilight, a general attack was made on the three squadrons of the Lutzow cavalry before they had drawn a sabre. Several were wounded and taken, and others dispersed in the surrounding country; but Major von Lutzow himself was saved by the assistance of a squadron of Uhlans, who being in advance with the Cossacks, formed the van-guard, and consequently were not assailed at the same moment. He reached, with a considerable body of his troops, the right bank of the Elbe, where the infantry of his corps and a squadron of its cavalry were already collected.

Korner received the first blow, which he was not prepared to parry, as he approached close to the enemy's commanding officer to deliver his message without drawing his sabre, and was thus severely wounded in the head: the second blow only inflicted a slight injury. He fell back, but speedily recovered himself, and his spirited steed bore him in safety to a neighbouring wood. He was here occupied, at the first moment, with the assistance of a comrade, in binding up his wounds, when he perceived a troop of the enemy, who were in pursuit, riding towards him. His presence of mind did not forsake him, but turning towards the wood he called with a loud voice, "Fourth squadron,—Advance!"—His stratagem succeeded—the enemy were appalled, drew back, and thus afforded him time to conceal himself deeper in the wood. It had now become dark, and he found a place in the thicket where he could remain undiscovered.

The pain of the deeper wound became very severe, his strength was exhausted, and his last hope was gone. It was in this extremity that he composed the beautiful sonnet, of which the following is a translation.

Farewell to Life.

[Written in the night of the 17th and 18th of June, as I lay, severely wounded and helpless in a wood, expecting to die.]

"My deep wound burns;—my pale lips quake in death,—

I feel my fainting heart resign its strife,
And reaching now the limit of my life,
Lord, to thy will I yield my parting breath!

Yet many a dream hath charm'd my youthful eye;

And must life's fairy visions all depart?
Oh surely no! for all that fired my heart
To rapture here, shall live with me on high.

And that fair form that won my earliest vow,
That my young spirit prized all else above,
And now adored as freedom, now as love,
Stands in seraphic guise, before me now;

And as my fading senses fade away,
It beckons me, on high, to realms of endless day!"

During the night he heard the enemy searching the wood near him, but afterwards fell asleep, and was saved in the morning by two peasants. He was conveyed secretly into Leipsic, which was then under the French yoke, and where the concealment of any of the Lutzow free corps was prohibited under severe punishment. He subsequently travelled in safety to Berlin, and having recovered from his wound rejoined the corps of Lutzow on the right bank of the Elbe. Hostilities recommenced on the 17th of August; and on the 28th an engagement took place near Rosenberg, in which Korner fell. He was in pursuit of a body of the enemy, when the riflemen, who had found a rallying place in some underwood, sent forth a shower of balls upon their pursuers. By one of these Korner was wounded in the abdomen, the liver and spine were injured, and he was immediately deprived of speech and consciousness. He was carried to a neighbouring wood, but all medical aid was vain. He was buried under an oak in the village of Wobbelin, about a mile from Ludwigslust. A tomb has since been placed over his remains, and enclosed by a wall. He died at the early age of twenty-two. One of the many poetic effusions to his memory has been translated by Mr. Richardson. It is a wild and strange production, but displays vigour, spirit, and originality.

In estimating the poetic merits of Korner, we cannot agree with the praises lavishly bestowed on his play of "Zriny." As the production of so young a man it deserves high commendation, but we can find in it no proofs of transcendent dramatic genius. The plot is not remarkable for skill or interest; it is but the history of the siege of a fortress. The characters are those of every similar story, a warlike and merciless tyrant, a patriot hero, and his devoted wife and child. The incidents are of the most obvious kind, requiring neither fertility of invention nor ingenuity of management. The style is declamatory and sufficiently elevated, but unadorned with powerful imagery. The sentiments are heroic, but present little variety; and there is no striking development of passion, or of the motives of human action. The success of "Zriny" is but

an apparent argument against the justness of this opinion. The play was adapted to the circumstances of the moment, and could not fail of obtaining popularity. We all recollect the unparalleled success of "Pizarro," but no one now cites it as a play of standard excellence. And Pizarro as a drama is far superior to Zriny. The tales and miscellaneous poems of Körner exhibit much invention. But his lyric efforts are his most successful productions. They are imbued with the genuine spirit of poetic enthusiasm. Mr. Richardson's task of translation has been one of considerable difficulty, and this difficulty has been increased by his preserving the measure of the original poems. He has executed it with diligence and ability, but yet falls short of the vigour and spirit of his author. We have no very distinct recollection of Lord F. L. Gower's translation of the War and Sword songs, but our impression is that they were more forcible than any thing in the present volumes. The following is remarkable for its ease and fidelity.

Yager Song.

(To a Popular German Air.)

"Come on, ye yagers, bold and free,
Your rifles in your hand;
Come on, the brave the world o'erthrow,
Then seek the field, and meet the foe;
Come, for your fatherland!

From east, from west, from north and south,
Revenge shall swell our ranks;
From Oder's flood, from Weser, Main,
From Elbe, and from old father Rhine,
And from the Danube banks.

Yet we are one, although we dwell
By many a distant flood;
One tongue unites us in its band;
One God, one hallow'd fatherland,
And one true German blood!

Then, brethren, say, with such a band,
Shall we e'er dread disgrace?
No! we shall triumph, as the brave
Have triumph'd, ever, o'er the slave,
And freemen o'er the base!

Come then, and in the bloody fight
The Lord shall be our shield;
And we'll requite Him with our blood,
For freedom is the highest good,
Though bought in many a field!

Come on, nor heed though softest tears
From weeping beauty flow!
Our God shall help us from on high;
Come seek the field, and win or die;
Come, yagers, meet the foe!

Part III. A Practical Treatise on Painting, in Three Parts, consisting of Hints on Composition, Chiaroscuro and Colouring. The whole illustrated by examples from the Italian, Venetian, Flemish, and Dutch Schools. By John Burnet. 4to.

It is but a few months since we noticed the second part of this treatise, which was called "Practical Hints on Light and Shade in Painting;" but why Mr. B. has chosen to use the

Italian compounded word for the same thing in his present title-page we cannot guess, unless it was for the sake of the alliteration he secured by it. The first part of this treatise, that on composition, was published about five years ago. The part now before us, the third on colour in painting, has just issued from the press, and certainly the opinion we expressed of the second part is merited by this also. It is no trifling praise to say that Mr. Burnet has divested his subject of technicalities as much as was possible, and so rendered it equally intelligible to all. The following observations should be well impressed on the mind of every artist:—"When a picture possesses a moral, it is certainly a great advantage, provided we are not disgusted by its vulgarity, as is the case in the representations of drunkenness, &c. is some of the Dutch schools, or by affected sentiment, as in many of the present works of all the schools. The moral must also never injure the picture in its highest requisites. In the early ages, representations of vice were necessary as strong lessons of morality; but as mankind grew more enlightened, they were referred to books, not pictures, for improvement. Besides, an artist ought always to recollect, that he paints for the higher, not for the lower classes of men; and as his business is to convey pleasure, not pain, a little intercourse with society will convince him, that men in all ranks have enough to vex them, or to produce a variance with their fellow-creatures, without hanging up on their walls representations tending to increase either the one or the other feeling. The absence of these considerations in an artist (of which we see daily proofs) dooms his works to that neglect which he ascribes to the want of encouragement to the arts generally."

Of the hints on colour, the following extract will afford a competent idea:

"In comparing Titian with P. Veronese, the first great difference which strikes us is the general warmth which seems diffused over the works of the former. Titian's objects are represented under the influence of an evening sky, when the atmosphere is filled with yellow rays of the setting sun, swallowing up the little differences of colour in one broad universal splendour. The works of Veronese possess the freshness of morn when the dewy moisture spreads a delicate veil over the scene, and every object glitters with pearls; or when they give out the insufferable brightness of mid-day in contact with masses of clear blue sky. This difference in the general look of their pictures pervades the most minute parts of the composition. We seek in vain, in the works of Titian, for those delicate grey tones which we see in the flesh of Veronese: in Titian they are absorbed in one general rich glaze; in Veronese the greys of the architecture, the shadows of the white drapery, and of the clouds, &c. all partake of freshness and delicacy, having a resemblance to the tender tints in size colour; while in Titian they assume an appearance of the same tints washed over with a glazing of transparent yellow. That they both reached perfection in their works may be reasonably concluded, from the superiority they still hold above all those who have worked upon the same principles.

"The nearest approach to Titian is found in the works of Tintoretto, particularly in his fa-

mous picture of the "Miracle of St. Mark," which is a splendid combination of the rich tones of Titian with the more fresh colouring of Veronese; and could we suppose it placed between two of their most famous works, viz. 'the Peter Martyr' of Titian, and the 'Martyrdom of St. George' of Veronese, I am confident the one would appear too hot and the other too cold. If any picture deserves the name of the triumph of painting, it is this work; in the presence of which, when in the Louvre, even the 'Transfiguration' of Raffaele looked cold and academic."

Outlines of an Improved System of teaching Languages; being an Attempt to unite the Advantages of the Modern and Ancient Authors. By Joachim de Prati, LL.D. pp. 36.

In this little tract the author shows that he is thoroughly master of his subject, and he treats it with a sincerity and zeal which place him far above all suspicion of being a mere projector. What he says is expressed with the diffidence of a man of merit, and his arguments are well worthy of attention.

Memoir of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway; by one of his Executors: and most respectfully dedicated to the Subscribers to the Engravings from the Cartoons of Raphael. 8vo.

This is a piece of panegyric biography rather better written than such things are in general. It is a just tribute to the memory of a worthy man and an excellent artist. To say nothing of the merit of execution, the very undertaking of such works as the Lavater, and the Cartoons of Raphael, evinced that sort of spirit which defies all ordinary obstacles, and soars above the sordid views of profit in the hope of achieving the higher triumphs of art. Mr. Holloway died in February last. The engravings from the Cartoons are still in progress; and we are happy to see from the present publication, that their completion at no great distance of time may be expected.

The following anecdote is too striking to be omitted:—

"A select party, amongst whom were Mr. West and Mr. Garrick, visited by invitation the late Earl of Exeter, at Burleigh House. After dinner, the conversation turned on Garrick's beautiful villa at Hampton; then on the neighbouring palace. As an obvious subject, the cartoons were noticed; when Garrick addressing himself to Mr. West, said, 'These cartoons are spoken of as the first works of art in the world, yet I have often passed through the gallery, in a hurried manner perhaps, with other companies, without being much impressed by them.' Mr. West expressed his surprise, and replied, 'That the superior excellences of these pictures can only be discovered and appreciated by study, must naturally be supposed; but that such a man as Garrick should not be arrested in his progress as he looked at them, or not have his attention attracted by some principal beauty or figure is extraordinary.' Mr. G. asked what figure was particularly calculated to produce such an effect? 'Several,' was the answer. 'But name

one,' said Mr. G. impatiently. Elymas was instanced. 'Ah!' replied Mr. Garrick, 'I now recollect I was struck with this figure, but did not think it quite in character: this man was an attendant at the court of a Roman governor, and as versed in abstruse subjects could be no vulgar fellow; yet he stands with his feet straight forward in the manner of a clown. Why did not Raphael make him in his distress extend his arms like a gentleman while seeking assistance?' The company, highly interested in the conversation, united in requesting the favour of Mr. Garrick to personate the sorcerer as he would on the stage; adding the compliment that he was always led by the strong feelings of his mind into such perfect expression of look, and propriety of attitude, suitable to the character he represented, that the theatre and the actor were forgotten in the impression of reality with which he governed his audience. He consented; and by the time he was in the middle of the room appeared the exact counterpart of Raphael's design. Mr. West softly approached him, and desired him not to alter his position, but to throw off his blindness and survey himself. 'I am Raphael's Elymas! I am Raphael's Elymas!' he exclaimed, to the great delight of Lord Exeter and his guests. 'I perceive, he added, in reply to a banter of Mr. West about the elegance of his attitude, 'that a man in such circumstances, when deprived of his sight by a superior power, will not present the foot incautiously to obstacles, or think of a graceful extension of his arms. Fingers and toes will, like the feelers of an insect, be advanced for discovery and protection.' This was considered by the company as a new proof of the accuracy with which the finest painter that ever lived delineated nature, and that Garrick was the first actor of the world."

Travels through the Interior Provinces of Columbia. By Colonel J. P. Hamilton, late Chief Commissioner from his Britannic Majesty to the Republic of Columbia. In two volumes, with engravings.

From the sort of official character attaching to the work before us, we conjectured that it would have presented us with a more enlarged survey of the prospects and resources, and all the more important subjects arising out of our new relations with the South American States; but its materials are of a lighter staple, and their composition of a less strong and durable cast. We meet with little serious reasoning, and few national or political inquiries into the comparative wants and peculiar condition of the provinces and towns through which the Commissioners are stated to have passed. In truth, it appears to have been a commission of amusement quite as much as of public utility, from any thing we can collect on the surface of these travels; matters of more grave importance, we presume, having been reserved for state despatches, to be submitted only to the ministerial eye. In one sense, we must here confess that by this the public gains something, inasmuch as wider scope is afforded for individual anecdote and adventure, and for the usual tour-like descriptions of character and scenery, abundantly afforded us in the present work. It is, perhaps, in no way a fault,

then, that it reads more like a light and agreeable journal than the report of a grave commission sent out to examine into and discuss the relative situation and interests of states. Still the results, we think, of more important political inquiries into the character and prospects of the South American governments might have been advantageously introduced in a general manner, without encroaching much on the more attractive portions of the narrative, and with evident utility in many points of view. Considered in the light of mere travels, however, few volumes of the same dimensions could embrace a greater variety of amusing topics, and of that incidental information so attractive in books and tours. Few of the interior provinces were left untraversed by Colonel H. and his secretary, and few objects of interest or curiosity seem to have escaped them. The object of the party was to proceed up the river Magdalena to Henda, and thence to go by land to the capital of Bogota, with other towns and districts.

Authentic Details of the Valdenses, in Piemont and other Countries; with abridged Translations of L'Histoire des Vaudois, par Bresse, and La Rentrée Glorieuse, d'Henri Arnaud, &c. &c. Illustrated by etchings.

In this publication, dedicated by permission to the Bishop of Llandaff, and of which the profits, we are informed, are intended for the benefit of the Vaudois, we are presented with a full and interesting view of the whole subject. The historical details of the past sufferings of these primitive Christians, and their present condition in different parts of the world, are well drawn up, and eloquently described. Some portions of the subject, indeed, lay claim to a really novel and heroic interest, from the many remarkable adventures, the invincible military spirit, and the love of country, that have at all times characterized this singular people. The account of their return in arms to recover their native valleys, has all the air of a chivalric romance, although founded on well-known facts and authentic documents.

Journal of an Officer in the King's German Legion: comprising an Account of his Campaigns and Adventures in England, Ireland, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Malta, Sicily, and Italy.

One of the most pleasing features of this work is its perfect freedom from affectation and pretension of every kind, which at once stamps it as genuine and authentic. Its chief sources of interest will be found in the singular variety, as well as importance, of the scenes and events in which the author was engaged; and these are recounted in a very pleasing and unassuming style, well adapted to a narrative of adventures and military exploits. We are amused, also, with a number of those personal incidents and anecdotes which confer much additional attraction on historical or military details, and which are so seldom preserved to us by the more grave and serious labours of the historian. We were particularly struck by the clear and forcible manner in which the author depicts the ever-varying novelties,

the national characters, customs, and fashions, by which he is continually surrounded. Thus his narrative never flags or even pauses; it is invariably making its way like the author; and may justly be compared to a moving panorama, still presenting fresh views to the eye. The author's account of his first arrival in England, of his adventures in Spain and in Sicily, and of the bombardment of Copenhagen, are among some of his most novel and interesting descriptions, enhanced, as they are, with private details and stories of a lively or deeply pathetic character. In addition, it may be necessary to state from the preface, for the clear understanding of some portions of the work, that the author was attached to the medical staff of the German Legion, a circumstance which enabled him to take a more comprehensive view of the scenes acting around him. There is, moreover, much sound remark and reflection intermixed with the various adventures and incidents of every kind related by the author.

Stories of Chivalry and Romance.

In this little volume it is apparently the author's purpose to indulge the taste of our more romantic novel-readers, by a revival of the somewhat antiquated language and descriptions of more heroic ages, conveyed in stories of marvellous adventure and true knightly exploit. So far as the peculiar customs and chivalric observances incident to such times are concerned, the author, for the most part, acquits himself with the probable truth and fidelity of a good old chronicler, whose entire love and fealty are solely occupied in duly emblazoning the mighty feats and gestes of some proud and favourite chief. In this view, the descriptions are mostly in good keeping with the periods they are meant to describe; they have throughout an air of probability, and the reader may almost fancy himself carried back some centuries to witness some of the vivid and heroic pictures here portrayed. But here the merit of these stories ends: the author fails to invest them with that degree of interest and excellence requisite to every good modern tale or novel; their positive and intrinsic merit is not very great, and mere details of chivalry soon begin to pall upon the ear.

The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; exemplified by a series of Illustrations, with descriptive accounts of the House and Galleries of John Soane, Esq. By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. 3l. 3s. and 2l. 2s.

We are almost tempted to forgive Mr. Soane his late ill-advised prosecution for a libel in Knight's Magazine, when we look at his collection of specimens of art, and his tasteful house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields. The palaces of Italian nobles may outvie the dwellings of our aristocracy in splendour of art and taste; they are in the midst of it; and a real love for the beautiful, in external form at least, and a power of discerning it, is a heritage among them. In England, with a few exceptions, it is the desire of being in the fashion alone which makes our wealthy aristocracy collect pictures and treasure up antiquities. One day a nobleman gives 3000 guineas for a p.c-

ture, which sells, as the market varies, for 6 or 700l. two or three years afterwards. One day, it may be a fashion to collect Rubens, and the paintings of that artist be all the rage; another day, it may be Rembrandt. "I will have a collection of pictures as well as Lord ———," says the heir, just come into the possession of his estate. Instantly he applies to a picture-dealer to make one for him at any expense. Of art he feels nothing—knows nothing. A taste for art must be imbibed in youth—how should he, bred in a stable, educated at a grammar-school of the old sort, and taught mathematics alone at college—his diversions the turf, and his companions fox-hunters or jockeys, obtain its inspiration? Works of art are, therefore, estimated by few of those in England for their intrinsic merit, who possess the most costly collections. There is, however, another class of persons in this country who carry the English word "comfort" into their collections, and whose houses, though not palaces, are adorned with works of taste, from the avowed motive of usefulness; collected with care, originating in a real love of art, and forming subjects for familiar study. Of such choice but limited collections England may boast many; and that of Mr. Soane particularly, with reference to architecture, is one of the most eminent.

Mr. Britton, in that branch of antiquities and graphic delineation, which is peculiarly his own, has, in the present work, laid before the public one of the last-mentioned species of collections, and one of the first class which we possess. The house of Mr. Soane is most ingeniously laid out in the interior; and though from the front on the north side of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, it appears very small, it really includes three houses; the interiors of which have been united, and admirably arranged for the reception of his collection; perhaps more was never done in a given space, and yet ample room left for social comfort. We wish all the collections of a similar character were thus got up, that our children might imitate and improve upon their fathers, and every house become a receptacle, in some shape or other, of beautiful forms; since the constant sight of refined and tasteful objects of art imparts to the mind a love for the elegant and beautiful in feeling and study.

Mr. Britton first treats of domestic architecture, in design, arrangement, and decoration, and particularly notices Mr. Soane's skill in interior ornamental architecture. Mr. Soane's house is then described, fitted up with architectural antiquities, with casts, rich antique vases of great beauty and value, the inestimable Hogarths,* and other paintings; Egyptian antiquities; among which is the Belzoni sarcophagus, which ought to have been purchased by the British Museum, as it far exceeds in beauty and rarity any relic there, and for which Mr. Soane paid 2000l. to preserve it from going out of the kingdom; Grecian antiquities, consisting of busts, statues, vases, &c. &c. Roman and Gothic.—The plates are well executed; and Mr. Britton's idea of uniting architecture, sculpture, and painting, more or less, in the dwellings of all who are opulent enough to do so, is a happy and use-

ful one. We could wish to see more of these elegant and decorative works from Mr. Britton's hand. The houses and collections of Mr. Hope, and of numerous artists and opulent individuals, are well worthy of preservation in this manner.

Tales of Welsh Society and Scenery.

These Tales, we are informed in the author's introductory notice, "are founded on facts gleaned and observations made during several visits to Wales; and contain descriptions of scenery and manners not hitherto embodied in narrative. It may be proper to add, that the whole of one tale and a portion of another have already appeared in our popular periodical journals: these are now revised and published collectively, in the hope that they may not be entirely unworthy of preservation."

Here, while we entirely agree that such a hope is well-founded, we must observe that the stories are of very unequal merit, and that few, if any, display the same degree of excellence, the same simple pathos and beauty, so perceptible in the first of the series, entitled "The Youth of Edward Ellis." Those contained in the second volume are inferior to the first, and are too often deficient in good taste and probability.

The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, Hero and Leander, Lycus the Centaur, and other Poems. By Thomas Hood, Author of "Whims and Oddities," &c. fcap. 8vo. 8s.

Mr. Hood is determined that the public shall not be ignorant of the versatility of his talents. His first essay (*Whims and Oddities*) was written in an eccentric and broad vein of humour, on subjects which came within the scope of every understanding, and the fun of which was relished by all classes; though even in this facetious production, there were, every now and then, hints of his other faculties—of his poetical and pathetic moods; and these, in a singular way, were often enclosed in the very heart of a laughable joke, or a witty conceit. Mr. Hood's next work was a little more removed from the general taste and apprehension. It consisted of a series of stories, characterized, for the most part, by sentiment, passion, and melancholy details; but still, in spite of a few affectations in thought and language, having in view the illustration of human nature. He now comes before us as a poet, in the most abstract sense of the word; and we should suppose, in reading his volume, that he had been all his life dreaming of "fancies fond, and shadows numberless," and that, for the sake of indulging in these toys of the brain, he had spared at every thing which human beings and ordinary society were capable of presenting to his view. We never saw a more confirmed case of poetical mania: the verses in Mr. Hood's present volume are very sweet, graceful, and imaginative, and will doubtless be much relished by the initiate; but they will not be popular. It is a mistake to furnish out the feast altogether with things which should be only the condiments; for the human mind, like the human body, requires substantial food. A fatal indulgence, in allowing the imagination to run wild into wanton flourishes and airy conceits, has injured even the fame of Spenser, and rendered his fine poems a sealed book to

* The "Rake's Progress" and "Election."

the million; and the same misfortune, from the same cause, has fallen upon Crashaw, William Browne, Drayton, and other men of genius, who failed to perceive that there is no other lasting foundation for poetry than human nature.

Mr. Hood's first poem in the volume before us turns upon the immortality conferred by Shakespeare upon the race of Fairies. The idea is a pretty one, and it is set forth with a considerable display of fancy; but it is too long and too unsubstantial. Of the other poems, "Hero and Leander" is the best, because it is upon a "personal theme," though even this is weakened by the perpetual conceits and wayward moods of the writer's own mind. Lycus the Centaur, though containing several fine ideas, is, for the most part, beyond our comprehension. We know not what it resembles, except the incoherent record of a dream inspired by a night-mare.

The smaller poems, to a certain degree, partake of the visionary character of the others. We wish Mr. Hood would renounce his fondness for shadows, and return to substance.

The Book of the Orphic Hymns, together with the principal fragments of other Hymns also attributed to Orpheus. The whole extracted from Hermann's edition of the Orphica.

This work is a typographical experiment, being an endeavour to introduce the uncial letters, and is sold at 8s. 6d. to Greek scholars. The type is faithful to the best scriptural form. The experimenter says he never saw a Greek MS., but composed his letters from the inspection of inscriptions in the Museums of London and Paris. The ingenious printer who has made this experiment is Mr. Julian Hibbert, of Kentish Town, and the curious in the Greek language will not fail to derive amusement and instruction from the present specimen. Whether it is worthy of general adoption in printing Greek works, it is for them to decide: the very attempt, however, reflects credit on the ingenious artisan who has undertaken so laborious a process as that of which this little volume affords evidence.

Popular Lectures on the Study of Natural History and the Sciences, Vegetable Physiology, Zoology, the Animal and Vegetable Poisons, and on the Human Faculties Mental and Corporeal, as delivered before the Isle of Wight Philosophical Society. By William Lempriere, M.D. Author of a "Tour to Morocco," &c. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The establishment of provincial societies for scientific purposes, is one of the most gratifying proofs of the spread of intellectual cultivation. It is indeed not improbable that they will be found more effectual in the country than in London. The bustle of the metropolis is perpetually distracting the attention, while the more quiet life of persons of the middling class at a distance from it, is peculiarly favourable to such institutions as that before which these Lectures were delivered. Dr. Lempriere appears to us to have discharged his duty ably and judiciously. His matter is well selected, and his style is clear and unobscured with the technical and scientific

phraseology which frequently puzzles and disgusts the unlearned reader. He does not indulge too much in speculative discussion, but where he makes observations they are sensible and to the purpose. The distinction between instinct and reason is a subject which occupies a good deal of attention in the occasional conversations of society, and some of the author's remarks will probably recommend themselves to the reader by their intelligibility and good sense.

Elements of the History of Philosophy and Science, from the earliest authentic Records to the commencement of the Eighteenth Century. By Thomas Morell, Author of "Studies in History," &c. &c. 8vo. 12s.

This book contains a mass of information in a condensed form, upon important subjects, respecting which it is extremely difficult to obtain distinct and connected views. To seek for them amidst the many and voluminous writings of the authors, ancient and modern, who have established, improved, or opposed systems of philosophy, or originated or developed discoveries in science, is an undertaking far too formidable for ordinary perseverance, and for the time and labour which can be devoted to such objects. Mr. Morell seems to have collected all that the general reader requires. He divides his work into four periods—that of remote antiquity, the principal records of which are confined to the Oriental nations—that from the first colonization of the Grecian states to the final dismemberment and dissolution of the Roman empire—the state of philosophy and science, both in Europe and Asia, during the middle ages,—and the period from the revival of letters, which took place about the fifteenth century, to the era of Locke and Newton, which may be referred to the close of the seventeenth. The history becomes more exact and detailed, and its subdivisions become more numerous, in proportion as knowledge spreads out into greater extent and variety.

The Third Part of Robson's "British Cities." Edited by J. Britton, F.S.A.

This work sustains its reputation. The cities are Gloucester, Oxford, Coventry, Lincoln, Bath, Ely, York, and a second view of Canterbury. It is stated that the work will be completed in November. The view of that most beautiful of cities, Bath, engraved by Tomblason, is a delicious specimen of art adhering faithfully to nature and fact. Coventry, with its three spires, seen from the South-East, with a large tree, after the manner of Claude, in the front-ground, confers high credit on the graver of Jeavons. Lincoln, from the South-West, does not please us so well as the South-Eastern view previously given. Canterbury and Gloucester are very beautiful; and the fine picturesque old city of York, with the magnificent minster, is worth the price of the whole eight engravings from its verisimilitude, of which even a stranger must be conscious at the first glance. This work well deserves the patronage of the public; for it has not merely sustained its reputation at the commencement, but has improved as it proceeded.

THE DRAMA.

MADAME PASTA AND MADAME GEORGE.

THE lamentable want of tragic actresses on the English stage may excuse us, if for once we step out of the formal boundaries of our allotted province to examine the rare qualities which Pasta has gradually unfolded in the Italian opera, and the magnificent pretensions of the celebrated French actress who has recently condescended to visit us.

No acting within our remembrance has been more worthy of critical attention than that of Pasta. In degree she falls short of some whom we have seen in particular departments of tragedy, she seems to us *in kind* to excel even the greatest. She has no trace of the personal grandeur of Mrs. Siddons, nor the tremendous energy which that mighty woman was wont to put forth in her prime; nor has she abandoned her whole soul to feminine weaknesses, joys, and sorrows, like Miss O'Neil; but her style is, we dare to affirm, higher and purer than that of either. She is the only artist we ever saw on the stage in whom Nature uniformly spoke and wrought through Art, as the medium of development and expression, instead of the two dividing the empire, or setting off each other by contrast, or contending for mastery. Mr. Kemble, for example, was by habit nobly artificial, and sometimes touchingly natural; the recurrences to homely feelings affected us in him by opposition to a manner which usually chilled and awed us; but his dignity rarely held discourse with his pathos. In his great sister, passion was indeed enthroned; and in her finest passages spontaneously kindled withering gesture and action attended with perfect grace; but, in the less inspiring parts of her characters, she herself was alternately majestic and true, and acted sometimes by rule and only sometimes from the impulse within her. Mr. Kean at first enjoyed the praise of restoring nature to tragedy, while in reality he introduced a new mannerism, and rendered the transitions from this his inferior art to familiar nature more frequent, abrupt, and startling than those of his classical rival. He doubtless had also his bursts of fierce and uncontrollable rage; his little touches of profound tenderness; and his moments of heroic energy and power; but his ordinary style was that of measured speaking, broken sometimes by fine touches of feeling and sometimes by unmeaning trickery. But Pasta's acting is throughout the spon-

taneous developement of a refined and elevated nature. In her, majesty and grace are as truly inborn as energy and pathos. There is no transition from the dignified to the familiar; but the one is involved in the other; no visible effort; it is truth speaking in its finest and most affecting tones. Her style is more than harmonious; it is single. Perhaps this *entireness* may in some degree be attributed to her uniformly acting in and to music; and might not be preserved in the same singular perfection if she spoke instead of singing. She has thus, at once, a higher medium of expression which can never fail her; of the subtlest laws of which she is mistress; and which at once excites, restrains, and tempers the sensibilities and powers which are called into action. The statuary who works in the choicest marble may insensibly derive a delicacy of touch from the purity of his material, which he might attempt in vain while working in an inferior substance.

Whatever may be the assistance lent to Madame Pasta's acting by her skill as a musician, the effect of the acting itself is entirely new and delightful. It calls for no painful admiration, but awakens the most complete and delicious sympathy. Perhaps it is most heartily enjoyed by those who, like ourselves, are undistracted by the vivid perception of musical excellence, and feel the influence of the music on the sentiment, without understanding its niceties. Instead of the effort, and the exhaustion of ordinary tragedians, there is the most enviable facility, which leaves us in the conviction that she could not look, or move, or sing, otherwise than she does. The delight, the terror, the despair, and the sweetness which is inter-fused with all, seem to be exhibited in obedience to a necessity which she cannot control, rather than to be put on to realize the idea of a poet. For the laws of her acting we look only to the human being before us. She seems to do scarcely any thing which she could help; even in her most striking passion there is scarcely a muscle strained, or a feature distorted; but the eye glistens, the frame expands, and shade after shade of feeling passes over the face, without any appearance of volition. Thus majesty, which in others is either a mere attribute of the person, or is produced by external art, is with her entirely intellectual. No one looking at her when off the stage, and when unexcited by strong feeling,

would believe it possible that she could look and move a queen. He would see a simple-mannered lady, below the middle size, rather stout and awkward, and possessing few personal charms, except those which good humour may spread over any female face. How unlike the heroine of Semiramide or Medea, walking in calm and regal majesty, every glance eloquent with love or scorn, and every attitude animated by the visible sense of conscious power! Her might is from within; the mind shines out and triumphs in the frame, and makes us feel the stateliness of almost every other tragedian to be mere arrogant littleness compared with her's.

Semiramide has the most of this sustained elevation, of all Madame Pasta's performances. The incidents of the piece itself are striking; but singularly ill-managed in the opera, which is as unfortunate in dramatic arrangement, as it is various and impressive as a musical composition. Enough, however, is left for this pure actress to work on; and, throughout the whole, her air, and step, and gesture, are worthy an Assyrian queen. In the soft melancholy of the early scenes; in the moments of terror, when the grave gives up its dead to admonish her of long-concealed sin; in her gleams of joy and hope, in which she indulges the belief that the gods will smile on a union with the blooming hero of her choice; in the agony of the disclosure that he is her own son, commissioned to revenge the death of her husband; and in the beautiful revival of the maternal feeling, which all the miserable and guilty past has not destroyed—she preserves the grandeur which not only belongs to empire, but which befits a name consecrated to eldest time. There is not much opportunity afforded her at the crisis of the piece; but she is superb in some of the earlier passages. How nobly she conquers her dejection and stifles her horror in the first scene, where the mysterious sounds echo from the tomb of her long-murdered lord! With what a regal air she ascends her throne, triumphant over conscience, and resolved, in defiance of prodigies without and remembrance within, to be happy! With what simple dignity she repulses her miserable partner in crime, while her low and veiled sounds of suppressed agony and disdainful anger break on him like distant thunder, and assure her still a heroine, even in spite of remorse! When the spectre of Ninus appears, she is awed yet collected—

Her bosom heaves and spreads, her
stature grows,
And she expects the issue in repose.

She treads down the reviving images of guilt; opposes herself, all criminal as she is, to the phantoms of the tomb; and waxes greater as she rises to meet and confront her fearful destiny!

If *Semiramide* is the most majestic, *Didone* is the most classical of her representations. She realizes the exquisite idea of queenly love and sorrow which Virgil has given. There is not here the commanding stateliness of the Princess of Babylon, but a noble simplicity of manner, which is far more affecting than shrieks or hysteric tears. She makes us feel what Milton, in one of his prose works, has so beautifully called "the irresistible might of weakness." Perhaps the most touching passage of all is that where, with assumed calmness, she desires the counsel of Enneas, in the emergencies to which he has exposed her, disclaiming any hold on his affections, but really caring for nothing but the love she has lost. In the contending emotions of the past she is great, but she is still greater in its patient despair.

Her *Romeo*, being performed, of course, in male attire, does not afford the same opportunity for statue-like precision of attitude; but has the same purity of expression, and even a deeper pathos. Its earlier scenes are instinct with fervid affection, though looks and tones of occasional sadness are prophetic of its mournful destiny. But the great triumph of the artist is in the last scene, where the pensive lover "sets up his everlasting rest" with the object of his solitary hope; and, after one moment of renewed tenderness, snatched from fate, finds in death a victory over the separating powers of earth and time. How unlike all the *Romeos* we have ever seen on the English stage, who have Garrick's frantic nonsense to rave with, and who exaggerate even this! The spirit of *Romeo's* noble speech at the tomb, before he drinks the poison, is infused into the "*Ombra Adorata*" of Pasta, in which the sorrow is dignified and sustained by the force of passionate recollection—and love, in the moment of death, seems elevated and rendered immortal. When Juliet wakes from her tranced slumber, there is no furious resistance to that destiny which impends: a gleam of joy passes over the face as though it were unlooked-for happiness to take this living farewell; and then, while gazing with unutterable fondness on the pale Juliet, the eyes gradually lose their brightness, the hand relaxes its grasp, and she sinks gently into the unconsciousness of the grave. She gives the true essence of this delightful story; the love triumphant in

and over death ;—other Romeos are contented if they can exhibit a striking picture of a man struggling with frenzy and poison !

Medea, however, comprises more and various excellencies than any other of her representations. It is a most grand and affecting picture of the contest between the love of a mother, and the wild fury and power of an encharess. Hers is the *Medea* of Euripides, in whom natural love struggles with the sense of intolerable wrong ; not the *Medea* of Seneca, who is only a murderess assisted by magical devices. At first she appears only as the insulted wife and queen, who has imbrued her hands in guilt for the wretch who proposes to forsake her, and who loves and would cleave to him still. How she hangs about him, as if she would redeem him from contempt by the force of her own regard ! with what looks of anguish does she plead to him for pity ! and with how touching a consciousness of all she has done and suffered already, and of her own high resources, does she answer his miserable question of what remains to him, by the single word “ myself,”—not launching it at him in bravado, but reminding him of her power only as attesting her love ! Her last scene, amidst all its terrors, is full of beautiful touches, which render the mother a more pitiable object than the children she is about to sacrifice. First she appears shrinking with horror from the dream of vengeance which has passed over her mind, and calls to her attendant to save the children from her fury. Then, in relating the death of her rival, her thirst of revenge is rekindled ; Jason’s name increases her rage ; and, in a wild transport, she rushes on the children with her dagger, but stops on beholding their features, shudders in strong agony, and covers her face with her hands. Again she pauses—the violent contest between tenderness and proud revenge agitates her frame and distracts her speech—now she puts the children from her as unsafe near her hands—then she gathers them to her, that their innocent looks may assuage the fever within ; places her hands on their heads, and bends over them in melting fondness ; but at that moment she sees their likeness to their father ; horror comes over her face, and she stands between them with quivering lip and fixed eye. Shouts of her enemies are heard ; the crisis has arrived ; and, after another struggle, her madness reaches its height, and she hurries out her children to kill them. We remember no scene acted on the stage more full of mingled terror and pity than this ; nor do we believe it surpassed, as a single scene,

even by the noblest passages of *Mrs. Siddons*.

The style of *Madame George* is in direct contrast to that of *Pasta* ; for instead of the involution of Nature in Art, it exhibits the opposition of heightened declamation to overstrained passion ;—and yet the actress has powers of no mean order. Her acting is entirely in the spirit of *Voltaire*, who felt the meagreness of French tragedy, and who sought to improve it, not by a recurrence to the beautiful or the true, but by the introduction of fantastical extravagances amidst the coldest rhetoric. Thus in his “ *Semiramis*,” the heroine of which is the favourite performance of *Madame George*, he places a tomb in the scene of imperial council and bridal pomp (as if the walls of Babylon afforded no space for a division of the throne and the grave) ; brings out the ghost of *Ninus* in broad day ; and makes this most venerable shade mingle in the affairs of busy life ;—and while he dares all this, prosed in declamations of a hundred lines—and introducing the wildest vagaries of the romantic, preserves with jealous care the frigidity of the pseudo-classical. This is the course of a nation lively without imagination ; for extravagance is the error, not of the imaginative, but of the practical ;—as a Dutch burgomaster doats on tulips ! *Madame George*, in like manner, ingrafts the force of a sanguine temperament on the monotony of French gesticulation and action. Her ordinary manner is at once rapid and tiresome, and to English tastes seems *outré* ; but probably the mannerism is not in itself worse than that to which we have ourselves been reconciled by use. In the striking situations, she is alarmingly loud and energetic—and sometimes gives indications of a capability for fine acting—but here all is overwrought. She has no dignity ; no repose ; she either startles her audience, or sends them to sleep. At the same time it is obvious that she possesses high capacities for her art, if she could understand it, in its noble simplicities. Her scene of the discovery, in the fourth act of *Semiramis*, contains some admirable conceptions, brought out with prodigious force ; but the effect is lost by the unnatural tone of the whole scene. It is curious that she played at the little French Theatre to empty benches, and filled the Opera House to an overflow at her benefit. On the last occasion, *Pasta* sat in the boxes ; and though she might admire, could hardly see any thing to excite her envy.

THE SUMMER THEATRES.

We have left ourselves little space for the summer theatres this month ; and

there is little for us to mention. The production of the new opera has been delayed by Miss Paton's illness; and the Haymarket has been unfortunate in the two novelties it has produced. Mr. Planché has almost failed in an extravagance taken from Sinbad,—“You must be Buried;”—and Mr. Poole has quite failed in a farce

called “Gudgeons and Sharks.” This is no reproach to either. There is no true wit but must fail now and then in farce; for he that writes safely will never write delightfully. The essence of his art is daring; and he will never succeed in the high fantastical, unless he is occasionally damned.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

OUR Italian stage closed its performances on Saturday the 4th of August, with “La Didone” of Mercadante. As we have not to notice any novelty whatever since our last report, we shall, conformably to our previous practice, cast a retrospective glance at the performers and the performances of the season. The former were as follows:—

Soprani.

Employed in Prima Donna parts.

Madame Pasta,
Madame Caradori Allen,
Madame Toso Puzzi,
Miss Ayton.

Soprani.

Employed in Seconda Donna parts.

Madame Vestris,
Signora Brambilla,
Madame Brizzi,
Madame Cornega,
Madame De Angeli.

Tenori.

Signor Curioni,
Signor Torri,
Signor Giovanola,
Signor Deville.

Bassi.

Signor Zuchelli,
Signor Galli,
Signor De Begnis,
Signor Giubilei,
Signor De Angeli.

Although not all these artists were in activity during the whole time, yet, with the exception of the very early part of the season, the company was sufficiently strong, in numbers as well as in talent, to give general satisfaction at any period. In the female buffo-line alone there was a deficiency; but as opere buffe are almost laid aside, the want of a prima donna was little felt.

The following are the operas given during the season:—

La Vestale Spontini.
La Schiava in Bagdad Pacini.
La Didone Mercadante.
Maria Stuart Coccia.
La Gozza Ladra Rossini.
Il Turco in Italia ditto.
Pietro l'Eremita (Mosè) ditto.

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Ricciardo e Zoraide .. Rossini.

Tancredi ditto.

Semiramide ditto.

Medea Meyer.

Romeo e Giulietta Zingarelli.

Of the above, the first four had not previously appeared on our stage, and Signor Coccia's “Maria Stuart” was altogether a new composition. It failed of success, as we have stated in its place; and the same fate deservedly attended “La Didone.” “La Vestale,” although somewhat more fortunate, was rather tolerated than applauded; and “La Schiava in Bagdad,” however limited its pretensions as a work of art, owed its greater degree of favour more to the lively character of the music, than to any decided feature of originality or genuine compositional talent: thus the treasury of the theatre derived little advantage from the novelties brought out; and the management, as well as the audience, had every reason to be better pleased with the round of favourite stock-pieces so often performed on previous seasons, chiefly consisting of operas of the late Mr. Rossini. The comparison, indeed, turned so much to the advantage of the latter, that the singular silence of his muse was more keenly felt even by those, ourselves not excluded, who, at the outset, were inclined to think lightly of his works, in spite of the gratification which they, reluctantly as it were, derived from them.

This silence of so successful, so admired a composer, still in the prime of life, while it offers a problem of doubtful solution to his contemporaries, will form a remarkable feature in the history of the art. It bears, in some degree, a resemblance to the case of Ignace Pleyel, the idolized purveyor of quartetts, sonatas, &c. some thirty years ago, who also laid down his pen in the midst of a most successful career. With regard to Rossini, several causes may have influenced his voluntary retreat from the musical Parnassus, where for a time he stood the *magnus Apollo*. The Italians will have it that his coming to England stifled his genius, in the same manner as poor England is accused of having ruined the voice

and fame of more than one of their vocal countrymen and countrywomen. In somewhat a similar way, a friend of ours, on his return from the Continent, brought all the way from Francfort a piping bullfinch, that sang during the whole of the journey; but no sooner had it reached Dover, than mute was the bird, and mute it remained for months. The arrival of Herr van der Hutten, in his aviary domicile at St. Martin's-lane, was therefore anxiously looked for, as the only probable means of repairing the vocalization of the feathered songster, by either a short sojourn amidst fellow artists, or by some few fresh lessons from the mouth of Herr van der Hutten himself; when, to the surprise and delight of the possessor of the bird, the first rays of even an English vernal sun seemed, as in the case of the horn of Munchausen, his countryman, to thaw the frozen notes, and ever since the bullfinch has sung as well as it did at any previous time in Francfort on the Maine.*

To return from the bullfinch to the swan of Pesaro, the visit of the latter to England may, without calumniating its very air, in an indirect way have contributed to his compositorial indolence. In England Rossini gained enough, in addition to what his matrimonial union brought him, to live independent of the exertions of his muse; and his very coming to England may have been a sufficient motive with our neighbours the French, whose

rivalship delights in outdoing us in every thing, to add to his independence by a lucrative appointment, from which great results were expected, but which he has fairly turned into a sinecure.

But there are, probably, other and more proximate causes to which the silence of Rossini may be ascribed. As in the case of Pleyel, his talent—we will even term it genius—fascinating as it proved, lay not deeply seated, like that of a Mozart or Berthoven. Without being superficial, it dwelt more on the surface, than in the deep recesses of mental organization; that surface was skimmed rapidly, and the possessor found, either from inward conviction, or from an observation of exterior results, i. e. the diminished interest produced by his efforts, that the gifts of nature had been drawn upon too quickly, and were approaching their decline; and as he could afford to lay down his pen, he determined to write no more. The career of Pleyel, already alluded to, presents a parallel case of exhaustion, and our own country might add something like it in another department. In Rossini, the determination was judicious he has left enough to hand down his name to future generations; some of his Operas will long be considered as master-pieces in a certain way; and others, although less valuable as a whole, furnish many individual portions of unquestionable excellence.

FINE ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Concluded from p. 155.)

159. *Alexander returning with Bucephalus.* R. B. Haydon.—The name of Mr. Haydon in the catalogue of the Royal Academy pictures is a novelty; and that it is so, is perhaps in a very great degree the cause of that comparative want of popular success which has hitherto attended the efforts of this artist. We must not now attempt to consider how this cause and effect have acted and re-acted upon each other, as any such attempt would entice us too far away from our present purpose. But certain it is, that if Mr. Haydon had chosen to tread in the beaten tracks of art, they would, in the present day, have led him by a much shorter cut

to where he would fain be, than any original route whatever. Painting is a specific thing, and distinguished success in it requires specific powers and qualities of mind and of body, that are different from, and have no necessary connexion with any other class of powers and qualities. To be an original painter in any one department, it is not necessary to be an original-minded man, even with reference to the particular matters to be treated of in the department of art which may be adopted. On the contrary, we doubt if too much general talent is not worse than too little. To be a distinguished painter in the present day, a man must be at once

* The case of the bullfinch would no doubt have better suited the anti-anglican hypothesis of the Italians, had it never sung again while in England; but the fact is such as we give it, and we pledge our word for its correctness.

a drudge and a deferrer to authority : and men of great general talents are not apt to be either of these, much less both.—In short, returning at once to the point before us,—if Mr. Haydon had not been so clever a man as he is, he would have been a more successful painter with the public : but whether a successful painter or not, he would have been much more likely than he ever was, or even than he now is, to reach the object of his early ambition, in becoming the first historical painter of his day. His *Alexander and Bucephalus* is a work of a mixed character and pretensions. Its best quality is, that it returns to the point from which the artist set out in his *Judgement of Solomon* ; and in particular, the Philip of the present picture strongly reminds us of the Solomon in the former. Who the Alexander reminds us of we need not say ; but we are bound not to conceal that it does not remind us enough of Alexander the Great. Another defect we must allude to is, that the horse is evidently intended to be the noblest animal in the picture. In fact, he is painted with great force and spirit ; but his attitude is out of experience—to say nothing of his being supposed, at the moment of representation, to be reduced to a tameness and subjection, that are described as the wonder of the spectators. But, without dwelling farther on the details of this picture, let us merely add, that its general style, its size, and its mode, both of handling and of colouring, are such as we are much pleased to see Mr. Haydon re-adopt ; and the place in which we find it pleases us still more ; since we have long been convinced, that the surest means of getting from Mr. Haydon's pencil what we ought to have had from it long ago, is the new and perpetually increasing impetus that his talents would receive, if they were frequently brought into positive contact with those of his most distinguished competitors.

166. *Rembrandt's Daughter.* J. M. W. Turner, R. A.—We are positively at a loss to determine whether this work is intended as a joke upon Rembrandt and upon the taste of his admirers—a libel upon his style and manner—or a *bona fide* attempt to imitate and illustrate that style and manner. But whichever it may be, thus much we are certain of, that there never was a more striking instance exhibited of time and talents utterly cast away.

178. *The Crucifixion.* W. Hilton, R. A.—This is the largest and most ambitious attempt of its class that we have had for some years, and it is far from an unsuccessful one. It is an altar-piece, con-

sisting of three departments, the centre one reaching from the floor to the ceiling of the great room, and the subject depicted is the Crucifixion. To paint that subject at all on a great scale, after the splendid works which have already resulted from it, and live in the minds of all lovers of art, requires some boldness ; and to come out of the trial with added reputation, as Mr. Hilton unquestionably does, evinces real talents for his art. In fact, there is great skill shown in the general design and composition, as well as in the several groups which constitute these ; and there is much fine imagination and execution in the various expressions which are called forth ; but we do not equally admire the colouring, either in its general effect or in its details. It is less forcible than in many of Mr. Hilton's previous works, and also less clear and harmonious ; but it is quite impossible to form a fair judgment on a work like this, except when seen under the peculiar circumstances of light, locality, &c., with a view to which it was painted. We shall, therefore, only say of it farther, that it is highly creditable to the state of art among us, and that a few more such commissions, given to the most distinguished painters of the day, would give an impetus to the art which it will not receive from the erection of half-a-score of royal or national galleries. The picture is painted for the corporation and town of Liverpool.

186. *Chain-Pier, Brighton.* J. Constable, A.—This is an attempt of Mr. Constable in a new style, and we cannot congratulate him on the change. The present picture exhibits the artist's usual freshness of colouring, and crispness and spirit of touch, but it does not exhibit them in connexion with objects to which they are so appropriate as they are to green trees, glittering rivulets, and all the sparkling details of a morning scene in the country. Mr. Constable's style is rural, and adapted to rural objects almost exclusively. We do not mean that he cannot change it, but that change it he must, if he would meet with success in general subjects.

222. *Scene from Paul Pry.* G. Clint, A.—This is one of the artist's clever theatrical scenes—clever, but nothing more. There is enough to remind you of the scene and the persons represented, but not enough to realize either. Mr. Clint's theatrical scenes please the players mightily, which he perhaps accepts as the best criterion of their merits, instead of what it is—the very worst. Actors know no difference whatever between what reminds one of a thing, and what realizes it with

all the force of actual truth—between the portraits of any given associate and those of Titian. This is the almost necessary effect of their profession on minds of a vulgar cast, as most who exercise that profession must be. The young gentleman who plays Alexander in a barn, fancies that he really is Alexander for the time being, on the strength of the servant-maids of the village fancying the same. If Mr. Clint will paint for the public, and accept the suffrages of the players as any thing but complimentary, he may produce very clever pictures, for he has humour, observation, and some practical skill; but while he paints with an eye to the actors alone, he will produce nothing above their taste and comprehension.

273. *The Vintage at Gensano.* J. Severn.

285. *The Spartan Isudas.* C. Eastlake.

We have never been very sanguine as to the effect of our artists studying for any length of time in a foreign country; and all that we have seen of the positive results of this practice (the above two pictures included) have made us still less so. Not that we would undervalue the effects of contemplating the old masters as they are to be met with in Italy, and of copying such of their efforts as are susceptible of it; on the contrary, we hold that no artist who aims at a high station in his profession, performs even his duty to himself and his art, who neglects this means of cultivating his taste, and increasing his knowledge of human nature; for by no other means can he hope so well to acquire even this latter, as by contemplating the great works of art which reflect its features. But, for the painters of one country to practise their art in another, has seldom failed to impress upon the works so produced a character partaking more of the defects in taste appertaining to the latter, than its good qualities. At any rate, it has not failed to do so in the above instances. Both of the artists named above (and particularly the first) gave early indications of talent. But in these efforts of their matured study and practice, we can see little to remark on, except a hardness and dryness of outline, a feebleness and falseness of expression, and an affected simplicity of colouring, made up of the prevailing faults of the modern French and Italian schools—if schools they can be called.

300. *Mortlake Terrace.*

319. *Scene in Derbyshire.*

J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

—The first of these scenes is little less affected, unnatural, and disagreeable, than the work by the same artist that we have before noticed, called “Rembrandt’s

Daughter;” but the scene in Derbyshire is charming. It is a grievous thing that an artist possessing the fine talents of Mr. Turner, and capable of turning them to so delightful an account when he chooses, should present us with so little that we can regard with unequalled admiration, and so much that no one, not even himself, can admire at all. We speak of the late works of Mr. Turner, for it is only of late years that he has fallen into these extravaganzas.

329. *The Prince of Spain’s visit to Catalina.* *Gil Blas.* G. S. Newton.—This is Mr. Newton’s only picture: but it is a very charming one; full of spirit, tact, delicacy, and a certain light and graceful humour, which are together very agreeable and piquant. Nothing can be better than the pretty affectations and conscious unconscionableness of Catalina, the chuckling and self-congratulating leer of the old lady, and the captivated air of the Prince. Catalina is touching her guitar, as if she would have you suppose that *that* was the sole object of her thoughts: the elderly dame has evidently forgotten for the moment that there are guitars, or music, or any thing else in the world, except the price of Catalina’s beauty, and the Prince’s sense of it: and the Prince himself neither hears nor sees any thing, but only feels the delicious poison that is creeping through his frame. The accessory figures of the attendants, &c. we do not greatly admire. Nothing has any business in a picture of this kind which does not form a necessary and specific part of it, and assist in explaining or illustrating the chief points sought to be impressed on the spectator’s mind. And in the present case nothing of this kind is needed. The execution of this work presents also a very pleasing and effective union of freedom and neatness. Mr. Newton cannot possibly do better than keep to this class of composition; and the works of Cervantes and Le Sage afford him an inexhaustible fund of subject.

349. *Scene from Romeo and Juliet.* H. P. Briggs, A.—Mr. Briggs may be named as the best illustrator of Shakspeare that we at present possess, or have possessed for many years: but the work before us is not one of his happiest efforts as a whole. It represents the meeting between Juliet and the Nurse, on the return of the latter from her love embassy to Romeo. The Juliet is delightful, as an abstraction of the character: but there is little or nothing to indicate the peculiar state of her feelings at the moment chosen. Juliet unquestionably sat for the picture here presented of her: but it was as the sweet daughter of Capulet, not as the

eager and passion-stricken mistress of Romeo. The Nurse, whom we so love in the play, we turn from in the picture almost with disgust.

360. *Portrait of Mr. Liston. G. Clint, A.*—This portrait proves to a demonstration what we said above of Mr. Clint's criterion of merit. It seems painted with a view to compensate the subject of it for the figure he cuts in the scene from Paul Pry, or rather on the stage always. But in this light it is a libel on Mr. Liston, for which he might gain damages at civil law! It tends to deprive him of his livelihood, by depreciating him in the eyes of his patrons, the public! Liston might sing at his benefit (and we wonder he does not) the milk-maid's song of "My face is my fortune, &c." But this egregious portrait takes away his own exquisite physiognomy, and gives him one that with its appendages would not disgrace the window of Messieurs Ross or Truefit. If the public could persuade themselves that Liston looked like this picture even in the eyes of Mrs. Liston, they would never care to run after him again. Liston should look to this: unless, indeed, (as we hear) he has made his fortune, and thinks of retiring. Then in the name of Apollo, (not Belvi) let him get as many repeti-

tions of this portrait as he can, and leave them as heir-looms in his family—thus securing to himself the double reputation of being "a marvellous proper man" who had the wit to pass himself off upon a whole generation as a miracle of successful ugliness.

In the lower rooms of the Royal Academy there is seldom any thing of sufficient importance to call for particular mention; and the present year does not form an exception to this remark. Neither does the model academy contain many noticeable pieces, those of the greatest merit being busts and single figures, not presenting scope for invention or composition. No. 1091, a figure of Piety, by E. H. Baily, R. A. is very chaste and sweet; and there are a few models which include considerable merit. But the great works this year are, as we have said above, single figures of distinguished persons who have just passed from among us. The statue of Sir Joseph Banks, by Chantrey, is finely placed. The mingled ease and dignity which it includes must be among the most difficult achievements of art. The statue of John Kemble, by the late Mr. Flaxman, is also a fine work, full of a dignified gravity, which is highly appropriate to the subject.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

Microcosm, Regent-street.—We are afraid this very pleasing exhibition is likely to be less popular than it is valuable and interesting. We English are mightily taken with any thing novel that we manufacture with our own hands, or that ingenious foreigners from all parts of the world take the pains to produce and present to our notice. But about the beautiful works of Nature we care but little. All the world ran to see the rare-show at Fonthill, though the admission to it was a guinea instead of what it ought to have been—a shilling; and if the most lovely of the Cumberland Lakes had lain in the road to it, not one in fifty of its visitors would have turned half a mile aside to look upon it. The reason is, that we are as great egotists as we declare our neighbours the French to be, and cannot feel a lively interest in any thing in the production of which we cannot fancy the possibility of ourselves having had a hand. The present exhibition offers to our notice, under the most striking point of view ever attempted in public, the minutiae of nature's works. But they are merely real objects, and therefore the beauties and the wonders that appertain to them will stand a chance of being look-

ed upon but coldly. Twelve magnificent compound microscopes have been so placed and fitted up, that the observer looks into each of them as into a cabinet of natural curiosities, which pass one by one in review before him, and disclose to him those wonders of form, colour, construction, &c. which were hidden from his unassisted vision. Here he may see that "the poor beetle that we tread on" is attired in splendours, which might create envy in a breast covered with a stomacher formed of all the precious stones of the East. There is indeed scarcely an object exhibited, from which he may not learn to look with less self-complacency on those of his own kind, by being forced to observe, that the lesser and more apparently insignificant the being presented to his notice, the more care seems to have been bestowed on its construction, and the more beauty lavished on its outward form and appearance. As it is intended that this exhibition shall be a permanent one, and that the objects of which it consists shall be changed from time to time, we confidently recommend it to the attention of those who are willing to look into the (under ordinary circumstances) secret places of Nature

through the spectacles of Art, or who are anxious to find a source of amusement for those under their care, which shall gratify curiosity without the mischievous excitement which usually accompanies such gratification. We would, however, decidedly object to the exhibition of any living thing among the collections from the animal world; partly because the effect of any such exhibition on the persons to whom this one peculiarly addresses itself can scarcely fail to be productive (however secretly) of after-mischief on the character, but chiefly because all the good purposes of the exhibition may be gained just as well, and indeed better, without it.

Statue of Milo, and group of Samson and the Philistines; by Mr. Lough.—These are works in plaster, exhibiting great skill and knowledge in the noble art to which they are allied; but we cannot think that they are of a character to maintain themselves as a separate exhibition, especially as they address themselves to but a small portion of the English public. And to say the truth, a statue or a group in plaster is one thing, and in marble another. If the Venus de Medicis were a model, and not a piece of sculpture, it would not "enchant the world" as it does, even though it retained the identical form and character which it now has.

VARIETIES.

University of London.—A list has been published of certain Professors who have been elected. We now publish a fuller statement by authority. The rest of the Professors are to be elected in November.

Greek language, Literature, and Antiquities.—George Long, Esq. A. M., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Professor of Greek in the University of Charlottesville, United States.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—The Reverend Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. F.R.S.E., of Trinity College, Dublin.

Jurisprudence, including the Law of Nations.—John Austin, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

English Law.—A. Amos, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Political Economy.—J. R. McCulloch, Esq.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—William Jackson Hooker, LL.D. F.R.S. F.L.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

Zoology.—Robert E. Grant, M.D. F.R.S.E. F.L.S.

Anatomy and Physiology, Morbid and Comparative Anatomy, Surgery.—Charles Bell, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Professor to the Royal College of Surgeons. John Frederick Meckel, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, in the University of Halle, in Saxony. Granville Sharp Pattison, Esq. late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Maryland, United States.

Nature and Treatment of Diseases.—J. Conolly, M.D.

Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.—David D. Davis, M.D. M.R.S.L.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D. F.L.S.

On Engineering, and the application of Mechanical Philosophy to the Arts.—John Millington, Esq. F.L.S. Civil Engineer.

Mr. Haydon.—A meeting has lately taken place to free this artist from his embarrassments, and restore him to his family, which is partly effected. Unfortunately, the highest class of art is neither understood nor relished in this country, and the professions of self-styled patrons go no farther than to the feeble support of those branches to which they can discover by observation the public are most attached, and which are, therefore, precisely those which do not stand in need of it. Some portion of the enormous sums which are collected from the public, both at the Royal Academy and the British Institution, should be set aside to form a fund for the relief of cases such as this; at any rate, for the encouragement of those artists who, like Mr. Haydon, produce works of a character which, however excellent, are not adapted to the patronage of the age. Mr. Haydon says, "I never received one guinea of the 75,000*l.* laid out in pictures sold at the gallery; of the 14,000*l.* bestowed by the directors in purchases, I never had the honour of receiving a shilling; and, of the 5000*l.* bestowed in premiums, only 100*l.* was voted to me in a premium, and 100*l.* as a present, during twenty-three years. At this moment, my 'Judgement of Solomon' is rolled up in a warehouse in the Borough! my 'Entry into Jerusalem,' once graced by the enthusiasm of the rank and beauty of the three kingdoms, is doubled up in a back room in Holborn! my 'Lazarus' is in an upholsterer's shop in Mount-street! and my 'Crucifixion' in a bay-loft in Lisson Grove!" Surely this is a state of things which ought not to exist in a country

which would fain aspire to the honour of forming a School of Art.

Organic Remains.—"In the mountains of Tarija," says Captain Andrews, in his *South American Travels*, "at perhaps 12,000 feet above the sea level, it is said the bones of the mammoth are found in greater abundance than any where else on the earth. In the province of Salta they also affirm, that near Tarija the skulls of a giant race of men have been discovered, and they fancifully attempt to account for this by the supposition of their having grown after inhumation."

Royal Society of Literature. May 16.—The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Sharon Turner, on the resemblances discoverable between the Anglo-Saxon and Persian languages.

The influence of the strata near the surface of the earth on the atmosphere.—A paper has been presented to the Royal Society concerning the influence of lime-stone, chalk, and some other strata, on the atmosphere, by Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, Esq. F.R.S., in which this hypothesis is advanced; and the results are said to be, that the dryness or dampness of the air, and consequently the sprightliness and vivacity, or sedateness, not only of individuals, but even of a whole people, may depend more on the substrata than is commonly imagined. The following is the summary of the leading points:—Mr. M. begins his paper by stating that, residing in the vicinity of Southampton, about seven miles from the great bed of chalk that runs through part of Hampshire, and the neighbouring counties, he was struck with the difference of the air, when on the chalk, to what it was when going towards the New Forest, though both were equally distant from the water: that, in consequence, experiments were tried with the hygrometer, (De Luc's, Whalebone, and Daniel's) and the result of these was, that invariably a greater degree of dryness was found in the atmosphere over the chalk than over clay or alluvial substance. Mr. M. however adds that the hygrometer is an instrument so very uncertain in its results, and so liable to inaccuracy, that little reliance ought to be placed, or experiments made with it, unless confirmed by other observations. He says, however, that every subsequent observation confirms the hypothesis, that if chalk is laid on a field as a dressing, it will, at the end of some hours, become damp, even if no rain, or little dew has fallen, which dampness can only arise from the atmosphere; also, that turf grass over chalk or lime-stone, even in the hottest summer, always looks green and healthy, which must, Mr.

Mackinnon thinks, arise from the absorption of atmospheric moisture, by a sort of capillary attraction from the chalk or lime-stone, which moisture, passing through the slight covering of the mould, keeps the roots of the grass sufficiently moist to look green; whereas the same heat burns up turf-grass over clay or alluvial substance, or gravel, in a remarkable degree. Mr. Mackinnon brings forward many other arguments in favour of this assertion. He also says, that from this absorbing power, or capillary attraction of atmospheric damp, by certain strata, a house built on a chalk foundation, or of chalk materials, will commonly be damp; and, for the same reason, if lime-stone or sea-sand is used. The paper farther states, that if the dryness or dampness of the atmosphere is affected by the stratum, that must affect the spirits or health of the inhabitants, and even some other qualities of individuals or nations may depend more upon the substratum than is commonly imagined.

Heat.—It appears from observations of Fahrenheit's thermometer in the East Hundred of Rutland, that the heat in the month of July of the present year was (according to logarithmic numbers) 0.0290518 less than in July 1826. In 1827, the maximum heat has been 0.0195535 above "summer heat," but in the preceding year the thermometer reached 0.9542425 above 76°.

The Franklin Expedition.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman connected with the expedition under Captain Franklin, R.N., dated Great Slave Lake, Nov. 12, 1826:—"The principal object of the expedition was to discover a navigable passage, westward from the mouth of the Mackenzie, to Behring's Straits; and his Majesty's ship Blossom was despatched round Cape Horn, for the purpose of meeting it at Icy Cape, or in Kotzebue's Sound. If Captain Franklin's means permitted, he was directed also to send a detachment to the eastward, to survey the coast between Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers, and to return over land from the mouth of the latter to the establishment on Bear Lake. From the skill with which Captain Franklin's arrangements were made, he was enabled to descend the Mackenzie and visit the Arctic Sea, last year, within six months of his departure from England, and to return again up the river, to our destined winter quarters at Fort Franklin, in Bear Lake, by open water. In the mean time I had sailed round Bear Lake, and ascertained the distance between its eastern extremity and the Coppermine River. The knowledge of the country gained by these ex-

cursions tended much to perfect the plans of operation for this year ; and the liberal supplies of provisions furnished by the Hudson's Bay Company this spring, enabled Captain Franklin to equip both parties. Three boats were built for the service in England, of mahogany, a wood considered to be well adapted for the purpose. They were necessarily small, and of a light construction, that they might be more easily carried over the numerous portages which occur on the route from York Factory, Hudson's Bay, to Bear Lake ; but from the care bestowed in building them, they reached that place without material injury, and eventually answered even better than they were expected to do. A fourth, of a similar size and form, was built at Bear Lake, of fir, and proved as good as the others. The main part of the expedition, which was to proceed to the westward, under Captain Franklin's immediate command, in two of the boats, which were named the *Lion* and *Reliance*, consisted of Lieutenant Back, eleven British seamen, marines, and landsmen, two Canadian voyagers, and an Esquimaux interpreter. The eastern detachment, comprising Mr. Kendall, assistant surveyor, one seaman, two marines, six landsmen, and an Esquimaux, embarked in the *Dolphin* and *Union*, and were put under the charge of Dr. Richardson. We left our winter quarters on the 21st of June, descended the Mackenzie till the 2d of July, and as far as latitude $67^{\circ} 38' N.$ long $133^{\circ} 53' W.$ At this place, named Parting Point by Captain Franklin, the river divides into a number of widely diverging branches, separated from each other by low and partially flooded lands. It was determined that the two divisions of the expedition should separate here, and that each party should follow the channel which accorded best with their respective routes. Captain Franklin, in the preceding autumn, had descended a middle channel, and reached the sea at Garry's island, in latitude $69^{\circ} 30' N.$ longitude $135^{\circ} 45' W.$ He now entered the most westerly arm, which winds round the base of the rocky mountains, and reached its mouth on the 7th July. Its outlet is so barred by sand banks, that the crews were compelled to drag the boats for miles, even at the top of high water. In this unpleasant situation they were visited by a large party of Esquimaux, who at first behaved quietly, and carried on a barter in an amicable manner ; but at length, prompted by the desire of plunder, and confiding in the superiority of numbers, on a preconcerted signal, upwards of 250 stout fellows, armed with

long knives, rushed into the water at once, and seizing on the boats, dragged them on shore. The judicious measures pursued by Captain Franklin, however, well seconded by the prompt obedience and determined conduct of Lieutenant Back and the crews of the boats, rescued the provisions and all the property of consequence from the hands of these freebooters, and the boats were ultimately got afloat without a shot having been fired, or any personal injury received on either side. The same party came twice that night and next day with hostile intentions, when the expedition had put ashore to repair the rigging of the boats, which had been cut in the affray ; but the posture of defence in which Captain Franklin drew up his small force, deterred them from renewing the attack. The smaller parties of Esquimaux that were subsequently met with on the sea-coast, behaved in a friendly manner. On the 9th July, Captain Franklin was stopped by ice, unbroken from the shore ; and from that date up to the 4th of August, he could advance only as the separation took place, and seldom more than a mile or two a day. In this tedious way he reached the 141st degree of longitude, by which time the ice had given way so as to give a passage to the boats ; but other obstacles of a most serious nature now opposed themselves to his progress. The coast was so low and difficult of approach, from the shallowness of the water, that a landing on the main shore was effected only once after the passing of the 139th degree of longitude, though it was frequently attempted, by dragging the boats for miles through the mud. On all other occasions he had to land on the naked reefs that skirt the coast, where, after the departure of the ice, the party suffered severely from the want of fresh water, and once passed two entire days without that necessary article. Thick fogs and heavy gales of wind prevented the expedition from quitting this inhospitable part of the coast, and it was detained on one spot for eight days by a fog so dense, that all objects were obscured at the distance of a few yards, stormy weather prevailing all the time. Notwithstanding these almost insurmountable obstacles, the resolution and perseverance of Captain Franklin and his party enabled them to reach nearly the 150th degree of longitude by the 18th of August. They had then performed more than half the distance, along the coast, to Icy Cape—had plenty of provisions, boats in good order, and an open sea before them—and although, from the fatigues they had undergone, the strength of the crews was somewhat impaired, yet

their spirit was unbroken; but the period had now arrived when it was Captain Franklin's duty, in pursuance of his instructions, to consider the probability of his being able to reach Kotzebue's Sound before the severe weather set in; and, if he did not expect to attain that object, he was prohibited from hazarding the safety of the party by a longer continuance on the coast. It would have been the extremity of rashness to have attempted to get to Kotzebue's Sound by traversing an unknown coast at that advanced season, even had he been certain that the Blossom had reached that place; but the uncertainty attending all voyages in high latitudes made it extremely doubtful whether that vessel was actually at the rendezvous or not.—It was therefore in conformity with Captain Franklin's usual judgment, and the almost paternal anxiety he has always evinced for the safety of those who have had the happiness to serve under his command, that he decided upon commencing his return to Bear Lake at that period. It was a matter of the deepest regret to himself and his whole party that they turned their backs upon an unsurveyed part of the coast. The only feeling that will be excited in the minds of others will be surprise that he was able to surmount the obstacles opposed to his progress to the extent that he did. The propriety of Captain Franklin's determination was evinced by a succession of stormy weather, which speedily set in; and by intelligence he received from some friendly Esquimaux lads, that their countrymen were collecting in numbers about the mouth of the Mackenzie; and that a large part of the mountain Indians were on the march to intercept him, on account of his having come, as they supposed, to interfere with the trade of the Esquimaux. Had he been only a few days later, it is more than probable that he could not have escaped the numerous enemies without a contest. He arrived with his party in perfect health at Bear Lake, on the 21st of September, and despatched an express the following morning with an account of his proceedings to Government. As it was necessary that the express should set out without delay, to enable it to ascend the Mackenzie whilst the navigation continued open, Captain Franklin had merely time to write me a short account of his proceedings. The preceding sketch is, therefore, necessarily very imperfect. I have omitted to mention that the tending of the coast carried the expedition into 70½ degrees of north latitude. With regard to the eastern detachment of the expedition, on parting from Captain Franklin

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they pursued the easternmost channel of the river, which is that by which Mackenzie returned from the sea, and is accurately and ably described by him. They reached the sea on the 7th of July, in latitude 69 deg. 29 min. N., longitude 133 deg. 24 min. W., having, on that day, fallen in with a horde of Esquimaux, who, whilst the boats were in a similar situation to Captain Franklin's, aground on the flats at the mouth of the river, endeavoured to seize upon Mr. Kendall's boat, no doubt for the purpose of plundering it. The attempt, however, which was, perhaps, merely the impulse of the moment, was not participated in by the whole horde, and was instantly frustrated by the cool courage of Mr. Kendall, and the determined attitude assumed by the party, without the necessity of having recourse to violence. They gave no farther trouble, and the party left them with the show at least of friendship. The parties of that nation which were met afterwards, being inferior in numbers to the expedition, were very civil. They displayed, however, much courage in opening an intercourse. After reaching the sea, considerable difficulty was experienced in coasting a shore of a very peculiar nature, to latitude 70 deg. 37 min. N., longitude 126 deg. 52 min. W. The coast, thus far, consists of islands of alluvial (or perhaps in the present language of geologists, of diluvial) origin, skirted by sand banks running far to seaward, and intersected by creeks of brackish water, and separated in part by wide estuaries, pouring out at that season of the year large bodies of fresh water. These alluvial lands are inundated by the spring floods, and covered with drift timber, except a number of insulated mounds of frozen earth, which rise considerably above the highest water-mark, and are analogous to the frozen banks or icebergs described as bounding Kotzebue's Sound. Betwixt them and the main shore there is a very extensive lake of brackish water, which perhaps communicates with the eastern branch of the Mackenzie, and receives, at least, one other large river. This party subsequently tracked a rocky and bolder shore, rounded Cape Parry in latitude 70 deg. 18 min. N., longitude 123 deg. W. Cape Krusenstern in lat. 69 deg. 46 min. N. long. 114 deg. 45 min. W. and entered George the Fourth's Coronation Gulf, by the Dolphin and the United States, which brought them nearly to the 113th degree of West longitude. They then steered for the Coppermine river, and entered it on the 8th of August. They suffered some detention on this voyage, from bad

weather, and had, on several occasions, to cut a passage through tongues of ice with the hatchet, and to force a way for the boats with much labour and some hazard. The ice attains a great thickness in that sea, some of the floes being aground in nine fathoms water, but under the powerful radiation of a sun constantly above the horizon, in the summer months, it decays with an almost incredible rapidity. As the boats drew only twenty inches of water, the party were on several occasions enabled to sail through shallow canals, worn on the surface of these floes by the action of the waves, when, from the ice being closely packed on the shore, they could find no passage betwixt the masses of which it was composed. They had fortunately clear weather for these attempts. Had they experienced the fogs which Captain Franklin met with to the westward, they must of necessity have remained on shore. Notwithstanding the quantity of ice they encountered thus early in the season, they were convinced that towards the end of August there is a free passage for a ship along the northern coast of America, from the 100th to the 150th degree of west longitude; and to the eastward of the Mackenzie there are some commodious harbours, although there are none on the part of the coast surveyed by Captain Franklin to the westward. The whole difficulty in performing the north-west passage in a ship seems to be in attaining the coast of the continent through the intricate straits which lead from Baffin's or Hudson's Bays. The flood tide was found setting everywhere along the coast from the eastward. The rapids, which obstructed the navigation of the Coppermine, prevented them from bringing their boats above eight miles from the sea, and they therefore abandoned them there with the remainder of their stores, tents, &c. a present to the Esquimaux, and set out overland to Fort Franklin, carrying (exclusive of instruments, arms, and ammunition, and a few specimens of plants and minerals) merely a blanket and ten days' provisions for each person. They arrived on the eastern arm of Bear Lake on the 18th of August, and at the Fort on the 1st of September, after an absence of 71 days, in excellent health and condition. The two branches of the expedition have thus surveyed the coast through upwards of thirty-six degrees of longitude, which, together with Captain Franklin's former discoveries and those of Captain Parry, render the Arctic Sea pretty well known as far as the 150th degree of west longitude. There remain only 11 degrees of unknown coast

betwixt that and Icy Cape, and Captain Beechy has perhaps by this time traced a considerable portion even of that in the Blossom, so that a complete discovery of the North-west passage, so long an object for which Britain has contended, is now brought within very narrow limits. The expedition returns to England next year by the Hudson's Bay Company's ship, with the exception of Captain Franklin and Dr. Richardson, who propose to go home by the way of Canada and New York. As Captain Franklin intends to travel the winter on the ice, he hopes to reach Montreal towards the end of August 1827."—*Quebec Gazette*.

Successful case of Transfusion of Blood.

—A poor woman of the name of Ashdown narrowly escaped with her life, in consequence of the bursting of a varicose vein in her leg; the quantity of blood she lost was immense, and no hopes were entertained of her recovery, she being at the time far advanced in pregnancy. Mr. Philpott, with the assistance of Mr. Philipson, who has lately come to reside in Brighton, determined on giving a trial to transfusion, which was performed with a common bone syringe, no other apparatus being at hand. After about a quarter of a pint of blood, taken from a person present, was introduced, the woman appeared to suffer much from sickness, on which account it was discontinued. The pulse now became perceptible at the wrist, a gradual warmth was diffused over the body, and she was lately doing well.

Literary Property.—A short time since, Lord Palmerston moved for a return of the number of literary works and books of prints, entered at Stationers'-hall in each year previous to the 1st of March, 1709; and also of those entered in each year from the 1st of March, 1709, to the 31st of December, 1826, inclusive. There are no books in existence by which it can be ascertained what number of works was entered previously to 1709; but a return has been made of the number entered from that period up to the end of 1826. This document is interesting in showing the vast increase of publications within the last few years. The number of works entered at Stationers'-hall in 1709 was 87. In the three next years the number was somewhat above 100; but from that period down to 1766 the average yearly number was not 50. From that time the number went on slowly increasing till towards the close of the last century, when, perhaps owing to the great political excitement and the spirit of inquiry which prevailed, the number of works entered yearly augmented some hundreds. At the commencement of the

present century the number of publications seemed to have decreased, and the yearly average continued to about 300 down to 1814, when it amounted to 541. In the next year (owing to Lord Ellenborough's new and strange confirmation of the Copyright Act) the number was more than doubled, it being 1244. From that period to 1826 (when there were

1181 books entered) the number has never been under 1000. The lowest number ever entered was 17 (in 1732 and 1734), and the highest 1454 (in 1822). Music forms an item in the above account, but no books containing prints only, or single prints, have been entered at Stationers'-hall.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Academy of Sciences. Paris, March 26.—M. M. C. Dupin and Girard delivered respectively some observations on M. Lamblardie's project for improving the navigation of the Seine. M. Girard opposed it; M. Dupin did not consider that sufficient evidence had been obtained to warrant a decisive conclusion on the subject. M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire announced, that the ornithorynchi are oviparous, and lay their eggs in nests, into the description of which he entered, but postponed the consideration of the entire subject until he had verified his observations. A favourable report was delivered by M. Matthieu, and approved by the Academy, on a clock, of which water was the moving power, and which was invented by M. Blanc, of Grenoble. M. Dupetit Thouars read a memoir connected with the history of conifronsues. Colonel Bory de St. Vincent, correspondent member of the academy, presented his work on man, accompanied by a letter, addressed and which was read by M. Cuvier.—April 2. M. M. Latreille and Dumeril reported on a notice of M. Lepellatier de St. Fargeau, relative to certain hybrid generations (i. e. resulting from the union of two different species) among the genus *Volucella* of Geoffroy. A favourable report was delivered by M. M. Cordier and Brudant, on a geological notice, by M. M. Dulcros and Roert, geographical engineers, respecting one portion of the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone. This was adopted by the academy. M. M. de Jonnés read some statistical observations on the civil life and domestic economy of the Romans at the beginning of the fourth century of the empire. Another notice was read by M. Giroux de Buzareingues, regarding some experiments on the reproduction of domestic animals.—9. M. Lorange, of the Academy of Turin, communicated some meteorological observations made at Lombriasco during the year 1810. The minister of the interior having requested the academy to inquire into the facts connected with the death of Mr. Drake, who was bitten at Rouen by a rattle-snake, a report was made on the subject, and referred to a commission. M. Damoiseau read a me-

moir on the comet, of which the period is 3.75 years. It was observed successively in February and March 1826, by M. M. Biela, at Josephstadt (Bohemia), Gambart at Marseilles, and Clauzen at Altona; and according to their respective calculations, this was the comet which appeared in 1782 and 1806: the ellipses calculated by M. Gambardt and Clauzen leave no doubt on this subject. From the researches of M. Damoiseau, it appears that this comet will repass its perihelion the 27th of November 1832 (27.4808), in which year also, Enke's comet of 1284 days will re-appear. As a farther compliment to the memory of M. Laplace, M. Lagendie announced, in the name of the committee of geometry, that they would postpone for six months longer the election of a successor to that great man.—16. M. Desgenettes proposed himself to the academy as an associate, in place of the late Duke de la Rochefoucault. A memoir was read by M. Cauchy, on the transformation of double integral fractions, and on the integration of linear equations of partial differences; and another by M. Richard, entitled, "Monograph on the Orchideæ of the Islands of France and Bourbon."

April 23. A letter was read from M. Darnaud, who mentioned that, from time immemorial, in part of Greece, deep incisions under the tongue had been employed, and generally regarded as efficacious against hydrophobia—referred to M. M. Portal and Majendie. A communication was made by M. Arago, from Professor Delpech, regarding ammoniacal and cyanogen gases, and sulphuric and hydrosulphuric acids, which depart from Mariotte's law the more, the nearer they are to their point of liquefaction, and hydrogen gas, which, compressed by the weight of twenty atmospheres, was in sensible agreement with the air. A favourable report was delivered by M. M. Latreille and Dumeril on a memoir of M. Leon Dufour, entitled "Anatomical Researches on the Labidouri," (tells with pincers,) preceded by some considerations on the establishment of a particular order for these insects. M. Bouvard presented

a memoir on the meteorological observations made at the observatory of Paris; and a paper was read by M. B. Schlickh, on the Thames Tunnel.—30. M. Arago communicated a note of M. Savary, on the sounds produced by a plate placed at an orifice from which a current of æriform gas is escaping. On a report of M. M. Vauquelin and Chevreul, the thanks of the academy were proffered to M. Morin, an apothecary, at Rouen, for the communication he had made to them on the subject of a concretion found in the brain of a human subject. M. M. Poinso, Ampere, and Cauchy, delivered a report on a memoir of M. Roche, relative to the rotation of a solid body round a fixed point, as its centre of gravity—the results had been previously known. M. Poisson read a paper on the rotation of the earth.

—May 7. M. de Freycinet read an extract from a letter from M. M. Quoy and Galmard, dated Port Jackson, December 4, 1826, stating that they were about to forward a memoir and some drawings. M. Arago communicated a memoir he had received from M. Broussingault, on the composition of native argentiferous gold. M. Moreau de Jonnes read a memoir on venomous serpents, brought alive from foreign countries—when M. Majendie remarked that the employment of cupping is limited in its effects, and insufficient of itself to counteract the effect of their bite. M. Cassini, president of the royal court of Paris, was elected into the academy, in the place of the Duke de la Rochefoucault. A very highly complimentary report was made by M. M. Arago and Dupin on “A Course of Mechanics applied to Machines,” by Captain Poncelet, of the engineers. It would have been inserted in the collections of the academy, had not the minister of war provided for its more unlimited circulation. Conformably to the wish of the minister of the interior, a commission had been appointed to investigate the facts relating to the death of Mr. Drake, who had died by the bite of a rattle-snake at Rouen; it was proposed that no venomous animals of that class should be allowed to enter France, and adopted with certain limitations.—14. M. Arago read a letter addressed to him by M. Despretz, in which the latter recounted some experiments, designed to prove that the compression of liquids constantly gives rise to a sensible degree of heat—water under a pressure of twenty atmospheres evolved 0.015 of a degree. He also read an extract from a memoir of M. M. de la Rive and Marcet, of Geneva, on the specific heat of gases, which, according to them, is the same in all the gases subjected to the same pressure.

Botany.—Some curious observations have recently been made by two of the members of the Philomathic Society of Paris on the manner in which circulation takes place in a certain plant (charague). This plant, viewed with the assistance of a microscope which magnifies 1500 times, presents the phenomenon, hitherto unique, of the motion of two liquid currents, the one ascending, the other descending, circulating in the same tube, without being separated by the slightest partition. The reality of this phenomenon is placed out of doubt by the evident passage of certain molecules in one of the currents, which, attracted by the current that runs the other way, are from time to time carried away by it. The tube in which this double circulation occurs is of a very sensible diameter.

French Travellers.—Messrs. Taillefer and Peyronneau, who are about to set out for South America, attended the last meeting of the Société de Géographie, at Paris, and announced their intention to visit Cumana, the Caracas, Lake of Maracaibo, Santa Fé, and Popayan; to follow the course of the River Magdalena, from its origin to its mouth; sea, Cartagena, Porto-Bello, and Panama, whence they would embark for Guayaquil. After this, they propose to cross the Andes, and descend the Orinoko to the sea. It was announced at the same meeting, that M. de Gamba, the Consul-general of France at Tiflis, had arrived in Mingrelia, after ten days' dangerous navigation of the Black Sea.

Roman Antiquities.—The French Journal, the *Narrateur de la Meuse*, states, that successful excavations are making on a site between Virtun and St. Maré, in that province, where many Roman antiquities have heretofore been turned up by the labours of agriculture. The remains of habitations, tombs, implements of various kinds, domestic utensils, money, pieces of armour, fragments of vases, statues, rings, engraved stones, &c. &c. have been found.

Animal Life.—At Orgon, in France, a toad and two muscles have lately been taken out of the bottom of a deep well sunk in the rock, and re-opened, after having been filled up for a hundred and fifty years. One of the muscles and the toad are still preserved alive in some of the water in which they were found.

Fire.—The theatre called *L'Antiqua Comique*, at Paris, was lately destroyed by accidental fire. The *Théâtre de la Grèce*, which adjoining the other, was saved.

The Yellow Fever.—Towards the end of last year, a French physician, of the name of Chervin, returning to Europe after very

extensive travels, and convinced that the yellow fever was not contagious, addressed a petition to the Chamber of Deputies, praying the postponement of the formation of several sanitary establishments at that time in contemplation. The Chamber referred Dr. Chervin's petition to the Minister of the Interior, who again referred it to the Académie de Médecine. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject. By the report which that committee has recently made, it appears that Dr. Chervin had visited all those parts of America in which the yellow fever exercised its ravages; and had carefully interrogated the practitioners of medicine with respect to the mode in which the malady was transmissible. Six hundred and eleven documents, having every possible character of authenticity, were furnished him by five hundred and thirty-one medical men; of whom four hundred and eighty-three do not believe that the yellow fever is contagious, and only forty-eight maintain the opposite opinion. Dr. Chervin also collected other documents in the various parts of Spain which were the theatre of the memorable epidemic of 1821. They are not less favourable to the party of the non-contagionists. The report concludes by declaring that Dr. Chervin's documents are entitled to the most serious attention of government.

Bonaparte.—A brief memoir of M. Barbier, librarian to the Conseil d'Etat, has lately been published by his son. M. Barbier was private librarian to Bonaparte. While in that post, Napoleon ordered him several times a week, usually during and after dinner, sometimes even in the night, to bring him the best new works; and occasionally to read them aloud. During the Emperor's campaigns, all the new publications were forwarded to him every day, with an analysis and a criticism. When he set off for the army, he carried with him a travelling library, composed of small volumes, containing the best authors in history and literature, as also such works as related to the country to which he was proceeding. Having remarked that this library was deficient in several important works, and having been informed that the size of the volumes would not permit their introduction, Buonaparte on several occasions conceived the project (which was never executed) of causing to be printed, for his own use, a library, the plan of which he traced in the two following notes, which he sent to M. Barbier.

“*Bayonne, July 17, 1808.*”

“The Emperor desires to form a travelling library of a thousand volumes, in small duodecimo, printed in a good type.

His Majesty's intention is to have these works printed for his private use, without margins, that no room may be lost. The volumes must contain between five and six hundred pages each, with the thinnest possible binding. The library must be composed of about forty religious works, forty epic, forty theatrical, sixty poetical, a hundred romances, sixty historical. The remainder, up to the thousand, to consist of historical memoirs of all ages. The religious works to comprehend the best translations of the Old and New Testament, some of the Epistles, and other important works of the Fathers of the Church, the Koran, Mythology, some select dissertations on the various sects which have had an influence in history, such as the Arians, the Calvinists, the Reformers, &c. and a History of the Church, if it can be comprised in the prescribed extent.—The epics to be, Homer, Lucian, Tasso, Telemachus, the Henriade, &c.—Among the tragedies, only those of Corneille which are stock pieces; leave out of Racine, ‘*Les Frères Ennemis*,’ ‘*L’Alexandre*,’ and ‘*Les Plaideurs*,’ put only of Crebillon, ‘*Rhadamiste*,’ ‘*Atree et Thyeste*,’ and of Voltaire only the stock pieces.—In history, some good chronological works, principally the ancient and original ones, which convey a detailed knowledge of the history of France. As history, may be added Machiavel’s ‘*Discourses on Titus Livius*,’ ‘*The Spirit of Laws*,’ ‘*The Roman Greatness*,’ and what it is proper to preserve of Voltaire’s ‘*History*.’ Among the romances, the ‘*New Heloise*,’ and Rousseau’s ‘*Confessions*;’ the *chefs-d’œuvre* of Fielding, Richardson, Le Sage, &c. need not be mentioned, for they will naturally be there; also Voltaire’s *Tales*. [Note. Neither the ‘*Emilius*,’ nor a heap of useless letters, memoirs, discourses, and dissertations, by Rousseau, need be put; the same observation is applicable to Voltaire.] The Emperor desires to have a *catalogue raisonné*, with notes indicating the best works, and an account what would be the expense of printing and binding the thousand volumes; what each volume might contain of every author; what each volume would weigh; how many chests would be necessary; what would be their size, and what space they would occupy.—The Emperor is equally desirous that M. Barbier should engage with one of our best geographers in the following undertaking:—to compile memoirs respecting the campaigns which took place on the Euphrates, and against the Parthians, beginning with that of Crassus, about the 8th century, and comprehending those of Antony, Trajan,

Julian, &c.; to describe, on charts of a convenient size, the road which each army followed, with the ancient and modern names of the countries and the principal towns, and geographical remarks on the territory, with historical narratives of each expedition, derived from the original authors."

"Schoenbrunn, June 12, 1809.

"The Emperor feels every day the want of a travelling library composed of historical works. His Majesty is desirous that the number of volumes in this library should amount to three thousand, all in eighteens, like the works in the Dauphin's collection of eighteens; each volume consisting of between four and five hundred pages, printed in good types by Didot, on thin vellum paper. The duodecimo shape takes too much room; and, besides, the works printed in that form are almost all bad editions. The three thousand volumes should be placed in thirty chests, in three rows, each row containing thirty-three volumes. The collection should have a general and a numerical index, divided into five or six parts; as, 1. Chronology and Universal History; 2. Ancient History by the original writers, and Ancient History by the moderns; 3. History of the Lower Empire by the original writers, and History of the Lower Empire by the moderns; 4. General and Particular History, as Voltaire's 'Essay,' &c.; 5. Modern History of the European States, France, Italy, &c.—Strabo, D'Anville's Ancient Maps, the Bible, and some History of the Church, must also be introduced. Such is the outline of five or six divisions, which must be considered and filled up with care. A certain number of men of letters and taste must be employed to revise the editions, to correct them, to suppress all useless matter, such as the editors' notes, &c. and all Greek or Latin text, retaining only the French translation. A few Italian works alone, of which there is no translation, ought to be preserved in the original. The Emperor requests M. Barbier to prepare a plan of this library, and to inform him of the most advantageous and economical mode of collecting the three thousand volumes.—When the series of three thousand historical works is complete, it may be followed by three thousand of natural history, voyages, literature, &c. The greater part of these it will be easy to collect; for many of them are already in eighteens.—M. Barbier is also requested to send a list of the works, with clear and detailed notes respecting them, and the literary men who should be employed in collecting them; an estimate of the time required, the expense, &c."

SPAIN.

Foreign Miscellany.—At the fifteen Spanish universities and seminaries have been studying in the year 1826:—

Universities.	Philosophy and Nat. Philosophy.	Theology.	Jurisprudence.	Canon Law.	Medicine.	Total.
Alcala	88	29	232	15	....	364
Cervera	234	98	198	28	75	573
Granada	171	81	417	47	96	812
Huesca	145	140	236	36	....	557
Onate	123	...	116	11	....	270
Orihuela	61	26	32	5	....	134
Oviedo	156	73	169	23	....	460
Salamanca	96	69	185	22	46	418
Santiago	363	124	414	89	64	1,054
Sevilla	240	56	378	7	189	870
Toledo	114	49	77	17	....	257
Valencia	512	179	408	98	364	1,561
Valladolid	289	98	718	85	63	1,347
Zaragoza	207	256	419	52	151	1,115
Majorca	96	20	61	...	....	177
Seminaries ...	2,085	1,395	4,077	462	1,048	9,067
	2,800	1,610	....	...	...	3,810
	5,185	2,905	4,077	462	1,048	13,677

ITALY.

Belzoni.—The Milan Gazette speaks of a fête which took place at Padua last month in honour of Belzoni; on the occasion of consecrating, in the presence of the magistrates and a large concourse of the inhabitants, a medallion designed to transmit to posterity the features and the memory of that celebrated but unfortunate traveller. One of the public authorities pronounced a speech, in which he related the adventures of this illustrious Paduan, his transmission to England of the colossal bust of Memnon, his discovery of the tomb of Psammeticus, his opening of the second pyramid, his excavations at Berenice. The orator also dwelt on Belzoni's private virtues and his love for his native town (on which he bestowed a precious monument of antiquity); and described the sad event of his death, at the very moment at which he seemed to be on the point of accomplishing one of the objects most interesting to civilization. This speech was frequently interrupted by the loudest plaudits.

GERMANY.

Bohemian Theatricals.—Attempts have long been making, but in vain, to expel the Bohemian dialect from Bohemia, and to substitute the German, which is the idiom of the Austrian government. The hopelessness of this effort has at length been discovered; and in order to gratify that part of the population of Prague, consisting of two-thirds of it, which is ignorant of any but its native dialect, a

Bohemian theatre has lately been established at Prague.

PRUSSIA.

Religion.—A man of high station in Prussia, the Privy-counsellor Beckedorf, director in the ministry for churches and schools, &c. &c. has been dismissed from all his offices by a royal decree of the 11th of June, on account of his having adopted the Catholic religion. The editor of the Leipzig Gazette accuses the counsellor, upon the evidence of his own works, of having been for many years a secret adherent to the Catholic faith; and accuses him of being only externally Protestant, that he might the better serve the Catholic church, and enjoy his pension the more quietly.

WURTEMBERG.

It appears that this kingdom is, in proportion to its surface, the most populous in the world. On the 1st of November, 1826, it counted 1,517,770 inhabitants; that is to say, 740,324 males, and 777,446 females. At the same period of the preceding year its population was only 1,505,720: so that in one year the population increased by 12,050. It now contains about 4245 inhabitants to each square mile.

AUSTRIA.

The Danube, on the 22d of June, had fallen to 9 feet 2 inches above 0. The

journals of Croatia, Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and Tyrol, continue to be filled with the most melancholy accounts of the ravages caused by the heavy rains, and the inundations are more extensive than ever was known. Not only all the places on the banks of the rivers, but even those at the distance of one or two leagues, are under water, and the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in the upper story. The communications are almost wholly intercepted. The heavy rains have so softened the ground that the vicinity of the mountains, vineyards, and the houses on them, have sunk in and been destroyed. The Medvitchak has again formed itself a new channel through the gardens and fields, and the fragments of rock and stones, which it has brought with it, have destroyed all well-founded hopes of an ample harvest.

SWITZERLAND.

Swiss Antiquities.—Antiquities have been much neglected in Switzerland, but are now likely to be explored and studied with greater assiduity. Some fine mosaics having recently been found in the canton of Freyburg, a society has been formed, the attention of which is to be directed to the farther exhumation of these ancient Roman remains. A museum is to be established, and all the produce of the excavations to be deposited there.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Young Plantations.—Where the plants of oak, Spanish chesnut, elm (Scotch or English), ash, plane, sycamore, horse chesnut, birch, alder, and beech, have failed in the top, and are by no means likely to recover, cut them over close by the ground, trampling and firming the roots well in the earth before cutting off the top, and be sure to cut the plant close to the surface of the ground when trampled down; let this be done in all plantations where there is no risk of the young shoots (numbers of which will come away during autumn) being destroyed by game, say, deer, hares, rabbits, &c. in August, and particularly before the end of September: where there is a risk of the young growths being destroyed during winter by game, let such be cut over in the months of December and January; thus, by having their roots firmed to the earth during winter, they will be growing every day of vegetable weather during winter, and will, in the spring, send out most vigorous growths; there being no risk of the roots losing the growth by the top of the plant shaking with the winter winds. The same

method should be attended to with all plants, even two, three, or five years planted; if they are dead in the top, no dependence should be placed on their side shoots, although fresh, as they never make a proper tree.

A Method of obtaining Natural Flowers in Winter.—Choose some of the most perfect buds of the flower you wish to preserve, such as are late in blowing, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and, when the buds are a little shrunk, wrap each up in a piece of paper, clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting. In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds over night, cut off the end of the stem, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt was infused, and the next day you will see the buds open and expand, and the flowers display their most lively colour, and breathe their agreeable odour.

Cheap efficacious Manure.—Raise a platform of earth on the head-land of a field, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length, according to the quantity wanted. On the first stratum of earth lay a thin stratum of lime, fresh from the kiln; dissolve or slake this with salt brine from the rose of a watering pot; add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before, carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken, and mixed, so that the mass may be thoroughly incorporated. This compost has been used in Ireland—has doubled the crops of potatoes and cabbages, and is said to be far superior to stable dung.

Bees.—In Livonia, the manner of rearing bees, existing from time immemorial, is by making cavities in the trees of a forest, for the purpose of receiving the swarms. Some proprietors have hundreds and thousands of bee-trees. The pure air of the higher regions agrees better with the bees than the air inclosed in hives, which receive the exhalations of the earth, and in which contagious diseases sometimes make great ravages; a proof of this is, that when garden bees swarm, they are directed instinctively towards the woods, whilst the bees of the wood never swarm towards the garden.—*Buttner on Bees.*

Corn.—There are now growing in the garden of the Apothecaries' Company, at Chelsea, more than two hundred varieties of wheat, and several also of barley and oats. They were brought to England by a Spanish gentleman, who has been a long time in collecting them from different parts of the world. The Society, conceiving that the introduction of them might be beneficial to the agricultural interests of this country, have directed their gardener, Mr. Anderson, to afford every

facility to their propagation, with a view to the dissemination of such as may be worth it throughout every part of the British dominions.

Extraordinary Pine Tree.—In Dr. Brewster's Journal of Science there is an account of one of the most extraordinary species of pine-trees yet known. It is given in a letter to Dr. Hooker, from Mr. Douglas, the botanist.—“I rejoice to tell you of a new species of *Pinus*, the most princely of the genus, and probably the finest specimen of the American vegetation. It attains the enormous size of 170 to 220 feet in height, and 20 to 50 in circumference. The cones are from 12 to 18 inches long; I have one which is 16½ inches in length, and which measures 10 inches round the thickest part. The trunk is remarkably straight, and destitute of branches till within a short space of the top, which forms a perfect umbel. The wood is of fine quality, and yields a large portion of resin. Growing trees of this species, that have been partly burned by the natives to save the trouble of cutting other fuel, (a custom to which they are generally addicted,) produce a substance which, I am almost assured in saying, is *sugar*; but as some of it, with the cones, will soon reach England, its real nature can be easily and correctly ascertained. The tree grows abundantly two degrees south of St. Columbia, in the country inhabited by the Umptqua tribe of Indians. The seeds are gathered by the natives in autumn, pounded, and baked into a sort of cake, which is considered a luxury. The saccharine substance is used in seasoning dishes, in the same manner as sugar is in civilized countries. I shall bring home such an assemblage of specimens of this *Pinus*, as will admit of a very correct figure being made, and also a bag of its seed.”

USEFUL ARTS.

A patent has recently been taken out by Mr. Henderson, of Gracechurch-street, for a very ingenious and useful improvement on the present mode of constructing kitchen-ranges. It is well known that the ovens and boilers of the ranges now in use are heated by fires lighted under them, the smoke being conveyed to the chimneys by means of flues carried behind the grate, a process which, besides the use of dampers and other apparatus, is somewhat delicate in the operation; and, independent of the difficulty and expense in fitting it to the fireplace, must create an immense consumption of coals in those houses

where the gastronomic art is held in high repute. Mr. Henderson, however, does away with these inconveniences, and the expense, by placing at the oven-corner of the grate a thick mass of iron, which, when completely heated, (and that does not require much time,) reduces the oven to a temperature quite sufficient for all culinary purposes. Thus his invention not only prevents any additional consumption of coals, farther than what is necessary to supply the grate itself, but gets rid of flues and dampers altogether.

Improved Iron Bridge.—Mr. Chas. Todd, an engineer, at Bolton, in Lancashire, has

just completed, at a small cost, a metallic model, 4 feet 2 inches long, of an iron bridge, on a new and improved construction. Of this bridge he has sent the following description for insertion in the *Leeds Mercury*:—"The principle combines the greatest possible strength with lightness, neatness, and durability. It is also very simple in contrivance, and economical in point of material, and consequently in point of cost. These essential properties will be made more clear when it is stated farther, that on the principle of an arch, but requiring no abutments, a bridge of any dimensions, even to a mile in length, may be constructed of one span, and so slight a degree of curvature is requisite in the arch, that a level line for the road may be obtained; and this road completely formed by the cast-iron blocks of the arch, without any other preparative of pavement or flagging. This and other advantages in point of erection, combined with a great saving of stone-work for supporting it, (as it only requires a substantial, though comparatively light, pier at each end, to carry a vertical weight,) causes a saving of at least one-third in the erection of a bridge of this kind, when compared with any other iron bridge of the same stability. It is also applicable

to bridges whose road it is desirable should range in the direction of an inclined plane, as it is as firm and correct in principle, at an angle of 450 and more, as it is when placed in a horizontal position. It is also applicable to the construction of beams or whole floors in fire-proof and other buildings, dispensing with the necessity of pillars or supports, and rendering the floors much safer than any other mode of construction which has been hitherto adopted." He adds: "It enables me to anticipate the erection of the once projected and much wished-for Runcorn Bridge, over the river Mersey. This bridge requires a span of 2000 feet; but I have no doubt I could erect it in two years, with the utmost ease and safety, and it should not cost much more, if any, than the estimated cost of the Tunnel under the river Thames, which is only about half the length."

Valuable information to Artists and Antiquaries.—To copy inscriptions, take a sheet of tissue-paper, hold it against, or lay it on a brass or stone, over the inscription; then take a rubber of list and wash-leather, in alternate layers, rolled up to about an inch in diameter; dip the end in black-lead or lustrum, finely pulverised, rub it steadily over the paper, and a most beautiful impression will appear.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

H. Raper, Esq., of Baker-street, Marylebone, for a new and improved system of signals; first, for communicating by day, by the means of flags and pendants, between ships at sea, or other objects, far distant from each other, in which system the colours of the flags and pendants which have heretofore served to distinguish the signals one from another, and which by distance, or other causes, are extremely subject to be mistaken, may be dispensed with altogether; and, secondly, for communicating by night between ships at sea, and other objects, far distant from each other, by the means of lights, and which system of signals is more conspicuous, expeditious, and certain, than any which has hitherto been employed for the like purpose. June 21, 1827.

J. Marshall, Chatham, Kent, for improvements in mounting guns or cannon, for sea or other service. June 26, 1827.

J. Felton, of Hinckley, Leicestershire, for a machine, for an expeditious and correct mode of giving a fine edge to knives, razors, scissors, and other cutting instruments. June 28, 1827.

T. Fuller, of Bath, Somersetshire, for improvements on wheel carriages. June 28, 1827.

W. Hasecock, of Stratford, Essex, for improvements upon steam-engines. July 4, 1827.

W. Wilson, of Martin's-lane, London, for the means or principle of extracting spirits and other solvents, used in dissolving or rendering malleable gums of various kinds, and other articles employed for stiffening hats, hat bodies, bouquets, caps, and divers articles of merchandises, and converting such spirit (after rectification) into use.—July 4.

R. F. Jenar, of Bunhill-row, for improvements in lamps.—July 4, 1827.

G. Foulton, of Stafford-street, Old Bond-street, for an instrument, machine, or apparatus, for writing, which he denominates a self-supplying pen.—July 4, 1827.

T. Sowerby, of Change-alley, Cornhill, for im-

provements in the construction of ships' windlasses.—July 4, 1827.

R. F. Jenar, of Bunhill-row, for a method of fitting up with metal, or other suitable materials, the holes or interstices in wire gauze, or other similar substances, which he denominates metallic linen.—July 4, 1827.

J. S. Shenton, of Husbands Bosworth, for improvements in the mechanism of water closets.—July 12, 1827.

E. B. Deeble, of St. James's-street, for his new construction or constructions, and combination or combinations, of metallic blocks, for the purposes of forming caissons, jetties, piers, quays, embankments, lighthouses, foundations, walls, or such other erections to which the same metallic blocks may be applicable. July 12, 1827.

R. Vane, of York-square, Middlesex, for improvements in certain processes, utensils, apparatus, machinery, and operations applicable to the preparing, extracting, and preserving, various articles of food, the component parts of which utensils, apparatus, and machinery, are of different dimensions, proportionate to the different uses in which they are employed, and may be separately applied in preparing, extracting, and preserving food, and in other useful purposes. July 12, 1827.

W. Church, Esq., of Birmingham, for improvements in apparatus for spinning fibrous substances. July 13, 1827.

G. A. Sharp, of Putney, for an improved table urn. July 13, 1827.

R. Moore, of Underwood, Stirlingshire, for improvements in the process of preparing and cooling worts or wash from vegetable substances, for the production of spirits. Partly communicated by a foreigner. July 13, 1827.

The same, for processes for rendering distilling refuse productive of spirits. Partly communicated by a foreigner. July 13, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOTANY.

The Florist's Guide and Cultivator's Directory. By R. Sweet, F.L.S. No. III. 3s.

Flora Australasica—the Evergreen and Scented Plants of New Holland. By R. Sweet, F.L.S. No. IV. 3s.

Edwards' Botanical Register, No. VII. of vol. 13, 4s.

EDUCATION.

A Practical Grammar of the Russian Language, with Exercises and a Key, &c. By J. Heard. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

A Vocabulary to the *Œdipus Rex* of Sophocles, containing the English Significations, &c., on the plan of the Charter-House Vocabularies, for the use of Schools. By George Hughes, A. M. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Views of British Cities. By Robson. Edited by J. Britton, F.A.S. Part III.

Pompeii, Part III. Engraved by J. Cook. 4l. 4s. and 6l. 6s.

HISTORY.

Buchanan's History of Scotland, continued to the present time. By John Watkins, LL.D. 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

An accurate Abstract of the public General Statutes passed in the 7th and 8th Geo. II. anno 1827. By T. W. Williams, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 8s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

The Calcutta Medical Transactions. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Traveller's Oracle; or, Maxims for Locomotion; being Precepts for promoting the Pleasures, Hints for preserving the Health, and Estimates of the Expenses of Persons Travelling on Foot, on Horseback, in Stages, in Post Chaises, and in Private Carriages.

"Mirth and motion prolong life."

By W. Kitchener, M. D. Author of the "Cook's Oracle;" &c. 2 vols. 15s.

Captain Rock's Letters to the King of England. fcap. 8vo. 9s.

The Foreign Quarterly Review, No. I. 7s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1825. 8vo. 18s.

Remarks on the Mustard Tree mentioned in the New Testament, with a coloured plate. By J. Frost, F.S.A. 1s. 6d.

Sure Methods of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life; or, a Treatise on the Art of living long and comfortably, by regulating the Diet and Regimen. Embracing all the most approved principles of Health and Longevity. By a Physician. 12mo.

Bibliotheca Parriana; or, a catalogue of the Library of the late Rev. and learned Dr. Parr, interspersed with his own notes, observations, and opinions, on books and their authors. 1 vol. 8vo. 16s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Tales of all Nations. 1 vol. 12mo. 8s.

POETRY.

An Evening on Pelion. A Poem, in three Cantos. 8vo. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

The Nature, Existence, and Ministry of the Holy Angels, briefly considered as an important branch of the Christian Religion, &c. 2s. 6d.

A Summary View of Christian Principles: comprising the Doctrines peculiar to Christianity as a system of Revealed Truth. By T. Finch. 5s. 6d.

The Reasons of the Laws of Moses. From the "More Nevochim" of Maimonides. By J. Townley, D.D. 10s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Reign of Dr. Joseph G. R. De Francia in Paraguay. Being an Account of Six Years Residence in that Republic. By M. M. Rangger and Longchamps. 8vo. 9s.

Journal of a Tour through France, Italy, and Switzerland, in 1823 and 1824. By J. W. Johnson, R.N. 12mo. 6s.

LITERARY REPORT.

A Complete Collection of the Parliamentary Speeches (corrected) of the Right Hon. George Canning, with an authentic Memoir, which have been some time in the press, will very shortly be published, illustrated by a finely executed and correct portrait.

The Memoirs and Correspondence, of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood, are very nearly ready for publication.

The Literary Souvenir for 1828, under the superintendence of Mr. Alaric Watts, will be published on the first of November. Besides other Decorations, this work

will contain twelve Line Engravings from the burins of many of the most eminent engravers of the day, after original paintings by various distinguished Artists, viz.: James Thomson, R.A.; C. R. Leslie, R.A.; A. E. Chalon, R.A.; T. Stothard, R.A.; H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; W. Danby, A.; W. Allan, A.; W. Westall, A.; W. Linton; J. Richter; R. Farrier; J. Wood, &c. &c. The volume will also contain an Engraving, from a beautiful Picture by Leslie, of the Duke and Duchess, from Don Quixote. The Literary Contents of the Work will

be composed, as usual, of a great variety of original Contributions, in Prose and Verse, including productions from several pens not hitherto engaged in any publications of this class.

In the press, a Second Edition of The Coronation Oath considered with reference to the Principles of the Revolution of 1688. By Charles Thomas Lane, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

"The Amulet" for the year 1827-8, is to be published on the first of November, on a scale of greater excellence than either of its predecessors.—In the selection of the illustrations, the Editor has been powerfully assisted. Pictures have been supplied by Howard, R.A., Ward, R.A., Jones, R.A., Pickersgill, R.A., Jackson, R.A., and Landseer, A.R.A.; The volume will also contain an engraving from a splendid picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A., from another by Smirke, R.A., and another from the celebrated painting, (in the collection at Westworth House) by Vandyke, of Lord Strafford and his Secretary. The literary portion of the volume is to be formed of the contributions of nearly sixty distinguished authors,—among whom are several who have not before exerted their talents in this interesting class of works. There are also promised several improvements of a very novel and valuable character. This volume is in future to be contained in a case, and bound in rich watered silk.

Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. The Journal, or Itinerary of Thomas Beckington, Secretary to Henry VI., and afterwards Bishop of Bath, Sir Robert Roos, Kat., and others, during their Journey from Windsor to Bourdeaux, on an Embassy to negotiate the Marriage between Henry VI. and one of the Daughters of the Count Arminack, in June 1442; from a contemporary MS. With Illustrative Notes, Historical and Biographical, by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. F. S. A.

On the 1st of October will be published the first number of a periodical work, to be entitled the "Pomological Magazine."

Shortly will appear "A Greek Gradus," containing the Interpretation, in Latin and English, of all words which occur in the Greek poets, and also exhibiting the quantity marked on each syllable; thus combining the advantages of a Lexicon of the Greek poets and a Greek Gradus. By the Rev. J. Brasse, B. D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. One thick volume, 8vo. 20s. bound.

Preparing for the press, A Defence of the Missions in the South Sea and Sand-

wich Islands, against the charges and misrepresentations of the Quarterly Review, in a Letter addressed to the Editor of that Journal.

An Historical Essay on the Laws and the Government of Rome, designed as an introduction to the study of the Civil Law, is announced for speedy publication.

Sketches of History and Imagination, by Charles Swain, will shortly be published.

The Influence of Apathy, and other Poems, by Henry Trevanion, is in the press.

Mr. Sonthey has nearly ready, The History of Portugal from the Earliest Times to the Commencement of the Peninsula War.

A New Translation of the Odes of Anacreon, with a Sketch of his Life, will shortly be published.

Mr. Butler, of Hackney, is about to publish Questions in Roman History, with Geographical Illustrations and Maps.

Mrs. West, Author of "A Tale of the Times," &c. &c. has a new novel in the press, entitled Ringrove; or, Old-Fashioned Notions, &c., in two volumes.

Dr. Scully has nearly ready for publication, Observations on the Climate of Torquay and the Southern part of Devonshire generally, comprising an Estimate of its value as a Remedial Agent in Pulmonary Disorders, and Tabular Abstracts of a series of Meteorological Journals kept in the South of Devon, from 1807 to 1827.

Transactions of the Literary Society of Madras, 4to. with Plates, will shortly be published.

A History of Domestic Architecture, with Critical Remarks on the Distinctions characteristic of various Styles that have been adopted in the principal Mansions of this Kingdom, by Thomas Moule, Author of "Bibliotheca Heraldica," "Neale's Views of Seats," &c. &c.,—is announced.

A new Miscellany is announced, under the title of "The Winter's Wreath."

Messrs. Parbury, Allen, and Co. have nearly ready for publication a Memoir relative to the Operations of the Serampore Missionaries; including a Succinct Account of their Oriental Translations, Native Schools, Missionary Stations, and Serampore College.

Mr. Strutt is preparing for publication, a work entitled, *Deliciae Sylvarum*; or Select Views of Romantic Forest Scenery, drawn from Nature and etched by himself. The Work will be printed in imperial folio, uniformly with his "*Sylva Britannica*, or Portraits of Forest Trees."

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

At Chiswick, on the 8th ult. of internal inflammation, the Right Hon. George Canning. The family of Mr. Canning was originally seated at Foxcote, in Warwickshire, and the elder branch, the Cannings of Foxcote, still reside in that county. Queen Elizabeth conferred the manor of Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry, on George Canning, a younger son of the Warwickshire family, who thereupon moved into Ireland. Mr. Canning was born in London on the 11th of April, 1770. His father was an Irish barrister, who, having displeased his wealthier relatives at an early age, by what they considered an imprudent marriage, came over to this country, where he lived some years, and died, leaving his widow and family entirely destitute of provision. Mr. Canning the elder had produced some poetical pieces; which, though not devoid of taste and merit, met with no material success. In London, he changed his course, and attempted to carry on the business of a wine-merchant, but this effort was not prosperous, and it is generally believed that he died of dejected spirits and a broken heart, brought on by the blight of all his early prospects. After her husband's death, Mrs. Canning attempted the profession of the stage, but her talent was not sufficient to command a London engagement. She eventually married an individual in the same pursuit, named Hunn. The Garvagh family, though deeply displeased with Mr. Canning's marriage, relented so far at his death as to take care of his son George's education, and the future Prime Minister was placed at Eton, where, while yet a boy, he exhibited considerable indications of genius, and contributed several papers to "The Microcosm," the first number of which was published in 1786. The Essays signed "B." are those written by Mr. Canning in this work, and the poem, "The Slavery of Greece," may be quoted as a fair example of their general merit. From Eton Mr. Canning proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where the fame of his first dawning had prepared for him a welcome. Mr. Canning's career at Oxford was a splendid fulfilment of the high promise he had given at Eton. The intimacy which had originated between Mr. Canning and the present Earl of Liverpool, then Mr. Jenkinson, at Eton, continued unabated during their joint studies at Oxford, and the ardent wish of the latter to exhibit the talents of his friend,

where their exhibition might best absorb his interests, was soon to be gratified by the pronunciation by young Canning of the Latin Prize Poem, on the occasion of Mr. Pitt's visit to the University. Mr. Pitt, himself an elegant classical scholar, was not less struck by the excellence of the Latinity, than by the beauty and originality of the sentiments of the youthful orator, and from that time, when he was first publicly introduced to his notice, recommended, as the introduction came, by the son of his old and valued friend, the late Lord Liverpool, to the day of his decease, the Premier continued his steady friend. Mr. Canning is said to have consulted Sheridan on the offer of a seat in Parliament being made to him, and the latter, on being appealed to, in respect to the side of the House which it was most suitable to choose, is reported to have advised him with much frankness to go to the right, which opened an equally wide field for the display of his extraordinary powers, while it also led the way to a station in the councils of the country. Without questioning the truth of this anecdote, it is not very difficult to see, in the early intimacy of Mr. Canning with Lord Liverpool, the son of the Secretary of State, and whose whole influence was at his command, a much better reason for his joining Mr. Pitt. Subsequent to his quitting the University, Mr. Canning kept terms for some time at Lincoln's Inn; he was never, however, called to the bar. While a law-student he was a frequent speaker at a debating society that held its meetings in Old Bond-street. Sheridan occasionally attended to witness the display of his young friend; and thus confirmed his high opinion of his abilities. It is a remarkable fact—indeed a living commentary on the usefulness of these institutions—that almost all the parliamentary orators first fledged their wings at debating societies. Oratory at these institutions would thus appear to be a kind of apprenticeship to greater efforts. Whether, and how far, this is a coincidence or a consequence, would not be a bad "subject of discussion" to the parties most interested. In 1793, he came into Parliament as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which was vacated by Sir R. Worsley for that purpose. The first occasion on which he was induced to rise, was on the debate on the treaty with the King of Sardinia, which took place on the 31st of January, 1794, the principal point in dispute being whether Par-

liament should agree to assign to the King of Sardinia a sum of 200,000*l.* a year, on condition of his keeping on foot, for the defence of his own territories, a force of 50,000 men. The proposal was keenly opposed by Mr. Fox, and by Earl (then Mr.) Grey, and was supported by Mr. Canning. In 1796, Mr. Canning was appointed one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department, under Lord Grenville. On that occasion, he vacated his seat for Newport, and was returned for Wexford. Mr. Canning continued in office until the retirement of Mr. Pitt in 1801. During Mr. Pitt's retirement, and on the occasion of a dinner given on the anniversary of his birth-day by the Goldsmiths' Company, on the 29th of May, 1802, Mr. Canning produced the song "The Pilot that weathered the Storm." On the return of Mr. Pitt to office, Mr. Canning was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, which office he held until the death of that statesman in 1806. On the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning went into opposition again; but it was not long before he found himself again in power, with an accession of rank, having joined the Duke of Portland as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He then fought a duel upon a dispute arising out of the conduct of the Walcheren expedition with the late Marquis of Londonderry, then Lord Castlereagh, who was the Secretary for War and Colonies, which terminated in Mr. Canning's being wounded, and in both parties going out of office. It was Lord Castlereagh who gave the challenge, and at six o'clock on the morning of the 21st of September, 1809, the parties met near the Telegraph, Putney Heath. Lord Castlereagh was attended by the present Marquis of Hertford, and Mr. Canning by Mr. Ellis. The quarrel excited a considerable sensation among the friends of both parties at the time, and it was understood that his late Majesty expressed his strong disapprobation of the practice of settling ministerial disputes by sword or pistol. Mr. Canning addressed two letters to Earl Camden (which were published) defending the part which he had taken in the affair; but the result was, his separation from the party with which he had acted; and not long after he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Liverpool, for which place he was elected in 1812. Mr. Canning stood four times for Liverpool, and was each time elected, but never without strong opposition. On the first occasion he had four antagonists, and his majority was 500, the numbers being for Mr. Can-

ning 1631; for General Gascoyne (the second member) 1532; for Mr. Brougham, 1131; for Mr. Creevey, 1068, and for General Tarlton, 11. The second election took place after Mr. Canning's embassy to Lisbon; he was returned after a struggle of three days, by the retirement of Mr. Leyland. The third election, of 1818, was distinguished by an extraordinary quantity of electioneering manoeuvres, 18 nominal candidates having been set up, on one side and the other, in addition to the four real ones; the majority of Mr. Canning was greater than on any occasion before. The last election of 1820 was less warmly contested, his chief opponent being a gentleman of the name of Crompton, who succeeded only in obtaining 345 votes. In 1818 he came into office as President of the Board of Control; but left England and abandoned his place, in preference to taking part in the proceedings against her Majesty the late Queen. Subsequently, in 1822, he was named Governor of India, and was on the point of again quitting the country, having actually taken leave of his constituents at Liverpool, for the purpose of proceeding to Bengal. At that very moment, however, the death of the Marquis of Londonderry suddenly opened the situation of Secretary of Foreign Affairs to him, a post which he accepted, and held until the change consequent upon the recent illness of the Earl of Liverpool, when he was raised to the Premiership. Mr. Canning married, in 1799, Joan, daughter of the late General Scott, of Bellevue, near Edinburgh, and sister of the Duchess of Portland, who was married to the Duke, then Marquis of Titchfield, at the same time. The issue of this marriage were, a son, who died in 1820, two other sons, one a Captain in the and the other a student at Eton, and one daughter married to the Marquis of Clanricarde in 1825. Mr. Canning being born in the year 1770, was consequently, at the period of his decease, about 57 years of age.

Mr. Canning's disorder was an inflammation of the kidneys. Twenty-four hours had elapsed before the physicians had a consultation, and by that time the inflammation had extended to the peritoneal coat of the intestines, and no treatment could mitigate its severity. From the intestines, the inflammation proceeded to the diaphragm, which separates the cavity of the abdomen from that of the thorax, and attacked first the lungs, and then the liver; and after the Right Hon. Gentleman had endured pain almost unparalleled in human suffering,

the whole internal frame became insensible, and he sunk away under the effects of gangrene. It is absolutely impossible to imagine death to be accompanied by more excruciating pain than Mr. Canning suffered; it was absolutely worse than if he had been severed limb by limb, or tortured as the American Indians were used to torture their unfortunate prisoners; but though, while his physical strength failed, his groans were most affecting, that mind which had never quailed to a political antagonist remained in its moments of consciousness firm to the last.

Mr. Canning seems to have had a pre-sentiment of the fatal termination of his illness. A correspondent of a country journal" says, "His constitution had been much shaken by a violent attack of cold in the spring. At dinner (about eight weeks before his death) Mr. Canning looked care-worn and enfeebled; but as the session was approaching to its close, his friends fondly looked forward to a period of comparative repose, which might gradually repair his shattered constitution. But how little repose is ever in reserve for the prime minister of the King of England! Mr. Canning had always shown me particular kindness, from the recollection of which I now derive a melancholy consolation; and on that evening, as his guests departed, I remained accidentally last in the room, and when I wished him 'Good night, and farewell,' he asked 'When I left town?' 'In three days.' 'Ah!' said he, 'so soon? Then, good b'ye; I shall not see you again.' I shook him tenderly by the hand, and said, 'God bless you, Sir;' for as I looked in his pensive, though beaming countenance, I marked the impression which disease had left, and care had fixed, upon his 'faded cheek,' yet under 'brows of dauntless courage and considerate pride,' and the sad thought darted across my mind that perhaps, indeed, I should not see him again."

Some curious coincidences may be remarked in the latter days of Mr. Fox and Mr. Canning. About the middle of June, 1806, a few months after having formed an administration, of which he was the head, Mr. Fox made his last appearance in Parliament. In August, he was with difficulty removed to the villa of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, where, after undergoing sundry operations, he soon afterwards breathed his last, aged 57 years some months. He was buried in a vault in Westminster

Abbey, near the remains of his great rival Pitt.—At the latter end of June 1827, also a few months after having been appointed the head of the administration, Mr. Canning made his last appearance in Parliament. Illness assuming a still more serious aspect, Mr. Canning was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to reside at his fine villa at Chiswick, in the hope that change of air might renovate health. He there soon afterwards breathed his last;—about Mr. Fox's age, dying, it is mentioned, in the same room in which Mr. Fox expired.

Mr. Canning was interred in Westminster Abbey, on the 16th ult. His funeral was private, though awaited in the Abbey by a numerous body of friends, who were accommodated with tickets, and were formed into two lines along the great aisle, through which the funeral procession passed on its way to the north transept, the entire of which was matted. When those who had formed portions of the procession, passed the gate leading into the passage to the burial-place, it was closed by the undertaker's men, notwithstanding the rush made by those in the aisle to enter with them. At a subsequent time, however, they were all admitted. Among others were Lord Duncannon, his venerable father the Earl of Besborough, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Clare, Mr. Spring Rice, the new Under Secretary of State, (who came expressly from Limerick to attend the funeral,) Sir Francis Burdett, Sir J. Mackintosh, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord F. L. Gower, Mr. T. Moore, Dr. Goodenough, Dr. Philpotts, Mr. Easthope, M.P., the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Control, the Chairman of the East India Company, Lord Fife, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Creevey, Mr. Wilmot Horton, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, &c. &c.

As the coffin was brought a little in advance, a strong interest was created by the juvenile appearance of Mr. Canning's son, who seemed about thirteen years of age, and who stood absorbed in grief behind the coffin of his father. The body had been received at the gate by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Ireland, and the Rev. Mr. Bentinck. The whole procession now moved slowly and solemnly up the aisle in the following order:—

Marshal, Mutes, Pursuivants.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Bentinck.

THE BODY.

The youthful son of Mr. Canning, supported on the right by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and on the left by the Duke of

* The Tyne Mercury.

Portland, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
 Lord Clanricarde, (Mr. Canning's son-in-law,) accompanied by Mr. Stapleton, (Mr. Canning's Private Secretary.)
 The Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Stafford, and Earl Morley.
 The Marquis of Conyngham, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Lord Leveson Gower.
 The Lord Chancellor, Lord Goderich, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Mr. Tierney.
 Lord Bexley, Lord Dudley, and Lord Palmerston.
 Mr. Sturges Bourne, Sir George Cockburn, and Mr. Backhouse.

It was a truly affecting spectacle to watch and witness the deep expression of sorrow which was settled on the countenances of all who encompassed the grave at this moment of mournful interest. It was not the "mockery of woe;" it was not the outward expression of unfelt regret, it was not an ostentatious grief; but the most noble and the most estimable men in the land were seen marshalled in unaffected and reverential sorrow around the mortal remains of the most illustrious statesman of modern times. The mourners—the Ministers—the Foreign Ambassadors—and, indeed, all (with scarcely an exception) who joined in the procession, were suffused in tears. There was scarcely one among the numerous throng by whom the illustrious deceased was not remembered by some endearing recollection of relationship, of friendship, of service, or of kindness.

The coffin, in which were inclosed the remains of the late Premier, was covered with scarlet cloth. There was no unnecessary display of ornaments. The arms of the Right Hon. Gentleman were inscribed on it, and below the following inscription:—

DEPOSITUM.

The Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, one of the Governors of the Charter-House. Born the 11th of April, 1770. Died the 8th of August, 1827.

The whole ceremony was of the simplest character. There was nothing about it which, to the eye of a stranger, would indicate that the minister of a mighty empire was now consigned to the earth. The greatest and mightiest in the land were present; but they seemed to have appropriately divested themselves of the attributes and appearances of rank and nobility, and become for the time undistinguished from their fellow-citizens. The vault in which Mr. Canning lies is very narrow, and is barely sufficient for the coffin. It is about seven feet long, in breadth two feet and a half, and in depth nearly eight. The sides of the vault are constructed of brick-work. The site it

occupies in the north transept is precisely at the foot of the grave of Mr. Pitt, from which it is only separated by a slight partition of about nine inches.

DR. HAYGARTH.

At Lambridge House, near Bath, full of years, and in the enjoyment of all the blessings of a well-spent life, Dr. Haygarth, who for upwards of thirty years practised medicine with distinguished success. He was as celebrated for active benevolence in private life, and in the promotion of the charitable institutions of the country, as he was in medical and other useful and ornamental attainments. For thirty-one years he most ably discharged the duties of Physician to the Chester Infirmary, having been elected to that office in the year 1767, and retired in January 1798, when he was succeeded by Dr. Thackeray. From thence he removed to Bath, where he had ever since, till within a short time of his death, practised the duties of his profession, and followed his course of benevolence, with as much credit to himself as benefit to the community. Dr. Haygarth was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated. To him, in conjunction with Dr. Currie, Chester, and indeed the whole kingdom, are indebted for the introduction of a plan for separating fever cases from their more immediate connexion with public hospitals, or for the establishment of what are termed Fever Wards: this improvement was carried into effect, at the recommendation of these individuals, at the Chester Infirmary about the year 1782, and its utility became so generally appreciated by the medical profession, that the plan was immediately adopted in most other hospitals, and is now, indeed, become universal. It has been said also by one, who had a personal acquaintance with Dr. Haygarth, that the nation is indebted to him for the formation of Savings' Banks, and that it was upon his suggestion that the late Mr. Rose introduced their consideration to the Legislature. During the latter years of his life the Doctor became a considerable planter. He published several excellent works, which have materially tended to benefit mankind. In his writings are to be found his views concerning the nature, causes, and prevention of contagion, derived from philosophical principles, and confirmed by extensive and accurate observations. Among his works are, "Enquiry how to prevent the Small Pox;" "Sketch of a Plan to exterminate the Casual Small Pox;" "A Letter to Dr. Perceval, on the Prevention of Infectious Fevers," &c.

BEETHOVEN.

At Vienna, March 31, aged 57, Ludwig Von Beethoven, the far-celebrated German composer. He was born at Bonn, where his father was the tenor singer in the Elector's chapel. His earliest instructions in music were received from Neefe, the court organist; and so rapid was his progress, that, at the early age of eleven, he was able to play the far-famed preludes and fugues of the great Sebastian Bach. He was early instructed in composition; as, at the same age, we find published at Mannheim and Speyer, under his name, variations to a march, sonatas, and songs, all for the piano-forte. The Elector of Cologne, attracted by his youthful genius, became his patron; and, in 1792, he sent him to Vienna, as court organist, under the celebrated Haydn. Two years afterwards, Haydn, on leaving Vienna for London, placed young Beethoven under the care of Albrechtsberger, one of the most learned of modern contra puntists. At this period, however, Beethoven was more distinguished for his performance than for his compositions: the critics of the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* of Leipsic, the first musical review in Europe, while they were loud in their praises of him as a player, were proportionately severe in their remarks on his attempts at composition, not allowing to him even the merit of framing variations. In 1801, the death of the Elector, and the precarious situation of the court of Cologne during the war, induced Beethoven to make choice of Vienna as his future and permanent residence. Original and independent in his modes of thinking, as well as in the style of his musical composition, Beethoven's manners appear to have been rather repulsive than conciliating; his friends were few, and he was in open enmity with many. The court taste at Vienna was in favour of Italian music; Salieri, the Italian, was at this time in possession of all the honours and all the emoluments of principal Maestro di Capella to their Imperial Majesties; and Beethoven, without patronage or support, was left entirely to his own resources. Under circumstances thus unfavorable, he was induced, in 1809, to accept an office from the new Westphalian court of Jerome Buonaparte, of the situation of Maestro di Capella; fortunately, however, for the honour of Vienna and of Austria, the Archduke Rodolph, and the Princess Lobkowitz and Kinsky, induced him to rescind his determination.

In the handsomest and most delicate manner those princes had an instrument drawn up, by which they settled upon Beethoven an annuity of 4000 florins, with no other condition than that, so long as he should enjoy it, he must reside at Vienna, or in some other part of the Austrian dominions, not being allowed to visit foreign countries, unless by the express consent of his patrons. With such an income, equal to nearly 400*l.* a year, we are at a loss to know how it was that the latter period of Beethoven's life was passed in penury, and, as it is said, almost in a state of destitution. Beethoven could not have forfeited his annuity; for, although he had always a great wish to see foreign countries, particularly England, he never even made application for leave of absence: yet, early in the present year, a subscription was raised for his benefit in this country. Beethoven had received a regular classical education; Homer and Plutarch were his great favorites among the ancients; and of the native poets, Schiller and Goethe (who was his personal friend) he preferred to all others. For a considerable time he studied more abstruse subjects, such as Kant's philosophy, &c. A list has been made of no fewer than one hundred and twenty of Beethoven's musical compositions, the greater part of which are allowed to be productions of the highest order. His overture to the "*Men of Rome and Lena*," and his piano-forte concerto in C minor, 6. p. 37, would alone be sufficient to immortalize him. In many of his orchestral symphonies, overtures, quartettos for the violin, concertos, trios, and sonatas for the piano-forte, he may be ranked with Haydn and Mozart. Of Handel and Mozart, Beethoven was a worshipping admirer; to the works of modern composers he seems to have paid but little attention. When asked about "*Der Freischutz*," his answer was, "I believe one Weber has written it." Of his own productions he thought his second Mass was the best. For many years Beethoven laboured under the affliction of severe deafness; latterly he had a confirmed dropsy. In their neglect of living genius, the feelings of the Germans appear to assimilate closely with those of their brethren the English; for, although Beethoven was allowed to languish and expire in poverty, his remains were honoured with a splendid and ostentatious funeral!

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Improvement of Prison discipline.—The committee of the society for the improvement of prison discipline, and for the reformation of juvenile offenders, have just published their seventh report, with an appendix. The report, extends to 144 pages, and the appendix and supplement to 411. The former is a very able and valuable discourse, to which we refer with great satisfaction, as containing, among other things, some excellent observations on the present state of the criminal law and prison discipline in England. It is observed, towards the conclusion of the report, that "it is the pride of England that she can refer to a long line of jurists and philosophers, from the illustrious Sir T. More, the first advocate for mercy in a cruel age, to the lamented Romilly, the greatest legal ornament of our own, who have thus instructed and adorned mankind, enlightened the darkness of the past, and dispelled the prejudices of modern times." We should rather be disposed to say, that it is to the disgrace of England, that the apathy and opaque prejudices of her sons should have yielded so little to the appeals of her long line of enlightened jurists, that her criminal law is yet among the most barbarous in Europe, and her system of criminal procedure so absurd as to be the jest of Europe. "If to no object (as the committee express themselves) can the wisdom of the legislature, and the power of public opinion, be more beneficially directed than to the reform of the criminal laws and institutions of the country"—and if "of law it may, indeed, with truth be said, that her voice is the harmony of the world: all things, in heaven and on earth, do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power"—is it not singular that this paramount object should be still in such a backward state in this country? The committee observe in explanation, that, "vast and immeasurable as is its importance, the amelioration of jurisprudence has been hitherto but very little indebted to the arm of power. Unhappily for the interests of mankind, nations have been absorbed in extending the boundaries of dominion, and in the questionable objects of political ambition; and to these notions of false glory have been too often sacrificed the arts of government, and the welfare and happiness of ætial life."

Infant Orphan Asylum.—On the evening of July the 3rd, a meeting was held at
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the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of forming an Institution in favour of Infant Orphans. George Byng, Esq. M. P. took the chair; and the meeting was successively addressed by Dr. Kenney, the Rev. Messrs. Reed, Evans, Mr. Maitland, and others. It appeared that the object was to board, nurse, and educate destitute orphans, at any age under seven years; at which time, if charity were still necessary, they would be eligible for those many excellent Institutions which receive the fatherless at seven years of age. It was shown on the one hand, that of the orphans needing charity at least one half were under the age of seven, while there was on provision made for them till they reached that age. This circumstance alone was considered enough to warrant the establishment of a charity which was so much needed; which would interfere with the beneficent doings of no other charity, but which would act as a nursery to such institutions as Christ's Hospital, the London Orphan Asylum, the Clergy Orphan School, the Orphan Working School, and the Asylum for Female Orphans. The meeting expressed a lively interest in the proposed benevolent undertaking, and upwards of two hundred guineas were immediately subscribed for its benefit. It was announced that for the present all letters were to be addressed, and applications on the subject of cases made, either to the Rev. James Rudge, D. D. F.R.S. Secretary, Limehouse; or to the Rev. Andrew Reed, Sub-Treasurer, Hackney; by whom the subscriptions were received.

Antiquarian Discoveries at London Bridge.—In the progress of the works to form the foundation of the New London Bridge, antiquities are daily brought to light, which afford proof of the ancient magnificence of the metropolis, as the centre of opulence and luxury in this island, while under the domination of the Romans. A considerable quantity of Roman coins, gold, silver, and brass, have been found, and one small silver statue, which has been deposited in the British Museum. In the course of the excavation a few days since, a leaden figure of a horse was brought up, and is now in the possession of Mr. Knight, an engineer: the execution of the head is admirable. The same gentleman has, amongst a considerable collection of remains, a curious specimen of Saxon glazed tile, a number of rare Saxon coins, and a considerable quantity

of counters and gun-money. The remains, as soon as they are discovered, are contended for with great zeal, by rival collectors, and by persons who are desirous of having some memorial of the old bridge. The workmen, who at first considered all the coins they met with as being merely old half-pence, which were worth nothing, because they would no longer pass, soon discovered their error, and have now all become connoisseurs. Mr. R. L. Jones, the chairman of the bridge committee, has zealously obtained all he could, with the liberal intention of presenting his set to the corporation, to form the nucleus of a collection in the New City Library. He has, besides, amongst a number of indifferent coins found some time since, one Roman coin, with the inscription *PLON*, which the antiquaries read *Pecunia Londini*, and consider to have been struck in the metropolis. Mr. Newman, the Comptroller of the Bridge House Estates, has also made a considerable collection. The most frequent of the Roman coins are those of Antoninus Pius, of which Mr. Knight has one fine specimen, in large brass. Saxon and old English coins have been found in great abundance, together with many ancient implements, warlike, sacerdotal, and domestic. But there is reason to believe, that an extensive trade in antiquities has been carried on about the bridges, by unscrupulous individuals, through the medium of the workmen. Not long since, a bronze head was brought forth, as having been found whilst digging thirty feet deep in the blue clay. The preservation of the article was considered most remarkable, and its antiquity was conjectured to be long anterior to the Roman period. From the workmanship, it was judged to be Carthaginian. A gentleman, who is confident he is not mistaken, declares he saw it some weeks before the time of its discovery "thirty feet deep in the blue clay," and that it then occupied a place in the window of a broker's shop in the New Cut.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Vice-Adm. Sir W. Hope, G.C.B.; Vice-Adm. the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B.; W. R. K. Douglas, and J. E. Denison, Esqrs. to be Members of the Council of the Lord High Admiral.

John Baron Norbury to be Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury.

NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Milborne Port.—J. H. North, of Dublin, Esq. vice Lord Graves, who has accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Excise.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. Bluck, Rector of Westley, co. Cambridge, to the Rectory of Bower's Gifford, Essex.

The Rev. R. Cockburn, of Bexley, to the Rectory of Barming, Kent.

The Rev. John Rudd, A.M. Vicar of Blyth, Notts, to the Halthoughton Prebend of Southwell.

The Rev. M. J. Stapleton, to the Vicarage of Tudley-cum-Capel, and to the Rectory of Mere-worth.

The Rev. P. W. Worsley to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Ripon.

The Rev. John Fellowes, A.M. to the Rectory of Bramerton.

The Rev. Thomas Stirling Bechel, A.M. to the Rectory of Beighton.

The Rev. Dr. Irvine to the living of Chatham.

The Rev. Archd. Bonney to Stamford Deanery.

The Rev. W. C. Leach, A.M. to a Minor Canonry and Precentorship in Ely Cathedral, vice the Rev. W. Metcalf, deceased.

The Rev. E. Cockburn, B.D. to the Rectory of Barming, Kent.

The Rev. J. D. Ward, A.M. to the Rectory of Kingston.

The Rev. F. W. Bayley, Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector of St. John's, Margate, to a Prebend in Rochester Cathedral.

The Rev. E. Mellish to the Deanery of Hereford.

The Rev. J. Greenwood to the Rectory of Gains-cote, Essex.

The Rev. W. Evans, M.A. to the Rectory of Fussy, Berks.

The Rev. F. Rouch, Minor Canon of Bristol, to a Minor Canonry in Canterbury.

The Rev. T. Shepherd, A.M., to the Rectory of Crux Easton, Hants.

The Rev. W. Lloyd, M.A., of Brasenose College, to the Rectory of Lillingstone Lovell, Oxon.

Marriages.] At Herne, Kent, T. E. Scott, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col. Williamson.

At Burnham, G. P. Dawson, Esq. to Susan Jane, only daughter of Henry Dod, Esq.

At St. Georges, Hanover-square, G. C. Norton, Esq. M.P. to Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, second daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq.

At Brighton, G. Hillhouse, Esq., of Combe-house, near Bristol, to Agatha, eldest daughter of R. Barclay, Esq.

Thomas Bowker, Esq., of Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, to Sarah Eagles, eldest daughter of John Cowley, Esq.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, F. J. Perceval, second son of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. Barker, Esq.

At East Peckham, Captain Seale, R.N., to Eliza, fourth daughter of Sir W. Twysden, of Roydon Hall.

At Middle Claydon, Bucks, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Herrow, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. G.C.B. and G.C.H.

Captain T. P. Vandeleur to Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. F. Tichborne, Esq. to Harriet Felicity, daughter of Henry Seymour, Esq. M.P.

At Shoreham, James Ashdown, Esq. late of Elm House, Lewisham, to Edde, daughter of the late Mr. C. Farrant, of the Manor Farm, St. Mary Cray.

Died.] At Stainsford, Dorset, the Right Hon. Lady Susan O'Brien, sister of the late Earl of 11-chester.

John, only son of John Firmin, Esq. of Golding-ham Hall, near Sudbury.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Waddington, widow of the Rev. G. Waddington, of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire.

At Burghfield Rectory, near Reading, the Rev. M. Robinson, Rector of that parish.

At Quiddenden, the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, Mrs. William Wakefield, of a broken heart, arising from the imprisonment of her husband. Mrs. Wakefield was the only daughter of Sir John Sidney, Bart. of Penshurst-place, Kent.

At the Earl of Fortescue's, in Grosvenor-square, Susan, Viscountess Ebrington, daughter to Earl Harrowby.

At Bridge Castle, Tonbridge Wells, the Right Hon. Lady H. Nevill.

At Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, the Right Hon. Alice Lucy, Lady Vernon.

At Yardley Vicarage, Herts, the Rev. William Parslow.

At Chatham Barracks, Capt. Malcolm, of the Ceylon Regiment.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

The repair of the exterior of Aylesbury Church is proceeding rapidly and effectually. A judicious improvement has also been undertaken in the interior; it is the removal of the plastering of the part of the roof which obscured and disfigured that very rich piece of Gothic workmanship—the western window, and which, until the present time, covered its upper part, and destroyed its uniformity and beauty. It was, perhaps, fortunate that this alteration was undertaken, for, in the progress of the work, it was discovered that the key stone of the arch of the window, and one or two others, had given way, and were so slightly supported that they must soon have fallen: had this occurred during service, the consequences might have been fatal.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The improvements making in the exercise ground at Newmarket have led to some discoveries which may perhaps tend to the elucidation of the hitherto obscure origin of the entrenchment commonly called the "Devil's Ditch." In removing one of the monumental remains denominated barrows, or tumuli, which are numerous in this neighbourhood, the skeleton of a person was found deposited near the surface, whose remains were too recent to be associated with the area of its place of interment; but upon clearing away the earth to the centre of the mound, a discovery was made of an urn, of rude construction and materials, containing ashes, together with some beads, which it is presumed formed the ornaments of the person to whose honour the barrow was dedicated. There were also found two coins, supposed to be Roman, and a fragment of a cup, of far superior manufacture to the urn, lying promiscuously at the depth of about two feet. In another instance, a mound, sixty yards in length and twenty-five in breadth, shows evident traces of its having been a funeral pile, the whole of the earth being apparently discoloured with fire, and occasionally presenting in its removal pieces of decayed charcoal. In this also, the remains of a person, lying with his face downwards, have been discovered, but he was probably interred on a more modern occasion.

CHESHIRE.

The works of the new bridge across the Dee, at Chester, are now in active operation, and proceeding with great spirit. Its arch will not be equalled by any similar building in Europe, or the world. The proposed span is two hundred feet, and its altitude, from low-water mark, sixty feet. In a few weeks the ground for the new church and cemetery will be marked out for consecration, after which the clearing away the buildings which intersect the line of the new street from St. Bridget's church to the castle, will be immediately resumed. When the whole intended improvements are finished, it may be pronounced, that for magnificence of appearance, this portion of the city of Chester, comprising, on one hand, the fine castle, on the other, the beautiful new church, and in front, the stupendous bridge, will not be surpassed by any city view in the United Kingdom.

CORNWALL.

A very fine copper mine has lately been discovered and set to work, near Bude, on the north

coast, which promises a rich harvest to the adventurers.

Among the prizes awarded at the late fete at Chiswick, for the best exhibitions of fruit, was one of the Banksian medals to the Right Hon. R. P. Carew, for citrons grown in the open air, at Antony-house, in this county.

Consumptive Englishmen will very rarely find a situation equal to Penzance, and never one that is superior to it. The South of Devon also has a mild climate, very suitable to such persons; it is about a degree and a half, or two degrees warmer than London. But "Penzance," says Dr. Young, "may fairly be considered as having a temperature four degrees and a half higher than London, in the coldest months; and in equality of temperature also, it retains its superiority over even Devonshire." It is well known, that many persons far gone in consumption have perfectly recovered from a lengthened stay at Penzance, and it is much to be regretted that physicians do not more frequently send their patients thither.

CUMBERLAND.

The extent of the service which Mr. Brougham has conferred on the community by the Act of Parliament passed some years ago for regulating and recovering charities, may be appreciated by the following fact. By a late decision in the Court of Chancery, the lease of the coal mines belonging to St. Bee's school, in Cumberland, which Lord Lonsdale became possessed of from his ancestors, dated 1742, for a term of eight hundred and sixty-seven years, has been set aside as not tenable. The consequence is, that his Lordship has not only to pay several thousand pounds in lieu of rent, up to the filing of the bill in 1821; but, whereas before this proceeding he was paying merely the nominal rent of *£*l. 10*s.* per annum, he now accepts a lease on a certain rent of 300*l.* a year, and subject to such other tonnage, rents, or charges, as may be agreed upon by indifferent persons skilled in colliery affairs!

DEVONSHIRE.

The first stone of the intended building for the Plymouth Mechanics' Institute was laid lately by Edmund Lockyer, Esq. the President, in the presence of the Mayor, the Justice, the Vicar of St. Andrew's, the Deputy Town-clerk, the Committee, and other members of the Institute, and a vast concourse of respectable persons, brought together by the interesting occasion. The President addressed the bystanders on the importance of the occasion on which they were assembled, and the beneficial results which were to be expected from the completion of the building that day commenced.

An institution for literary and scientific lectures has been recently formed at Tavistock, under the fostering care of the Duke of Bedford.

Mr. Toplis lately delivered an instructive lecture to the London Mechanics Institute, on the different properties of matter. The lecture was illustrated by numerous experiments, tending to prove the subjects under consideration. There was a very numerous auditory present. Many of the very ingenious experiments which the lecturer performed were original; and it must have given pleasure to every lover of science to perceive that her immutable laws, and her unerring properties, were capable of being explained by such a variety of means.

The Lord High Admiral lately visited Plymouth and Falmouth, where he was most enthusiastically received.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Burning Cliff has lately assumed a more grand and interesting appearance. A few days since, the heat was so great that it was impossible to stand within six yards of the cavern. An excavation has been made for an experimental research by Mr. T. Harvey, and the materials that were extracted from the cavity, on being thrown into a heap, and exposed to the atmospheric air, ignited without any artificial application of fire, and burnt the greater part of the night with such brilliancy as to attract a very large concourse of persons on the esplanade to witness it. The late spring tides produced an increased fermentation, added to which, a strong current of air ignited the stratum to a considerable extent, and the fire at the mouth of the cavern was seen to burn more fiercely than that of a malt kiln, or large furnace.

DURHAM.

The railway from Wilton to Stockton, a distance of thirty-five miles, was formed for the conveyance of coals. Two coaches now travel on it daily, conveying great numbers of passengers, at the rate of a penny per mile each. These vehicles are bodies of old six-inside coaches, placed upon new and low wheels, fitted to the railway: they are drawn by a single horse, which often draws twenty to thirty passengers, at the rate of ten miles an hour, with quite as much ease as a horse moves in a gig; indeed, the tracers are generally loose, and his principal effort is to maintain his speed.

HAMPSHIRE.

The projected canal from London to Portsmouth has been already mentioned. Considerable interest is taken by a committee of gentlemen, provisionally appointed, with the moneyed interest of London, and some of the great chartered companies, to bring it into effect. It is suggested to make it a national undertaking, and to pay the expense of its construction by an issue of 4 per cent. Exchequer Bills, and 5 per cent. Canal Debentures, the latter to be paid off in fifteen years. The present Committee comprises Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir J. Brenton, T. Wilson, Esq. M.P., W. Manning, Esq. M.P., and H. Twiss, Esq. M.P. The present plan is a suggestion of Mr. N. W. Cundy, supported by the opinions of Messrs Rennie, Giles, and Mears. The canal will only be seventy-four miles from Portsmouth Harbour to the Thames at Rotherhithe; it will always have 20 feet in depth of water, and be 150 feet wide; will require only four locks, as the summit level, on Epsom Common, will not exceed 140 feet, and the deepest cutting will be 130 feet. The locks are to be 300 feet long each, and 64 feet broad. It is proposed that the canal commence with two branches, at Rotherhithe, nearly opposite the London and West India Docks, near the Victualling Office, and proceed thence, in a south-west direction, to Langston Harbour, Southsea Common, and Spithead. The general estimate states the expense under four millions, of which 3,255,420*l.* would be paid to labourers for cutting, 474,000*l.* to tradesmen, and 250,000*l.* for purchase of land. It is stated that the expense of Government, in the land carriage of stores, &c. to Portsmouth, last war, exceeded 800,000*l.* a-year. The journey through to be fourteen hours, and to be effected by steam-vessels.

KENT.

The following extract from the receipt book at the Margate Pier-office shows the number of

persons who have visited Margate by the steam-packets during the last six years:—

From April 1821 to April 1822	41,247
1822.....1823	44,287
1823.....1824	44,807
1824.....1825	57,306
1825.....1826	62,582
1826.....1827	64,070

And in the present year it is expected to exceed.....70,000

The number of veteran and disabled seamen (pensioners) in Greenwich Hospital amounts to about 3700, of which 1500 sit down to dinner daily at one o'clock, in the long hall. The utmost order prevails until the boatswain, who takes his station at the head of the hall, delivers grace; then the clatter of knives and forks begins. They bury, on an average, the whole of this number of veterans inmates every seven years!

A dreadful fire broke out at Sheerness on the 30th of June, which consumed sixty-two houses.

LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting of the working classes at Manchester was lately held in the Manor Court Room, pursuant to public advertisement, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing the King on the subject of the Corn Laws, and the late changes in the Administration. The number of persons assembled amounted to about fifteen hundred, and a lengthened discussion took place, which terminated in an adjournment to another evening. Several very animated speeches were made, and three groans were given to the departed Tory administration, with three tremendous cheers for its downfall.

The new building of the Manchester Mechanics Institution was lately opened. The lecture-room will contain an audience of upwards of a thousand persons, and was crowded to excess.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The fourteenth exhibition of the Ross Horticultural Society took place lately. Since the first establishment of this society it has met with one continued flow of support, and its exhibitions amply testify how much may be effected by a well-organized society. This show was, confessedly, of a very high character, and was generally allowed not to have been previously surpassed in utility, beauty, or effect. The grand stand contained 346 feet of stage room, most tastefully filled with a miscellaneous assortment of the house and open garden, and the whole formed an extraordinary display of the most varied colours and foliage.

NORFOLK.

The formation of the Lynn Literary and Scientific Institution is rapidly proceeding. Nearly a hundred members have joined it, and a general meeting has been held to determine upon the rules and regulations prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose; the establishment of a library as early as possible is most desirable. At a time like the present, when education is become almost universal, the country is overrun with itinerant vendors of books, many of whom are at best of a very questionable character, and some highly injurious to the morals of the lower classes of society, it is surely desirable that establishments like this should be supported, where the greatest care will be taken to select really useful and instructive works for the perusal of those who have neither leisure nor opportunity to choose them for themselves.

The subscription for the monument erected in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft to the memory of the late Rev. Charles John Chapman, exceeded the expenditure by twenty-nine pounds and two

shillings. This mural monument (designed by Mr. Arthur Browne, and executed by Mr. Allen of Norwich), is placed in the altar, and consists of a sarcophagus, above which is a square tablet, upon a circular ground of grey marble, surrounded by a border of black. On the tablet is the following inscription:—

To the Memory of
The Rev. CHARLES JOHN CHAPMAN, B.D.
Who was born at Norwich June 24, 1767,
And died there February 12, 1826.

This Monument is erected
By Public Subscription,
In testimony of his unwearied
Attention to his Pastoral Duties,
And to the many Charitable
Institutions in this City.

He was for xvi years Fellow of Corpus
Christi College, Cambridge:
For xxiv years Minister of this Parish:
For xxiv years Treasurer of the Friendly
Society, under whose care that Excel-
lent Charity was first Established:
And for xxii years Treasurer of the
Charity Schools.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. Campion, Esq., of Whithy, and of Easby Hall, near Stokesley, is erecting a monument on Easby Moor, entirely at his own expense, as a testimony of the high respect he entertains for the memory of Captain Cook. Easby Moor is an eminence which is found upon trial to be higher than Roseberry Topping; and as the dimensions of the monument are 18 feet square at the base, and 40 feet in height from the surface, its appearance, as an object of vision, cannot fail of attracting the attention to a very considerable distance both east and west, and of being an additional ornament to the beautiful and picturesque scenery of that part of the country, forming also a good sea-mark.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Alnwick District Committee, in aid of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge (His Grace the Duke of Northumberland in the chair), it appeared from the report of the secretary that 178 Bibles, 125 Testaments, 433 Prayer-books, 443 other bound books, and 2384 half-bound and tracts, had been sold and distributed in the last year.

RUTLAND.

The improvement noticed in the road between Uppingham and Rockingham is completed. The nature of that improvement was the reduction of the steepest hill, and the use of the materials in filling up the adjacent valleys. This is now effected, and the road is open to the public. It is expected that the alteration will induce many persons to travel over this part of the road who hitherto have preferred more circuitous routes, from the difficulties of these stupendous hills.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The second anniversary meeting of the members of the Bath Mechanics Institution was lately held at their rooms, and respectfully attended. The report was of a satisfactory nature, both as to what had transpired, and the suggestions of the Committee for farther improvement. A gentleman high in rank in the literary and scientific world, was unanimously elected president, and complied with the wishes of the members by accepting that office. Three vice-presidents were likewise elected. The library possesses about seven hundred volumes of a most useful class of books, and apparatus of considerable value.

A manuscript on papyrus, in the Burman language, has lately been presented to the library

of the Somerset and Taunton Institution, by Dr. Kinglake. The leaves of papyrus are 20 inches in length and 2 in breadth, and are placed one over another and kept in their places by a sort of skewer run through them. They are then secured between two boards, and tied up as a bundle two inches and a half in thickness. This manuscript was brought from the Burman country by Lieutenant Alexander, who has recently published an account of his travels in that empire, and in Persia.

The imposing structure which Mr. Beckford has erected on the brow of Lansdown, near Bath, is now completed as far as regards the masonry work. The building is square, to an altitude of 130 feet from the foundation; it then assumes an octagonal form for 12 feet more; and this is crowned by 12 feet of octagonal wood-work of a lantern shape, which will be protected by an iron pillar at each angle, and these pillars will be gilt. This will constitute the apex of the tower. From it the proprietor will have the gratification of viewing a prospect of rich and varied extent: the summit presents to the eye of the spectator the meanderings of the Severn; the sailing of the steam-packets from Bristol; the immense tract of Salisbury Plain; and even Mr. Beckford's former residence, Fonthill.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

There is not one branch of exports from this country which has not been seriously reduced during the last three years, with the exception of iron and steel. The increased exportation of the raw material has long been known to the manufacturers of Sheffield, and believed by many to have been very injurious to the trade of the town. This opinion will be rather confirmed, than otherwise, by an examination of certain returns that were made to Parliament during the last session, in which it appears, that the exports of iron and steel during the three years ending January 1827, had increased from 851,578*l.* sterling, to 1,107,724*l.*; while manufactured hardware and cutlery, during the same period, had diminished from 214,000*cwt.* to 102,000*cwt.* An increased exportation of iron and steel, to the amount of upwards of 250,000*l.* sterling, in the short space of three years, affords strong evidence of a disposition on the part of foreign nations to engage in the manufacture of cutlery and hardware.

SUSSEX.

Lord Gage gave a grand fete lately at his seat at Firle Place, at which the ancient game of Quintain was revived. The sports commenced by gentlemen riding with light spiked staves at rings and apples suspended by a string, after which they changed their weapons to stout poles, and attacked the two Quintayns, which consisted of logs of wood, fashioned to resemble the head and body of a man, and set upright upon a high bench, on which they were kept by a chain passing through the platform, and having a heavy weight suspended to it, so that if the log was not struck fully and forcibly, the figure recovered its seat. One was also divided in the middle, and the upper part being fixed on a pivot, turned if not struck in the centre, and required its assailant by a blow with a staff, to which was suspended a small bag of flour. The purses for unhorsing this Quintayn were won by John Slater and Thomas Trebeck, Esqrs. The other figure, which did not turn, opposed a lance towards the assailant's force, and the rider was to avoid the lance, and unhorse the Quintayn at the same time. The purses were won by Sheffield Neave, Esq. and the Hon. John Pelham. A third pair of purses was offered for unhorsing the Quintayn, by striking on a coloured ball which hooped round the waist of the figure, thereby raising the weight, which was considerable,

by a much shorter lever than when struck higher up. This was a feat requiring great strength of arm and firmness of seat, and though not fairly won according to the rules of the game, the purses were ultimately assigned to the spirited exertions of Messrs. Cayley and Gardener.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The trade of Birmingham continues on the whole in a satisfactory state, and no great number of hands are at present unemployed. The various branches of manufacture have here suffered less than most others during the late distresses.

WILTSHIRE.

The anniversary of the Wiltshire Agricultural Institution was held lately at Devizes; where, after the business of the day was concluded, upwards of sixty gentlemen (most of them connected with the landed interest) sat down to an excellent dinner: Mr. Bennett, M.P. the president of the society, in the chair. Among the company were Mr. Setcourt, M.P., Mr. Locke, Mr. L. Phipps, Mr. W. Long, Mr. Salmon, Rev. Mr. Ashe, Rev. Mr. Ogle (a new member), Mr. Hughes, Mr. Tylee, Mr. Gent, Mr. Neate, &c. &c. After the cloth had been removed, and the usual loyal toasts drunk, several speeches were made approving the conduct of the House of Lords respecting the Corn Bill, &c.

YORKSHIRE.

The manufactures of the West Riding of Yorkshire have attained a steady and prosperous condition, in the woollen cloth, the worsted stuff, the linen, and cotton branches; and the abundance of well-gathered food afforded by the harvest, of which we are now in the midst, seems likely to secure a good home trade, while the prospects from abroad, particularly in North and South America, are of the most favourable kind. During the short period of the present administration the interests of commerce have been greatly promoted: the extension of the principles of free trade, the probable termination of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, and the reconciliation of the differences between the South American Governments, have all had this tendency; and if the same enlightened and conciliatory system should continue to prevail in the cabinet of Great Britain, we may look forward with confident hope to years of prosperity, particularly if the national burdens be diminished by an efficient system of economy and retrenchment.

The West Riding of Yorkshire has 108,841 families employed in trade, 31,613 in agriculture.—Total amount of charge, 281,068*l.*—185,658*l.* charged on land—21,255*l.* on trade.

An adjourned meeting of the York Mechanics Institute was held lately in the Minster Yard, and very numerously attended. The Rev. C. Well-beloved was in the chair. A librarian was elected by ballot, there being three candidates for the situation. Nearly thirty new members were also admitted, making the present number 307. Three classes were then formed, which may be added to by application to the Secretary, for the purpose of mutual instruction, and they commence their meetings this week, in the house of the Society.

An exhibition of pictures of the Hall and East-Riding Institution has been opened. The total number of the works of the living British artists, in the great room, is nearly 250; 50 of which are not on sale. This year's Newcastle exhibition contains 169, and the Manchester 130. The central side pieces are views of the confluence of the

Ouse and Trent, by J. G. Strutt, and Stirling Castle, by T. M. Richardson.

The subscription for the intended Wakefield and Ferrybridge Canal, amounting to 180,000*l.*, is completed, and a subscription of double the amount could have been raised. This is a striking indication of the public feeling with respect to this new undertaking.

WALES.

At the recent anniversary meeting of the Swansea and Neath Peace Society, after some admirable speeches on the occasion, several resolutions were entered into, and it was agreed to distribute "the Permanent Tracts of the Society throughout the Principality," in furtherance of the promotion of permanent and universal peace.

Great rejoicings have lately taken place in Carnarvonshire, on account of the successful opposition made to the bills brought into Parliament for the inclosure of the Crown common lands, their allotment to the neighbouring landholders, and the consequent ejection of the cottagers who had been permitted to settle on them. In testimony of their gratitude to the gentlemen in London who had taken an interest in their cause, the cottagers resolved to clab their pecks of malt, and brew from the common stock a cask of genuine ale, to be forwarded to them for their acceptance. After all due preparation, this was accordingly done; and the cask having arrived at its destination, a respectable company assembled at the New England Coffee-house, where the merits both of the ale and of the measures to which it owed its existence, were most ably discussed. Several letters were read from the cottagers, expressive of their gratitude for the triumph gained for them by their countrymen, with the assistance of their Saxon friends. A number of patriotic toasts were given, accompanied with national airs on the harp; and as the potent ale produced a general disposition to harmony, the company continued together till a late hour, when the parting song of "Ar Hyd y Nos" was played, and they separated.

SCOTLAND.

Highland Society of Scotland.—In pursuance of their charter, the usual half yearly general meeting of this Society was lately held. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, now the Society's President, being absent from Scotland, the Right Hon. Lord Abercromby, one of the Vice-Presidents, was unanimously called to the chair. Before proceeding to the business of the day, the Noble Chairman, in an address characterised by feeling and allusion equally appropriate and just, called the attention of the Society to the loss they had sustained in the death of one of their earliest and most distinguished members—his Grace the Duke of Gordon, who had lately been President of the Society. Placed at the head of a great estate, the Duke of Gordon was worthy of representing it. During a long and unostentatious life, he was distinguished by a sincere love of his country, and an anxious desire to promote its interests and welfare. Few men had courted popularity less, yet few had attained it in a greater degree; he was beloved and esteemed by his numerous tenantry, among whom he constantly resided, and who looked up to him as a friend and protector. His desire to promote the interests of this Society he retained to the latest period of his life. This was known to them all, and many of the members now present would recollect that, notwithstanding the Duke's advanced age, he had attended in his place, and filled the chair so recently as the general meeting at this period of last

year. The address of the Noble Chairman was listened to with deep attention, and the expression of the Society's feelings of regret on the death of their late venerable and esteemed president was ordered to be entered on the record. The Society then proceeded to ballot for the admission of new members, when the following gentlemen were duly elected, their names ordered to be recorded, and public notification of their election given, viz.:—

1. Lieutenant General the Honourable W. Mordaunt Maitland.
- Rear Admiral R. H. Mowbray of Cockairney, C. B.
- Lieut. Col. James Brander of Pitgaveny.
- Ewen Macpherson, Esq. of Cluny-Macpherson.
5. George Macmicken Torrance, Esq. of Kilsaintinian.
- Robert Carrick Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpellier.
- Andrew Carrick Buchanan, Esq. at Drumpellier.
- Erskine Douglas Sandford, Esq. advocate.
- William Kennedy Laurie, Esq. of Woodhall.
10. William Shand, Esq. of the Burn.
- Alexander Crombie, Esq. of Phredo.
- James Ross Innes, Esq. of Netherdale, advocate.
- Major James Alston, of Clunniemore.
- Alexander Monypenny, Esq. writer to the signet.
15. Patrick Irvine, Esq. of Inverrainsay, writer to the signet.
- John Campbell, Esq. younger, of Otter.
- A. Macdougall, Esq. of Belfast, Ireland.
- Charles Morland, Esq. banker, Straßraer.
- Charles Stewart, Esq. Ballachellish.
20. James Graham, Esq. of Leitchtown.
- James Howden, Esq. jeweller, Edinburgh.
- Thomas Macdonald, Esq. Fort William.
- George Turnbull, Esq. of Miles.
- Alexander Kenneth Mackinnon, Esq. of Skelissig.

After which the other business of the Society was transacted, the objects of which improve every day in interest.

Scotch Universities.—Some of the Commissioners appointed to visit the Universities lately arrived at

St. Andrew's, and commenced their examinations. The magistrates waited on them, and presented the following noblemen and gentlemen with the freedom of the city:—Earl of Rosebery; the Right Hon. the Lord President of the Court of Session; the Hon. Solicitor General; H. H. Drummond of Blairdrummond; Drs. John Lee, Edinburgh, Thomas Taylor, Tibbermuir, and George Cook, Laurencekirk.—The individuals who have already been examined are, Rev. Dr. Buist, who, in the absence of Principal Nicoll, acts as Lord Rector; Dr. James Hunter, Rev. Dr. Ferrie, Dr. John Hunter, Dr. Gillespie, and Professor Alexander.

IRELAND.

At a recent meeting in Dublin, Mr. O'Connell alluded to the principle laid down in the resolutions of a late meeting of the Dissenters in London, Lord Milton in the chair. The Catholics, he said, should take up that principle; they should assert the broad principles of civil and religious liberty, and the right of every human being to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. They ought to cast away the expression "Catholic Emancipation," and adopt "Civil and Religious Liberty to all." Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing a resolution, pledging the meeting completely to identify their cause with that of the Protestant Dissenters; which was carried with unanimity and applause.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says, "The Corporation of Dublin has refused the freedom of the city to the Hon. W. Lamb. A motion for granting this customary mark of respect was made and negatived, because the Right Hon. Gentleman is friendly to Catholic Emancipation." The Journal adds, that "every person who has held the situation to which his Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Lamb, received the freedom of the city:—the circumstance therefore is remarkable; but it can be regarded only as an expiring effort of faction at its last gasp." The honour itself from such a worthless faction is of no value whatever. Its refusal, however, shows the *animus* which guides its members, to England men most illustriously obscure.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from July 1 to July 31, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
July 1	58	70	29.70	29.66	July 17	41	80	29.96	29.96
2	54	69	29.62	29.70	18	45	76	29.90	Stat.
3	52	71	29.73	29.90	19	46	71	29.80	29.87
4	48	71	30.05	30.06	20	56	71	29.64	29.66
5	47	69	30.09	30.27	21	45	71	29.80	29.87
6	40	70	30.20	30.29	22	42	89	29.90	29.87
7	53	81	30.29	Stat.	23	53	71	29.90	29.94
8	52	75	30.29	30.27	24	56	73	29.96	29.94
9	52	82	30.20	30.13	25	57	73	29.86	29.89
10	50	78	30.09	29.90	26	45	72	29.90	29.80
11	52	78	29.95	30.00	27	55	76	30.00	30.06
12	42	78	30.07	30.10	28	60	81	30.06	Stat.
13	45	73	30.10	Stat.	29	51	83	30.08	29.97
14	42	74	30.10	30.04	30	62	75	29.70	29.83
15	46	73	30.00	29.96	31	48	78	30.03	30.08
16	48	76	29.98	29.96					

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 29d ult. 215 quarter—Three per Cent. Reduced, 88 half, eighth—Three per Cent. Consols, 87 seven-eighths, quarter—Three and half per Cent. Consols 94 seven eighths, 95—Three and half per Cent. Reduced, 95 eighth, 94 five-eighths—New Four per Cent. 1882, 101 quarter,

100 three quarters—Four per Cent. 1885, 103 quarter, 105—Long Annuities 20 sixteenth, 19 1/2 ten-sixteenths—Exchequer Bills 69, 57 pm—Consols 97th August, 87 seven-eighths, one eighth—Bank for Account 214.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JULY 20, TO AUGUST 21, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

July 20. J. W. FROST, Holborn-hill, straw hat manufacturers. C. BLOODWORTH, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, stone bottle manufacturer. J. CALDWELL, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, Middlesex, tailor and stationer. J. HALL, Brighthelmston, corn dealer. J. OATES, Glossop, Derbyshire, victualler. W. FROSSER the younger, Watling-street, London, wine merchant. W. B. TARBUTT and C. B. TARBUTT, St. Mildred's-court, London, merchants. J. BULLIVANT, Eaton-square, Piccadilly, Middlesex, hay salesman. H. HARRINGTON and J. HARRINGTON, Holmestrow, St. Luke's, Middlesex, dyers and calenderers. J. CHADWICK, Smallbridge, near Rochdale, Lancashire, dyer. E. RILEY, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, common brewer. T. A. B. P. GIBBS, Spencer-street, Northampton-square, Middlesex, merchant. J. BENZAQUEN, Castle-street, Houndsditch, London, broker. J. STOCKER, the younger, Devonport, pawnbroker. J. FROBERT, Crichton-street, Derbyshire, saddler.

July 24. R. MAIDEN, London, merchant. J. HARVEY, Peabury, Cornwall, tanner. J. SHERATT, Prescott, Lancashire, money scrivener. W. T. COUPLAND, Liverpool and Kingston, Jamaica, factor. S. HOWE, Devonport, carrier. W. BOOTH, Duke-street, Manchester-square, bookseller and stationer. T. PAINE, London-lane, Hackney, Middlesex, carpenter and builder. G. BROWN, Banbury, Oxfordshire, miller.

July 27. K. FRANKS, Wickham-street, Portsea, Hants, glass and china dealer. W. CLARKE, Northampton, innkeeper. W. CARPENTER, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, bookseller. S. BROWN, Old-street, St. Luke's, straw and chip bonnet manufacturer. G. P. BOYCE, Prince-street, Haymarket, Middlesex, stove maker. J. T. DENNY, George-street, Baker-street, Marylebone, victualler. C. SMART, Chalford, Gloucestershire, baker. C. ELLIOTT, Brighthelmston, grocer. T. PILBROW, Exeter, music and musical instrument seller.

July 31. N. ISAAC the elder, Marshfield, Gloucestershire, maltster. T. BELL, Liverpool, grocer and provision dealer. T. BARNES, Wittersham, Isle of Oxney, Kent, linen draper. T. H. LACON, and T. A. DALE, Liverpool, iron founders. J. WINDOW, Craig's court, Charing Cross, Westminster, agent. D. BRYCE, Liverpool, cabinet maker.

August 3. J. W. DAIVSON, Crown-street, St. Margaret's, Westminster, flint merchant and surveyor. H. BARRETT, Gloucester, musical instrument seller. P. HORSEFIELD, Manchester, dealer. J. DUGDALL, Portsmouth, coach proprietor. R. PRIESTLEY, High Holborn, Middlesex, bookseller. R. WILLIAMS, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, nurseryman and seedsman. G. J. NEUPERT, Pall Mall East, Middlesex, tailor. W. FILLMAN, St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey, miller. J. PHILLIPS and W. GRAY, Platt-terrace, Somers' Town, and of Duke's-row, New-road, Middlesex, plasterers. E. CROPLEY, formerly of Frith-street, Soho-square,

and afterwards of Calcutta, merchant. R. M. TURLEY, Lad-lane, London, Manchester and woollen warehouseman. J. DAVID, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, upholsterer.

August 7. A. JOSEPH, Compton-street, Brimsley-square, Middlesex, merchant. N. L. DOYLE, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, and Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, painter. J. CHISHOLM, Harrow, Essex, chemist and druggist. H. HARRISON, Lever Cottage, near Knutsford, Cheshire, merchant. G. LETTIS, Nise Elms, Battersea, Surrey, large owner and lighterman. W. NOSELEY, Manchester, grocer and baker. H. THOMPSON, Manchester, merchant.

August 10. J. L. WEST, No. 52, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, coal merchant. J. WHITTENBURY, Manchester, cotton spinner. M. H. SHEPARD, Willenden Cottage, Kenilworth, Warwick-road, Middlesex, surgeon. J. GRAVES, No. 14, Upper Crown-street, Westminster, dealer in pictures and books. J. TALBOT and H. FRANCIS, Thetford-street, London, brokers.

August 14. T. BRITTON, Pouceford, Somersetshire, dealer. O. CROFT, Oxford-street, Middlesex, mercer and haberdasher. T. HAINES and J. FAIRMAN, Watling-street, London, warehousemen. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Woolwich, Kent, linen draper. J. ROBERTS, Manchester, common brewer. J. COCKNEY, Bristol, banker. C. RICKARDS, Manchester, cotton spinner. H. SUDDELL, Woodfield Park, Lancashire, merchant. M. HORNER, Cottesley, Yorkshire, feltmoulder and leather dresser. J. ANDREWS, Swindon, Wilts, mercer. T. WINDER, Lancaster, licensed post master and coal dealer. E. JONES, Aston, near Birmingham, builder. W. ALLEN, London-road, Surrey, dealer. F. HENNELL, Putney, Bedfordshire, linen draper. H. PERKINS, Chesham, London, warehouseman.

August 17. R. LAIT, Warecenter, coal merchant and ballier. B. LEVER, Woolwich, linen-draper. R. J. CHIESLIE, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, milliner. D. CHILD, Beauvoir-place, Kingsland-road, piano forte maker. W. HALL, Falmouth, tallow chandler. W. PERCIVAL, Leicester, grocer and baker. R. D. SARELL, Bideford, Devon, victualler and maltster. W. BEARDMORE, Levenshulme, near Manchester, malt dealer. F. JORDAN, Angel-court, merchant. W. A. DARBY, Eglware-road, builder. C. GIBBS, Cumberland-gardens, Vauxhall, tavern keeper.

August 21. W. WALKER, London, hop merchant. C. WARWICK, Kennington-lane, braid manufacturer. R. BURKE, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, master mariner. J. and J. CHITTENDEN, Hays-wharf, Southwark and Canterbury, hop merchants. L. V. FORNACHON, Manchester, merchant. T. LINTON, Crowle, Lincolnshire, ironmonger. W. LOWMAN, Lendenhall-market, poultryer. C. WHITHAM, Shelfield, saw manufacturer. J. ROBINSON, Calverton-hill, woad stuff manufacturer.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCTOBER 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT is prorogued to the 25th inst. The assistant clerk of Parliament read the commission, which, it was remarked, named Lord Harrowby as "President of our Council," the Duke of Portland's title only being mentioned in it. The commission was dated the 17th of August. After it was read, the Lord Chancellor said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his Majesty's commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, Oct. 25, next, to be then here holden. And, my Lords and Gentlemen, this Parliament is hereby accordingly prorogued to Thursday, Oct. 25."

The new ministerial arrangements have all been completed. The following is a list of the ministry as at present constituted:—First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Goderich; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Dudley and Ward; Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, Mr. Huskisson; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Marquess of Lansdown; Master-General of the Ordnance, Marquess of Anglesey; Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; President of the Council, Duke of Portland; Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Carlisle; President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. C. Grant; President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. W. Wynn; Secretary at War, Lord Palmerston; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley; Master of the Mint, Mr. Tierney; Surveyor of the Woods and Forests, Mr. S. Bourne; Secretaries to the Treasury, Mr. Planta and Mr. Courtenay; Junior Lords of the Treasury, Earl Mountcharles, Lord F. L. Gower, Lord Eliot, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Macnaughten; Admiralty Council Board, Sir G. Cockburn, Mr. Denison, Sir W. Hope, Mr. Keith Douglas. Mr. Stanley has succeeded Mr. Wilmot Horton in the colonial Department, as Under Secretary. All these arrangements show the determination of the King to uphold the recent changes in the Cabinet, and they remove farther off the hopes of the faction which has retired, and its supporters, of a return to office. Lord Goderich, the premier, and successor of Mr. Canning, is known to be devoted to the same political principles; and he is, no doubt, the best indi-

vidual who could have been chosen as that statesman's successor. He does not possess Mr. Canning's genius and lofty character of mind, it is true, and therefore may not be able to produce the same powerful impress upon the world in general; but his candour, judgment, and integrity, are equal to those of any statesman; and there is little fear of his satisfying both king and people. Liberal and enlightened in mind, and one of the supporters of the recent measures of Mr. Canning, upon the questions of foreign policy, free trade, &c. and ably supported as he is by official coadjutors, his career will doubtless be an honourable one for himself, and a satisfactory one for his country, which ardently expects those reforms in the public expenditure which Mr. Canning had determined to introduce.

Considerable delay took place in the appointment of Mr. Herries, and several illiberal remarks were made respecting it by the journals; to one of these Lord Goderich deemed it necessary to reply, in a letter to Mr. Herries, as follows:—

"Downing-street, Aug. 24, 1827.

"My Dear Herries,—In consequence of what appears in 'The Morning Chronicle' of this day, I owe it to you to state, explicitly, that the grounds assumed in that paragraph for the delay in the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer are totally destitute of foundation, and that they involve an imputation upon you which I shall be prepared at all times to deny in the most peremptory manner, be they asserted by whom they may. —Ever, my dear Herries, most sincerely yours,

"GODERICH."

The expectations of an improvement in the resources of the country are happily becoming realised. In the course of the present year, between four and five thousand vessels have entered for the West India Docks, London Docks, and the quays at the port of London. There is an increase already of more than eight hundred ships, over the corresponding periods of the last year. The Stamp Department, as well as the Excise and Customs, are in a very satisfactory state. The great sums of money lately paid to the Government, for the different duties, by the mercantile men in the city, are a great proof of the revival of confidence.

We are astonished at the apathy displayed respecting the claims of British subjects on Spain. A nation like this ought not to be so treated. Spain has determined to trifle with and insult us, and

it appears she may do it with impunity. The proof of this cannot be better established than by the very remarkable fact, that, after four years of patient investigation, the amount of claims on Spain decided on, equals very nearly, but not quite, that of the salaries of the Commissioners received during the same period! A portion of the claimants were sanguine enough to expect that the arrival of Count Ofalia in this country would accelerate the decision on the claims, and lead to some arrangements for the final payment; but it does not appear that the instructions of that Minister include any such object, and the hope, therefore, has ended in disappointment. A very numerous class of individuals are, it is well known, enduring all the miseries of indigence, who would be placed instantly in a state of comfort, and even enjoyment, by obtaining their just rights. The real evil lies in the dishonesty of the Spanish Government; and while that retains its present form, the chance the claimants have of justice is a very remote one.

Mr. Peel, when the manufacture of freemen and the corruption of the Leicester Corporation was brought before Parliament, deemed it a trumpety case. The particulars have come to light by a disagreement among the knaves concerned, and never were there any more disgraceful or more worthy censure and punishment by the House of Commons. It appears that prior to the last election, and for the purpose of carrying in two High Tory Members, the Corporation made 800 honorary freemen, among whom were 104 Clergymen, and fourteen Baronets or sons of Nobility, whose votes were secured for Sir Charles Hastings and Mr. Otway Cave. These gentlemen were unsuccessfully opposed by Mr. Evans on the popular side; and the Corporation spent, it is said, 24,000*l.* for their candidates; but the matter has been blown by a refusal of Mr. Otway Cave to pay up. In spring last, Mr. Burbidge, Town Clerk of the Corporation, whose funds are said to have been severely dipped by this enterprise, made a demand upon Mr. Otway Cave, the colleague of Sir Charles Hastings, for part payment of the Corporation expenses. The Honourable Gentleman replied, through his agents, that he had already paid rather more than enough—(16,000*l.* is his alleged contribution to the Orange pic-nic)—and his friends especially object to a charge of 1000*l.* for "secret service money!" A quarrel and an exposure followed, and the parties who colleague before have engaged in angry controversy.

The Catholics of Ireland have been advised, by some well-wishers to their cause, not to press their claims on Parliament in

the ensuing Session. This advice became lately the subject of a speech in the Catholic Association, when Mr. Conway insisted on the importance of petitioning without delay. He gave notice for a motion, the object of which was to pledge the Association to exert itself to the utmost, as he thought "it was right thus early to tell the Cabinet—to assure the people of England, that they deceived themselves most lamentably if they supposed that such advice could be listened to. They owed to Lord Lansdown—they owed to the Whigs—they owed it to the Liberal Tories in the Cabinet to tell them, that persevere the Catholics would, under any possible combination of circumstances. Petitions, numberless petitions would be pressed from every quarter!"

An account has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, of the quantities of articles on which duties of Excise in Great Britain were paid in the years 1790 and 1826. The first article in the list is the amount of sales of estates (by auction) charged with duties in the two years. In 1790, it was 1,561,305*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; in 1826, it was 3,218,265*l.* 14*s.* Of furniture, in the first year, 1,046,501*l.*; in the last, 2,898,901*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The quantity of strong beer which has paid duty has increased from 4,568,594 to 6,802,233 barrels. Table beer has increased threefold; but, on the other hand, small beer, at least beer which is small in the eyes of the Excise, has become extinct. If we compare the table and small beer of 1790 with the table beer of 1826, there is a decrease from 19½ to 18½ hundred thousand barrels. Malt has increased from 24,721,784 to 30,062,352 bushels. Home spirits, from 4,423,876 to 7,398,549 gallons. Printed calicoes, from 14,492,459 to 95,336,387 yards. Soap, from forty-two to ninety-six million lbs. The same comparison can only be made for Ireland on two articles—spirits, which have doubled in quantity, increasing from 3,438,079 to 6,837,408 gallons; and malt, which has decreased almost to half, from 4,097,200 to 2,400,066 Irish bushels. The amount of sales of estates charged with duties in Ireland in 1826, was only 73,510*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; of furniture 186,673*l.* 16*s.* Except the article of spirits, the amount of goods charged with duties of Excise in Ireland is extremely small.

An Order in Council has been issued, authorising the admission of vessels and cargoes from the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, the State of Colombia, and the United States of Mexico, into the ports of this country, upon payment of the same duties that are levied upon British vessels; and entitling them to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances.

THE COLONIES.

A petition to the King was passed by the House of Assembly of Jamaica, on the 22d December last, and forwarded to Mr. Hibbert, the Island Agent, with instructions that he should present it to the King in the most acceptable manner. No Levee having afforded to the Agent an opportunity of so doing, the petition has been recently presented to his Majesty by the Marquess of Lansdown:—The petition complains that the productions of the soil, “overburthened with imposts, do not command in the markets of the parent State, a price sufficient to defray the charges of cultivation and manufacture; signs of prosperity are no longer perceptible; one universal gloom lowers around; and ruin, in the most dreadful shape, and to all appearance inevitable, advances with rapid strides. Heavy duties, imposed on the staple productions of our soil, during the progress of a long and most expensive war, remain unrepealed, after a lapse of twelve years of universal peace; during which time your Majesty’s subjects in Europe have been relieved from many millions of taxes. This, however oppressive, is not the most grievous of the calamities under which we are sinking. New difficulties—fresh dangers, now assail us.”—The petitioners here refer to the Resolutions adopted by Parliament for the gradual extinction of slavery: they assert, from their local knowledge, “that many of the measures recommended are impracticable, with equitable consideration of the rights of property; and that the attempt to carry them into execution would terminate in total ruin.”—“Our Slave Code,” they proceed, “rendered as perfect as existing circumstances will admit, contains provisions more favourable to the slave, than, perhaps, may be consistent with sound policy. Here, then, we must pause: we cannot, consistently with our duties to our constituents, consent to go a step farther, without a definite pledge from Parliament of ample compensation for any injury which may result from measures recommended by them.”—“During the early part of the present year, your Majesty’s Ministers, as if determined, in every respect, to infringe the institutions of the Colonies, directed the collection, and in part the appropriation, by the officers of the Customs, of duties which

had hitherto been received by our Receiver-general, and applied to the uses directed by the legislature of the Island. Thus, in direct violation of the British Act, 18 Geo. III. cap. 12, and of the exclusive right of the legislature of this Island to appropriate duties collected within the Island, your Majesty’s Ministers have of their own authority imposed a fresh burthen on our revenues, not less oppressive to the people of Jamaica, than destructive of our constitutional rights.”—They conclude by an appeal to the King:—“Listen, gracious Sire, to the prayer of your faithful subjects. The paternal interference, in our behalf, of your Royal power, can alone avert the impending ruin. With unshaken loyalty, therefore, and dutiful affection to your person, we implore your Majesty to call the attention of the Imperial Parliament to the war duties on our produce, with a view to their repeal; to mark your disapprobation of the unconstitutional interference of your Ministers with our revenue and right of internal legislation; and should it be your Majesty’s pleasure that the Resolutions of Parliament, and consequent instructions to your Majesty’s Representative, be again pressed upon us, that they be accompanied with an Act of Parliament to secure that ample compensation, without which we never can consent to their adoption.”

Colonel Dumaresque, Aid-de-camp to the Governor of New South Wales, has arrived in a merchant ship. He is stated to be the bearer of important despatches to the English Government relative to the state of New South Wales and Van Dieman’s Land. Of twenty-three pirates sentenced to death by running away with the Wellington, merchant vessel, five have been executed.

Flogging is abolished by the Commander-in-Chief in India among the Native troops, except for stealing, marauding, or gross insubordination; and in those cases, if he does not see cause to remit the punishment, he will direct the man to be discharged from the service. A sounder measure, or one grounded more upon a policy of humanity and security, no commander-in-chief in the East ever adopted. The renowned Scindiah is no more; he died on the 2d of April.

FOREIGN STATES.

The King of France has been playing at soldier, by reviewing a large body of troops at St. Omers. The popularity of Charles rapidly diminishes, owing to the

measures adopted respecting the press, and the support given by the King to the Jesuits. War still continues with Algiers. Two documents have been published in

the Foreign Journals of considerable importance; the one on the affairs of Greece and Turkey, and the other on the insurrection in Catalonia, describing the position of the Spanish Government in relation to its Royalist supporters. This latter document, published in the Madrid Gazette, purports to be a despatch from the Minister of War at Madrid, addressed to the Captain-General of Catalonia. Its admissions of the extent of the rebellion and the magnitude of the danger are more frank and unreserved than could have been expected, while the measures of rigour or of energy which it announces, seem by no means adequate to restore sudden confidence, or to establish lasting tranquillity. It states that the rebels have been in arms for more than a year—that their first object was the capture of the fortress of Tortosa—that from the banks of the Ebro the insurrection has extended to Eastern Catalonia—that as one band was destroyed another arose—that new Chiefs have been added to the original agitators—that the amnesty offered by the King has been neglected—that some of the Chiefs whose lives had been spared had again appeared in arms with greater forces than at first—that they were invading towns, and levying contributions—and that nothing but a great accession of military force, together with officers invested with new powers, are thought sufficient to destroy the rebels, and to establish the King's authority. The pretexts which the rebel Chiefs employ to gain followers, are allowed to be the very same which Ferdinand formerly sanctioned, when, a Constitutional King, he lent his name to the serviles who leagued with foreign invaders to overturn the Constitution. "The King

is a captive—let us free the King from captivity!" is now, as it was then, the watch-word of the insurgents. Formidable bands were marching on Lerida and Tortosa, proclaiming Carlos, and said to be heartily encouraged by the Jesuits in France.

The second manifesto is from the Porte, and announces that the Ministers of England, France, and Russia, had communicated the triple convention to the Porte, with additional notes, in which the time fixed for the acceptance of the proposals was limited to fourteen days. The Reis Effendi is stated to have given no receipt for the communication, and to have told the Prussian Minister, who advised that the conditions of the Ultimatum should not be accepted, "that it was a Bill of Exchange, which could not be honoured." On the part of Turkey, therefore, it appears that the determination to resist is firm and unaltered; while on the part of the Allies, as appears from the official Manifesto, it is equally determined that the Porte shall concede every thing that is demanded by them.

A British merchant ship has been captured by the Spaniards under the guns of Gibraltar; the garrison of which was so supine as not to fire, until the guarda costas had secured their prize, and sailed out of gunshot, either because their ammunition was not ready, or they had to wait for orders—a pretty specimen of the vigilance of the garrison!

Portugal still remains in a most unsettled state, principally arising from the imbecility of the female, to whom the reins of government have been in so impolitic a manner confided. All the leading friends of the constitution are disgraced.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The American Annual Register; for the Years 1825-6, or, the fiftieth Year of American Independence. 8vo.

There is no part of the globe which presents to the British politician more interesting objects of attention and inquiry than the United States of America. Common sense ought by this time to have subdued all those feelings of hostility which for a long time prevented the exercise of a calm and impartial judgment. The one people has reason to be proud of its origin, the other of its offspring; and, except where there is a direct opposition of political interest, there is no reason why they should not be mutual well-wishers. The relative position of Great Britain and the United States is sufficiently calculated to lead to future conflicts without the aid of acrimonious expressions on the part of public writers or speakers on either side of the Atlantic.

To talk of the Literature of America, is to talk of that which has no existence. Nor is it in the nature of things that this should be otherwise. There has been no time for the production of those great works which stamp the literary character of a nation; and it may be reasonably doubted whether, in a much more extended period, the people of the United States will be able to take rank with the nations of Europe most distinguished for literature. No bounds, indeed, can be set to the fertility of genius; but the possession of the rich and varied stores of British authorship, the character of the people, and the nature of the subjects which are likely to engross the popular mind, are calculated at once to prevent any want of a literature from being felt, and to divert the efforts which might be used to create it. The work now before us is one that will probably excite some curiosity. It is the commencement of a series which may have no inconsider-

able effect on the future history of America. It is on the plan of the English Annual Registers, and its objects are thus stated in a short preface.

"From the difficulty of procuring accurate information, concerning the domestic history of the United States, public opinion at home has been often misled, with regard to the conduct of the Government; and the moral force of our free institutions has been much diminished abroad, by the ignorance, which prevails in other countries, relative to the condition of the American states. It is also essential, in order to facilitate the progress of liberal principles; that there should be given of the course of events in the European states, a historical statement, uninfluenced by the governments, which there to a great degree control the means of affecting public opinion. With the view of attaining these desirable ends, the American Annual Register is commenced."

A work of this sort cannot possibly, at its starting, be capable of accomplishing all that such a work may accomplish. Time and notoriety are absolutely necessary for the obtaining of various and accurate information. The portion which is the most effective is that which relates to the details of domestic intelligence. In this respect improvement is promised, and will doubtless be easily effected. Although, as this part of our Magazine is devoted to giving, in as short a space as possible, a notion of the works therein noticed, by brief observations and a careful selection of extracts, it would be foreign to our purpose, and beyond our limits, to enter into an elaborate examination of a book embracing such a variety of topics as this does,—yet we are convinced that the reader will be gratified by a general view of its contents. It is recommended to attention not only by its novelty, but by the circumstance that it is not rendered obnoxious to censure by any party violence, but seems to speak the sentiments of the Government, and to be adapted to the state of public opinion. The style is generally clear and unaffected, but is disfigured by occasional epithets not to be found in good English authors. We should be far from complaining of the introduction of old words now obsolete in this country. Many of those which have fallen into disuse were far more powerful and more consonant with the general constitution and spirit of the language, than those which have been substituted for them; but this is not to be said in favour of unusual Latin expressions, such as "*minatory*," for instance, instead of *threatening* or *menacing*. The Register commences with a general introduction. The separation of Brazil from Portugal, and the emancipation of South America from the yoke of Spain, are spoken of with a satisfaction which a North American may well be supposed to feel. The colonial system of the European powers is then touched upon, and arguments are adduced to show "that it was founded upon maxims inherently unjust, and destructive of the best interests of this Continent; and that it was intended merely as a justification to European powers in their systematic design of appropriating a new world to the use of the old." The negotiations with Great Britain respecting the trade between the United States and the British West Indies, the right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the pretensions of Great Britain to the shores of the Bay of Honduras, are then discussed. The

right of the mother-country to restrict the commerce of her transatlantic colonies is denied, and the writer then speaks out thus plainly upon the subject.

"It cannot be expected that such a system will be tolerated one moment longer than necessary. The colonists themselves have a paramount interest in overturning it, and will demand their independence whenever their strength, measured with the power of the mother country, will justify such a step.

"The claims of all the independent powers of this hemisphere, and especially those of the United States, have a less, but still a direct interest in bringing about this event, and in sustaining them in that stand, and their aid will be afforded, whenever their relations with the colonial powers of Europe will permit them to take part in such a dispute. It is easy to foresee the result of this state of things. It predicts, with an unerring voice, the separation of America from Europe.

"With the ocean between them, contending on their own soil for their natural rights, against forces which must be sent from the other side of the Atlantic, and maintained at a ruinous expense, the colonists, unaided, must in time achieve their freedom. In this contest, whenever it shall take place, they will find natural allies in all the independent powers of America, having at their head a republic of 12,000,000 of people, all interested from patriotic recollections and promised advantages in sustaining the American cause."

The visit of La Fayette, and the deaths of Adams and Jefferson are next mentioned. The inauguration of the President, the meeting of the Senate, amendments of the constitution, and other subjects of no peculiar interest here, are next gone through. A chapter is given to the state of the West Indies; and the plans of the British Government for the melioration of the condition of the slaves are spoken of fairly and moderately. With regard to Cuba, the desire of the United States is said to be that it should remain in the hands of Spain. No other arrangement could be more advantageous to them at present. The negotiation of the President of Hayti with the French for the recognition of the independence of that island, and the delusive artifices of the French ministry, are treated of at some length. A view is then taken of the late occurrences in the states of South America. We now come to Great Britain, to which the writer professes to devote a larger space than to any other country, not only on account of old associations, but because "the very differences in policy constitute a source of instruction." The sketch given of the characters of the members of the British ministry is exceedingly hasty and imperfect, and is not even correct in its facts. It is said, for instance, that the Earl of Liverpool, "*from his advanced age*," was presumed not to bear so large a share of the duties of administration as some of his colleagues. We need scarcely say that this is a mistake, Lord Liverpool not being of so advanced an age as several other Ministers, and having taken an active share in the business of the Cabinet to the very moment of his illness. The events which occurred within the space of time embraced by this volume, in the principal countries of Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, are then related in a plain, intelligible

style, and in a clear order of arrangement, without the interruption and annoyance of digressive observation. The remarks which are made, although naturally in the spirit of republicanism, are judicious and temperate. The statement of the domestic events of the United States exhibits a steady progress in internal improvement. The next part of the contents of the work is a collection of public documents. These are then reports of important law cases, seemingly prepared with much greater care than is usually bestowed on such things in any of our miscellaneous publications. The conclusion is an obituary; and amongst the persons whose lives are related, are the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and Adams and Jefferson. Justice is fairly done to the excellent qualities of the monarch, and a tribute of praise, not more warm than well-deserved, is paid to the two patriarchs of American independence. The death of both of them on the very anniversary of that independence, imparted a peculiar interest to the manner in which they quitted the scene of life. Whether it has been described as follows, in this country, we are not sure, but even if it has, few will complain of the repetition.

"On the morning of the 4th of July, Mr. Adams, then evidently near his death, awoke at the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. The servant who watched with him, asked him, if he knew what day it was? 'O yes,' he replied, 'it is the glorious 4th of July—God bless it, God bless you all.'

"In the forenoon, the orator of the day, the Rev. Mr. Whitney, the parish minister of Mr. Adams, called to see him, and found him seated in an arm-chair. In the course of the interview, Mr. Whitney asked him for a sentiment, to be given at the public table. He replied, 'I will give you, independence for ever!' After a few moments had elapsed, a lady asked him, if he wished to add any thing to the toast? and he said, 'Not a syllable.' This passed an hour or two, only, before he breathed his last. In the course of the day, he said, 'It is a great and a good day.' That his thoughts were dwelling on the scene of 1776, is evident from the last words which he uttered, 'Jefferson survives,' which were spoken about the time that Jefferson expired.

"In like manner, Mr. Jefferson, in the short intervals of delirium which occurred in his last hours, seemed to dwell exclusively on the events of the revolution. He talked in broken sentences of the committee of safety. One of his exclamations was, 'Warn the committee to be on their guard!' and he instantly rose in his bed, with the help of his attendants, and went through the act of writing a hurried note. But for the greater part of the time, during the last days of his life, he was blessed with the enjoyment of his reason. The only anxious wish he uttered for himself was, that he might live to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary of independence. When that day arrived, he was repeatedly heard to murmur, *Nunc dimittis Domine, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!*"

Chronicles of London Bridge. By an Antiquary, 12mo.

The information contained in this work is thrown into the shape of a conversation between Mr. Barnaby Postern and Mr. Geoffry Barbican;

or, to speak more correctly, the compiler has made an attempt to give animation to his book by introducing the conversational form. One of the characters, however, has little more to do than to declare every now and then his almost irresistible propensity to dozing, and in this it is not improbable that the reader will sympathize. The other quotes Walsingham, Camden, Straphanides, the Saxon Chronicles, Roger de Hoveden, Madolphus de Diceto, and many other learned authors; and recites verbatim, and with all the accuracy of a special pleader, writs, rolls, deeds, and divers other documents, totally unreadable except for some particular object, or by a thorough-bred antiquary of inexhaustible patience. It is the common fault of persons engaged in antiquarian researches—*hoc vitium est omnibus*—that they suppose that all things which are old are interesting, merely because they are old. The facts which such researches bring to light are no less instructive than amusing, when they serve to explain history, to illustrate manners and character, or to show the condition of art or science; and the world is greatly indebted to the unwearied spirit of inquiry which digs out hidden knowledge from depths where it must otherwise lie buried for ever. But there can be no good reason why the mere circumstance of antiquity should impart interest to details which are, in themselves, of no value at all. The present work is highly creditable to the industry of the compiler, and contains much curious matter, but it is overburthened with many things at length, which might have been condensed, and with many which might have been omitted altogether. It would have been far more likely to have attained popularity if it had been about a third of its present size; and the connexion of the narrative had, by this condensation, been rendered more obvious. A wooden bridge across the river, rather eastward of the present structure, existed as early as the year 1067, and is believed to have been finished some years before. It was destroyed by a whirlwind in 1091, and the rebuilding was commenced in 1097. The second bridge was burned in 1180, and Peter of Colechurch commenced building a stone bridge in 1178. Further destruction by fire was effected in 1212 and 1632, and a rebuilding took place in 1646. The bridge did not suffer materially in the great fire of 1666. The mischiefs caused by the buildings upon it, began soon afterwards to attract much attention. Its condition is thus described:—

"Notwithstanding the admiration with which London Bridge had long been regarded, on account of its appearance as an actual street over the Thames; in 1666 its very confined limits seem to have attracted attention, and to have produced at least somewhat of reformation. There is a tradition extant, though I have not as yet been able to trace it to any printed authority, that the cross over the dome of St. Paul's having been cast in Southwark, the street of London Bridge was too narrow, and its numerous arches too low, to allow of it being that way brought into the City; and Halton, in his 'New View of London,' volume II. page 791, shows us that in his time the enlarging of the Bridge was recorded upon the North side of the Nonesuch House, in the following inscription:—

'Anno MDCLXXXV, et primo Jacobi II. Regis, This street was opened and enlarged from 12, to the width of 30 feet.

Sir James Smith, Knight, Lord Mayor.'

"Even until the time, however, when London Bridge was entirely cleared of its houses, the street over it has always been described as dark, narrow, and dangerous. 'The houses on each side,' says Pennant, page 326, 'overhung, and leaned in a most terrific manner. In most places they hid the arches, and nothing appeared but the rude piers. I well remember the street on London Bridge, narrow, darksome, and dangerous to passengers, from the multitude of carriages; frequent arches of strong timber crossing the street, from the tops of the houses, to keep them together, and from falling into the river. Nothing but use could preserve the repose of the inmates, who soon grew deaf to the noise of falling waters, the clamours of watermen, or the frequent shrieks of drowning wretches. Most of the houses were tenanted by pin or needle-makers, and economical ladies were wont to drive from the St. James's end of the town, to make cheap purchases.'

"The 'New and Universal History, Description, and Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and their adjacent parts,' by Walter Harrison, London, 1778, folio, furnishes some few additional features to this scene; although the work itself is, perhaps, anything but reputable: being chiefly a compilation from Stow and Strype, without much acknowledgment of the originals. Some particulars of London Bridge, however, the compiler himself actually knew, and on page 24 he says,—'Across the middle of the street there were several lofty arches, extending from one side to the other, the bottom part of each arch terminating at the first story, and the upper part reaching near the top of the buildings. These arches were designed to support the houses on each side the street, and were therefore formed of strong timbers bolted into the houses, which, being covered with lath and plaster, appeared as if built with stone.' The Rev. J. Motley, in his 'Seymour's Survey of London,' volume i. page 48, also says:—'On each side, between the houses, are left three vacancies, opposite to each other, two with stone walls, upon which are iron rails, that people passing along may take a view of the river East and West, and may also step out of the way of carts and coaches, the passage being formerly very narrow, and the floors of the houses that lay cross the streets being low, they not only rendered those places dark, but likewise obstructed the free passage of carts, if they were loaded any way high, and coaches, so that they could not pass by one another, which oftentimes occasioned great stops upon the Bridge, and was a great hindrance to passengers.' As there was no regular foot way over the Bridge, it was therefore the most usual and safest custom to follow a carriage which might be passing across it."

In the year 1701 the water-works at London Bridge began to advance towards that extent and power at which they afterwards arrived. In the year 1767 a temporary bridge was erected, and the removal of the houses on the bridge was begun. It was interrupted by a fire which entirely destroyed the temporary building in 1768, but was

subsequently carried into effect, with other alterations. As late, however, as 1761, all the buildings had not been removed.

The following observations on the manner in which the old bridge was constructed, will be read with interest by those who have at all attended to subjects of this nature:—

"Although Maitland tells us, in his 'History,' volume i. page 46, and volume ii. page 1340, that the use of Coffer-dams, or *Caissons*, for building of the piers of Bridges, was first introduced into the Thames at the erection of Westminster Bridge, yet it has been supposed that even this of London was constructed somewhat after the same plan; and that those sterlings are but the upper parts of the machines themselves, left in the water to guard the piers; though it is certain that, in most of the reports illustrative of the great repair of London Bridge, the sterlings are mentioned as additions to the original structure for the support of the piers. I have been obligingly furnished, however, with an interesting drawing and extract from the MS. Journal of Mr. William Knight, of Mr. Rennie's office, by which we are enabled to understand the construction of these parts of the bridge in a much clearer and more perfect manner. Mr. Knight observes, that having received several different statements as to the way in which the piers of the old London Bridge had been erected, he determined upon convincing himself by an actual survey. This he effected on August 14, 1831, when an excavation was made for ascertaining whether the original structure would support new arches of a larger span; and he then found it to be built in the following manner. 'The foundation of the piers on the north side,—between the Great Lock and what is called the Long Entry Lock,—and in the sterling round it, appeared to be about three feet above low-water mark. The bottom of the masonry originally laid of the pier, is about two feet three inches above low-water mark; and the first course is laid upon a sill of oak, sixteen inches wide, by nine in thickness, and perfectly sound. Immediately beneath this is a mass of Kentish rubble, mixed with flint, chalk, &c. thrown in irregularly, but not mixed with any cement. The masonry above the sill seems well bonded together, with good mortar joints, but there are no piles under the oak sill. The external parts of the pier seem to have been new-fronted at some period,—probably at the time when the centre arch was formed in 1769,—as the base of this new fronting projects about 1 foot before the original pier. There are no piles under the original part of the pier; but to the new part there are some small ones driven into the rubble,—which can be of little service,—with some planks laid upon their edges. The new masonry is well bonded into the old work.' Mr. Knight concludes, by observing that, in all the accounts which he has hitherto met with, the old piers of this bridge are described to stand upon piles; but that, as he found this to be erroneous in the present instance, he considers it to be a fair conclusion that all the other piers were constructed upon the same principle. His drawing represents a Section of the North Pier of the Great Arch of London Bridge,—showing the original manner of constructing it, and the sterling, or ancient coffer dam, standing around it; which, it thus appears unquestionably

evident that, not having the art to pump dry, was filled up with loose stones. The arch on the right hand is denominated the Long Entry-Lock, and that on the left is a part of the Great Arch in the centre. I should remark also, that Mr. Knight has examined several other parts of this edifice with no less care and industry, in order to ascertain the plans adopted at the famous alteration of London Bridge, of which we are now speaking; of all of which observations he has made interesting sketches and memoranda. He states that he has felt with his measuring rods the timber, &c. placed in the river to strengthen the piers of the Great Arch, and that his sounding leads have been broken by catching in it. In April, 1826, the opening of the roadway of London Bridge for throwing of two more arches into one, to increase the water-way during the building of the New Bridge, also made a curious discovery of many of the more ancient parts of the original building. 'The crowns of the old arches,' observes Mr. Knight, were about 8 feet 6 inches from the present surface of the ground, which appeared to have been raised at different periods; and five several strata were evidently to be traced over the centre of the original Bridge, which was 20 feet in width. Immediately over the crowns of the arches was a layer of fine gravel, about 20 inches in depth: perhaps the ancient roadway, as its upper surface had the appearance of being trodden down and dirty, when contrasted with that beneath it. The next stratum consisted of mixed chalk and gravel; the third of made ground of various materials; the fourth, a thick layer of burnt wood, ruins, and black earth; and the last another bed of different substances, over which was the granite paving. The filling-in between the arches was composed of chalk and mortar, of so hard a nature that it was taken out with great difficulty. With respect to the building itself, he observes, that the stone of which the arches were formed consists of two courses: that of the soffits or flying ribs, being Merstham Fire-stone, and the course above very similar to the stone of Caen, or Normandy. In the additions, or casings, on each side of the original structure, Portland stone has been used, as well for the facing as for the arches; whilst the backing and filling-in, between the spandrils of the arches, was composed of chalk and mortar; which latter was evidently of a very bad quality and carelessly applied. Indeed, the ashler facing had been so little attended to in the bonding of the work together, that it is surprising, with the great weight behind, the careless manner of throwing in the backing, and the slight nature of the facing itself, that the whole work has not been thrown outwards some time since."

In conclusion, our author gives the plans proposed for the new Bridge, and the ceremony of laying the first stone.—The wood-cuts are excellent, and of themselves form a valuable and curious series of illustrations.

Rambles in Madeira and in Portugal, in the early part of 1826; with an Appendix of Details, illustrative of the Health, Climate, Produce, and Civil History of the Island. 12mo.

This little work is evidently the result of actual observation, and is written with ease, intelligence,

and spirit. With the exception of some descriptions of the habits and manners of the English and Portuguese residents, the first part of it is almost entirely devoted to the scenery of Madeira.

"Of the general face of the country," says our author, "the preceding pages will, I hope, have afforded some notion. It may be shortly described as one mass of mountain, rising to the highest summits in the centre, descending on the north to a range of lofty cliffs which confine the ocean, and on the lower and gentler character of coast on the south; and riven throughout with deep ravines and valleys, which radiate to the sea in all directions. The cultivation is confined to the coast, or to the bottoms of some of the valleys, and occupies altogether a very small proportion of the whole surface. Vines form the chief feature; for the corn grown scarcely supplies a two months' consumption to the inhabitants. The towns and villages are invariably situated on the sea-coast, and commonly at the outlet of a ravine; but where the bottom is fertile, and the surface permits, the cabins and quintas are often scattered up a considerable extent of the valley. It is in the upper and wilder windings of these ravines that the more striking features of Madeira landscape are almost exclusively found. The mountains are steep and lofty, but so massed together that they do not, except in two or three instances, present that variety of summit and outline which forms the chief effect of such ranges; and, were it otherwise, the narrowness of the island would not allow you to get far enough off to seize them in the proper point of view. The same circumstance rather diminishes the interest of the scenery in another respect. Ascending one of the central heights, the sea is often discovered at no great distance on both sides: we thus see the limits of the wilderness at once; and this map-like survey of it necessarily disturbs that illusion of incessant intricacy and untravelled extent which we love to encourage in our mountain or forest explorations. Nothing of the kind can possibly be finer than the ravines themselves: the blackness and precipice of the cliffs that inclose them, and the dark laurel forests by which they are shadowed, give them a character peculiarly their own, and quite distinguishing from any similar scenes elsewhere. Perhaps the effect is farther heightened by the singular transparency of the atmosphere; and the indescribable *blueness* of the vault which we always see over-arching the chasm above. With a less prodigal shower of light and colour from the sky, there would be the danger of a too great predominance of gloom. The other fine circumstance in Madeira scenery is the sea. The whole coast of the island presents a range of cliffs or headlands, varying in its altitude from two hundred feet to nearly two thousand. They are for the most part of a dark umbered volcanic aspect; and on the north—where the mountains rise almost immediately from the beach, and the forests are at hand in the full spread of their aboriginal shade—the prospect discloses a succession of cliff and chasm which, in the grandeur of their character, form an unfitting barrier to the magnificent waste of waters that break beneath them. The indigenous wood is all of the evergreen kind, and, except the chestnuts there is little other. When first discovered,

the island, it is said, was one forest; at present the southern aspect of the mountains is quite denuded: the ravines on the north, however, still retain their shade, and, from the much greater moisture of the climate on that side, vegetation in general is there the most luxuriant. The native Flora of Madeira did not strike me as rich. I saw fewer of our garden flowers than I expected. In this respect, these mountains are not comparable to the heights of Portugal."

The second part relates the writer's visit to Portugal. An Appendix is added, consisting of judicious observations on the topics touched upon in the narrative, of some information respecting the health of Madeira, and the most convenient mode of domestication there for visitors of various classes, and of some of the leading points of the history, statistics, and natural productions of that island.

Views of London and its Vicinity. Engraved by George Cooke, from original pictures and drawings by eminent Artists. Nos. 5 and 6.

This work, the former numbers of which we noticed last May, goes on prosperously; and, that it might deserve the encouragement bestowed upon it, advances in the excellence of its engravings. The inhabitants of London are too much in the habit of disregarding the fine buildings and streets by which they are surrounded, and do not sufficiently acquaint themselves with the beauty of the green and fertile country in the vicinity; so that a work like this of Mr. Cooke's is not only valuable as a fine production of art, and a pleasant memorial of many interesting scenes, but confers a great benefit on some of the dwellers in the metropolis, by informing them of what they might perhaps not otherwise know—namely, of the many grand objects, curious antiquities, and delightful spots within their reach.

The fifth number opens with a sweet view of Tooting church, from the pencil of Harding; and this is succeeded by one of the very finest things, both as to composition and engraving, that we ever saw. It is from a drawing by Stanfield, the celebrated scene-painter, and represents the Tower of London, as beheld in the distance from the excavations for the St. Katharine's Docks. The fidelity of this striking view is unquestionable; and yet, from the manner in which it is treated, it is made to rival, in grandeur of effect, some of the imaginary delineations of Martin. Broad and long masses of shadow—gleams of light—distance—a multitude of figures—and groups of lofty clouds, will make even the most familiar subjects sublime: these accessories have been admirably employed by Stanfield in the present instance, and the graver of Mr. George Cooke has transferred them to the copper in the finest possible style.

Canonbury House, the next view, is like one of Paul Potter's pretty Dutch subjects. The "Commercial Docks," after a sketch of Prout's, is engraved in a very brilliant tone, but, to our taste, is rather too hard and wiry. In the sixth number, we have an agreeable reminiscence of old Swallow street, as it existed before the splendours of Regent-street usurped the spot; and there is, in another plate, a very pretty bit of rural scenery in a sketch of Wolsey's Well at Esher. Following this, we find another admirable composi-

tion of Stanfield's,—a view on the river off the Tower. In this, the details of the shipping are given with singular truth, and picturesque effect; and the figures, in their different active employments, look as if they would actually move under your eye. The engraving, too, is perfect in its representation of the different surfaces of the objects included.

This number ends with a portrait, if we may so speak, of the very house inhabited, several hundred years ago, by Caxton, the venerable old English printer. This house is situated in the Almonry in Westminster, a squalid neighbourhood, behind Tuthill-street, over which the Abbey rears its towers, like (as La Motte Fouquet would say) a saintly vision attempting to bestow spiritual consolation upon guilt and misery. But, as we do not deal in mystical poetics, we shall content ourselves with saying that the effect, in the present view, of the towers in question, with a solemn light thrown on them, is finely imagined.

Ancient English Fictions, Nos. 3, 4 and 5. Edited by William J. Thoms. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

The lovers of old English story (and what English reader is not interested in our early national tales?) will be gratified by the series of fictions which, through the care and research of Mr. Thoms, are from time to time laid before them. Since our former notice of this work, three additional numbers have been published. They contain the facetious history of "Thomas of Reading, or the Six worthy Yeomen of the West," "The Exploits of Robin Hood," and the "Life of George a Green, the Pindar of Wakefield." If we recollect rightly, the first of these tales was, some years ago, published in 4to. by Sir Walter Scott, who thought it not unworthy the honour of his editorship. "Thomas of Reading" certainly is a curious performance, exhibiting, in a very lively way, the manner of life, and the domestic customs of our forefathers in the days of King Henry the First. The number containing "Robin Hood" is chiefly remarkable for the publication, for the first time, of a Life of that worthy from a MS. in the British Museum, written in a very odd, garrulous, twaddling vein, not, however, unamusing, and certainly very venerable as to age. "The History of George a Green," one of Robin's gallant "comrades and brothers in exile," is undoubtedly a fitting companion for the tale of Sherwood; but the story of George is of comparatively modern birth; and we marvel greatly how the Editor, who seems to be an intelligent man, could state that, "by its style, this narrative seems to be of considerable antiquity." Now the style is evidently of recent origin, displaying all the management and resources of a modern practised writer. If the Editor ranks his "George a Green" with productions of considerable antiquity, we should like to know to what age he refers "Robert the Devil," the story in his first number. In the preface to the edition of "George a Green," published in 1706, the writer says that he has taken the copy from an old MS. lodged in a public library in London (rather a wide reference!) but even this, which is, however, evidently a fiction, does not assign an earlier date to the original than the age of Queen Elizabeth, which

can hardly be called an era of considerable antiquity. The fact probably is, that the present story was in great measure the work of the individual who published it in 1708. Be this as it may, it is a very lively and curious performance, and we hope Mr. Thoms will be able to find others of the same diverting stamp, though we advise him to be more careful, in future, in his attempts to determine the date of the different literary styles which may come before him.

The Lettre de Cachet; a Tale. The Reign of Terror; a Tale. 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s.

These are very melancholy tales; but they are told with unusual grace and tenderness. We think, indeed, that few short stories in our language, surpass "The Lettre de Cachet" in beauty of sentiment and manner of narration. With the pathos of Mackenzie, it unites something of the calm exercise of power so remarkable in "Anastasiaus." The succeeding tale, "The Reign of Terror," is not so original, either in plot or treatment, as its companion, but there are nevertheless some fine things in it, and one of the characters, "Madame d'Olonne," is sketched with admirable effect.

The first story is of the time of Louis the Fourteenth, and details the love of a young French nobleman for the daughter of an artist living at Rome; his marriage to her under a feigned name; his weak and unworthy treatment of her; the pitiful shifts he adopts to conceal the union from his aristocratical parents; the accident, in consequence of which, he feels compelled to make known the affair to his mother; and, finally, the savage persecution to which the poor, unoffending young wife, is subjected by the malice of that inhuman parent. These main features are worked up, with great art, into a plot diversified with character, and embellished with sentiment and poetical description; and we should not think much of that reader's heart who, having once begun its perusal, could lay it down without acquainting himself with every word. The heroine, Armina, the daughter of the artist De Gêrilly, is a delineation which may rank with the most fortunate sketches of female grace and constancy, and ill-requited love.

In this story, there is also a very affecting underplot, in which the unhappy Duchesse de la Valliere and the Princess Henrietta, daughter of our Charles the First, act conspicuous parts.

The scene of the second tale, as may be guessed by its title, is laid during the sanguinary days of the French Revolution, of which (together with other details, sufficiently gloomy) it gives some striking pictures; but, as we have said, it does not equal the history of the painter's daughter, which is, in fact, the subject of "The Lettre de Cachet." We think, by the by, that the author has not been happy in the names of the tales, inasmuch as the "Lettre" is only one, and not the prevailing, incident of the first narration; while "The Reign of Terror" does not commence till near the conclusion of the story which bears its name.

We had marked one or two passages for quotation; but our limits forbid their insertion.

History of the War in the Peninsula under Napoleon, to which is prefixed, A View of the Political and Military state of the Four Belligerent Powers. By General Foy: published by the Countess Foy. Translated from the French, 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

The present volume, which is published separately, contains only the view of the state of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, which was intended as an introduction to the history of the war. The work has been left in an unfinished state, and even this portion of it has not undergone the final revision of the author. To enter into the various important political questions which it suggests, would far exceed our limits, and our object. It may be shortly said of it, that it is a production of much research, of considerable ability, and, if not impartial, yet, considering the country and situation of the writer, not destitute of candour. The sketch of the rise of Napoleon, and of the occurrences which led to his downfall, is clear and powerful. Of his military character he thus speaks:—

"With his passions, and in spite of his errors, Napoleon is, taking him all in all, the greatest warrior of modern times. He carried into battle a stoical courage, a profoundly calculated tenacity, a mind fertile in sudden inspirations, which by unhopd-for resources disconcerted the plans of the enemy. Let us beware of attributing a long series of success to the organic power of the masses which he set in motion. The most experienced eye could scarcely discover in them any thing but elements of disorder. Still less let it be said that he was a successful captain because he was a mighty monarch. Of all his campaigns, the most memorable are,—the campaign of the Adige, where the general of yesterday, commanding an army by no means numerous, and at first badly appointed, placed himself at once above Turane and on a level with Frederick;—and the campaign in France in 1814, when, reduced to a handful of harassed troops, he combat-d a force of ten times their number. The last flashes of the Imperial lightning still dazzled the eyes of our enemies; and it was a fine sight to see the bounds of the old lion tracked, hunted down, beset, presenting a lively picture of the days of his youth, when his powers developed themselves in the fields of carnage.

"Napoleon possessed, in an eminent degree, the faculties requisite for the profession of arms; temperate and robust, watching and sleeping at pleasure, appearing unawares where he was least expected, he did not disregard details to which important results are sometimes attached. The hand which had just traced rules for the government of many millions of men would frequently rectify an incorrect statement of the situation of a regiment, or write down whence two hundred conscripts were to be obtained, and from what magazine their shoes were to be taken. A patient and easy interlocutor, he was a bome questioner, and he could listen: a rare talent in the grandes of the earth. He carried with him into battle a cool and impassable courage; never was mind so deeply meditative, more fertile in rapid and sudden illuminations. On becoming Emperor he ceased not to be the soldier. If his

activity decreased with the progress of age, that was owing to the decrease of his physical powers.

"In games of mingled calculation and hazard, the greater the advantages which a man seeks to obtain, the greater risks he must run. It is precisely this that renders the deceitful science of conquerors so calamitous to nations. Napoleon, though naturally adventurous, was not deficient in consistency or method: and he wasted neither his soldiers nor his treasures where the authority of his name sufficed. What he could obtain by negotiations or by artifice, he required not by force of arms. The sword, although drawn from the scabbard, was not stained with blood, unless it was impossible to attain the end in view by a manœuvre. Always ready to fight, he chose habitually the occasion and the ground. Out of fifty battles which he fought, he was the assailant in at least forty.

"Other generals have equalled him in the art of disposing troops on the ground. Some have given battle as well as he did; we could mention several who have received it better: but in the manner of directing an offensive campaign he has surpassed all.

"The wars in Spain and Russia prove nothing in disparagement of his genius. It is not by the rules of Montecuculli and Turenne, manœuvring on the Benchen, that we ought to judge of such enterprises. The first warred to secure such or such winter-quarters; the other to subdue the world. It frequently behoved him not merely to gain a battle, but to gain it in such a manner as to astound Europe and to produce gigantic results. Thus political views were incessantly interfering with the strategic genius; and to appreciate him properly we must not confine ourselves within the limits of the art of war. This art is not composed exclusively of technical details; it has also its philosophy. To find in this elevated region a rival to Napoleon, we must go back to the times when the feudal institutions had not yet broken the unity of the ancient nations. The founders of religions alone have exercised over their disciples an authority comparable with that which made him the absolute master of his army. This moral power became fatal to him, because he strove to avail himself of it even against the ascendancy of material force, and because it led him to despise positive rules, the long violation of which will not remain unpunished.

"When pride was hurrying Napoleon towards his fall, he happened to say: 'France has more need of me than I have of France.' He spoke the truth. But why had he become necessary? Because he had committed the destiny of the French to the chances of an interminable war; because, in spite of the resources of his genius, that war, rendered daily more hazardous by his staking the whole of his force, and by the boldness of his movements, risked in every campaign, in every battle, the fruits of twenty years of triumph; because his government was so modelled that with him every thing must be swept away, and that a re-action proportioned to the violence of the action must burst forth at once both within and without. The mania of conquest had reversed the state of things in Europe; we, the eldest born of liberty and independence, were

spilling our blood in the service of royal passions against the cause of nations, and outraged nations were turning round upon us, more terrible from being armed with the principles which we had forsaken.

"At times, this immense mass of passions which he was accumulating against him, this multitude of avenging arms ready to be raised, filled his ambitious spirit with involuntary apprehension. Looking around him, he was alarmed to find himself solitary, and conceived the idea of strengthening his power by moderating it. Then it was that he thought of creating an hereditary peerage, and reconstructing his monarchy on more secure foundations. But Napoleon saw without illusion to the bottom of things. The nation, wholly and continually occupied in prosecuting the designs of its chief, had previously not had time to form any plans for itself. The day on which it should have ceased to be stunned by the din of arms, it would have called itself to account for its servile obedience. It is better, thought he, for an absolute prince to fight foreign armies, than to have to struggle against the energy of the citizens. Despotism had been organized for making war; war was continued to uphold despotism. The die was cast: France must either conquer Europe, or Europe subdue France.

"Napoleon fell: he fell, because with the men of the nineteenth century he attempted the work of an Attila and a Genghis Khan; because he gave the reins to an imagination directly contrary to the spirit of his age, with which nevertheless his reason was perfectly acquainted; because he would not pause on the day when he felt conscious of his inability to succeed. Nature has fixed a boundary, beyond which extravagant enterprises cannot be carried with prudence. This boundary the Emperor reached in Spain, and he overleaped it in Russia. Had he then escaped destruction, his inflexible presumption would have caused him to find elsewhere a Baylen and a Moscow."

With regard to the British army General Foy was singularly well informed, and although his portrait of our countrymen is drawn with an unfriendly hand, there are some touches of truth which are not unworthy of attention. We have seen nothing from a Frenchman approaching in intelligence and fairness his description of the English military establishment. There is an intermixture of errors and prejudices, but they are entirely outweighed by the general good sense which characterizes his statements and observations. His sketches of the condition of Spain and Portugal will also be read with advantage. Putting out of the question the adoption or rejection of the writer's opinion, they are valuable as the result of the diligent observation and inquiry of a man of strong and active mind, devoted to political subjects, and uttering his sentiments with earnestness and without disguise.

La Secchia Rapita; or, The Rape of the Bucket: an Heroi-comical Poem. In twelve cantos. Translated from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni. With Notes. By James Atkinson, Esq. In 2 volumes.

If not uniformly excellent, this is at least a very fair and equal version of a very admirable

and too much neglected Italian poem. One or two of Italy's leading comic poets have recently obtained ample justice at the hands of some of our most excellent translators; and Tassoni is assuredly quite deserving of being included in the first list. Nor will the poetical character of the translation before us detract from his characteristic style and merits, when placed by the side of some of Tassoni's contemporaries and predecessors, on the shelves of the admirers of Boiardo, Ariosto, Pulci, Lippi, and the Aretini.

The Editor has accompanied his version with some judicious notes of his own, as well as of others from the Italian commentators, and with a well written introduction, and notice of the author's life. To these we must be content to refer the reader; and what is better, to the entertainment which he cannot fail to derive from the many humorous situations and descriptions in the poem.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter, No. XXVI.
for July.

The Petition and Memorial of the Planters of Demerara and Berbice, on the subject of Manumission, examined, &c. pp. 60.

We notice the present number of "The Anti-Slavery Reporter" principally because it contains a most remarkable account of the decrease of the slave population in the West Indies; a decrease caused by the mode of treatment, the food, and the over labour to which they are subjected. In 1818 the slave registry shows that the population was 746,631. In 1824 it had fallen to 718,317. Now, deducting the manumissions from this number, the total decrease has been 16,592. Thus, in our West India colonies, the decrease proceeds at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. In America the slave population increases at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Thus the slave population of the West Indies, that should have been, at the American rate of increase, 868,649, is less than that amount by 145,331. The superior food, the lighter labour, and the better treatment of the slave in the United States, is the cause of this. The "Anti-Slavery Reporter" is well worthy of perusal upon this subject.

The examination of "The Petition and Memorial of the Planters of Demerara and Berbice" is well written. It lays open to the most incredulous the cunning, misrepresentation, and fallacy, of the pleas against humanity urged by the slaveholders, and the sordid selfish views which govern them.

The Steam-Engine theoretically and practically displayed. By George Birkbeck, M.D. F.G.S. M.A.S. President of the London Mechanics' Institution, of the Meteorological and Chemical Societies, and of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Bristol, Leeds, &c. &c. and Henry and James Adcock, Civil Engineers. Illustrated by a series of splendid Engravings, from working Drawings made expressly for this publication.

This is a highly laudable and useful undertaking, more particularly in the present improved

and still improving state of scientific knowledge of every kind. The work appears excellently adapted to answer the object in view;—a more generally diffused and accurate acquaintance with the various powers and applications of the steam-engine, and especially as it relates to navigation, a branch of the subject which, we are assured in the address, will receive particular attention, and its various modifications be fully displayed. It is truly observed that "no delineation comprehending its most recent forms and applications has yet appeared. The explanations have been also exceedingly imperfect; neither conveying an adequate account of the actual performance of each kind of machine, so as to direct the choice of the inquirer, nor such measures of the various parts of engines of different powers, as to supply that information which might enable the artist readily to construct them. In the present publication these deficiencies will be completely obviated; and it will consequently form a manual or guide for the machinist, the manufacturer, the merchant, the statesman, and the philosopher. It is intended that this treatise on the steam-engine shall be completed in nine monthly parts; and as each part will consist of eight quarto plates, printed on the finest paper, and engraved in the most splendid manner, it will, when complete, represent in plan, elevation, section, and detail, the engines of every celebrated maker."

The Cook and Housewife's Manual; containing the most approved modern receipts for making soups, gravies, sauces, ragouts, and all made dishes; and for pies, puddings, pickles, and preserves: also for baking, htwing, &c. &c. Second Edition, greatly enlarged. By Mrs. Margaret Dods, of the Cleikum Inn, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

A new edition of Meg Dods! this is as it should be. We are not among the believers in the old proverb, that there can be too much of a good thing; for to the eloquent exhortations of Mrs. Dods, on the most precious of all themes, we could be content to listen for ever, provided she would undertake to cook our dinner after the lecture, and illustrate her doctrine by her practice. There cannot be too many editions of Meg's precepts, especially if every succeeding one, as is the case in the present, should come recommended by such captivating additions; and this, we cannot help thinking, will inevitably be the case. How, indeed, can an intelligent being like Mrs. Dods pursue with ardour the study of one of the noblest of sciences, without, ever and anon, having revealed to her some of the hidden mysteries of her art—revelations vouchsafed only to such perseverance and devotion as is manifested by mine hostess of the Cleikum?

In the present edition, besides the Compendium of French Cookery, (in the practice of which, however, Meg must veil her pretensions to the all-conquering Ude,) we find above two hundred additional receipts. We have hardly had time to try all these new delicacies; but we have proceeded as far as the hundred and twenty-seventh, without finding above four not worthy of unequalled praise; and even of these four the merit was vindicated by a friend who assisted us in the ex-

amination. But we must confess that our friend was a Scotchman! We speak not this in his dispraise; for, as a cooking and a literary nation, Scotland stands high indred; only our friend, from his birth, cannot be considered a very impartial judge as to the excellencies of a Scotch work. After all, that will not be deemed a bad compendium which contains only four doubtful precepts out of one hundred and twenty-seven.

We do not know how it may be with the ladies of North Britain, but the mistresses of respectable families South of the Tweed are too much given to the error of supposing that the only change in our dinner diet is from the leg to the shoulder of mutton, from the roast beef to the boiled. Hence many very worthy husbands

of laudable appetites become, in process of time, indifferent to one of the pleasantest incidents of the day—the dinner hour; and, as one failing is apt to induce another, grow in time to desert their home, and look for refection and amusement in other places. Does any lady, with a spouse hovering on the verge of alienation, desire to reclaim his wandering affections? let her provide herself forthwith with the Second Edition of the work before us, and place upon table, every day, a new dish from the inexhaustible variety contained in the pages of *Meg's Manual*. We should recommend her to commence with the two hundred virgin receipts lately discovered by Mrs. Dod's researches.

THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Arnold has added largely to his claims on the gratitude of the musical world, and indeed of all who have any feeling or apprehension of harmony, by producing Paer's opera of "*The Freebooters*," on a splendid scale of arrangement, and with a perfection rarely known on the English stage. This is, perhaps, his greatest and most successful effort, and will give a larger extension to the musical enjoyments of the people than even "*The Freischutz*" or "*The Oracle*," which he first introduced to British ears. The music of the piece is throughout excellent, and finely adapted to the situations and sentiments: there is no flagging; no marks of haste or weariness; every part is as exquisitely wrought as though it was intended to stand alone, and yet has its appropriate beauty as a portion of the entire work. Its plot is just the plot for an opera—all picturesque, glassy, and soft—with fearful situations in which there is no terror, distresses which naturally escape into an air, perplexities which are woven on purpose to be unfolded in a duet, and contending passions born to animate the various parts of a nobly harmonized chorus. It is the euthanasia of freebooting magnanimity, which "dying makes a swan-like end." Here we have Uberto de Ardinghelli, a nobleman of Florence, who, driven from his home by a civil feud, has retired to a dilapidated castle in the Alps, to assume the garb and name of a captain of banditti, but to act as the gentlest of philanthropists, the most self-denying of heroes, and the most placable of enemies. A beautiful lady falls into his power—he not only treats her with the most delicate observance, as the manner of our stage-robbers is, but he exerts all his faculties to amuse her, without any selfish motive, and directs all his powers to the disinte-

rested aim of making her comfortable without him. She is discovered to be the wife of Edoardo dei Ligozzi, his bitterest foe, who has driven him from honour and a palace, to sentiment and ruins—and it only costs him one bravura to master his feeling of revenge, and determine to beg her freedom of his gentlemanly comrades. This is, of course, granted by his gentle disciples, but, to the surprise of all, is declined by the lady, who has recognised her husband in a shepherd, introduced by her generous host to amuse the solitude of his castle by singing amorous ditties to the fair prisoners. At night she escapes with the minstrel; and they are pursued, and taken in a defile among the mountains, well fitted for a sacrifice or a song. A few frowns and deep bass notes must be conceded to the hero, who finds the deadly foe of his house delivered into his hands, in a case where any man less than a captain of banditti might have been tempted to bestow a little wholesome taste of prison discipline;—but not so the operatic robber; although he is bullied by his captive in all the violence of song, he persists in setting him free. This liberality occasions an amiable and novel contest between the parties; for Edoardo and his lady agree in refusing the proffered liberty, unless Uberto will become their friend, and return with them to Florence. To this the noble robber demurs, and the parties are all deadlocked by the point of sentiment, like the family party in "*The Critic*," and seem destined to sing on for ever, till they are happily released by the discovery that the wife of Edoardo is the daughter of Uberto, whom he left an infant when compelled to fly from Venice,—which of course reconciles every thing, and induces the band to return to the society they are so well fitted to adorn and improve! This is, to be sure, the mildest of melo-

dramas—a little innocent masquerade in which the parties play at thieves and make believe to be wicked—where the garb and the actions are in perpetual antithesis; and a wild dress and black beard are the unfailling indexes of a generosity two delicate for this rough world. How this flourishing band of outlaws is supported seems, indeed, rather mysterious; the supposition that they would take a purse is clearly a libel; and the only solution of their problematic existence is, that they are provided with funds by some benevolent society for the entertainment of travellers and the exhibition of the gentler virtues! Of course, among such exemplary persons there can be no overpowering interest; but there is material enough for musical expression: and the dialogue is pleasant and neat, and agreeably diversified by some traits of humour and whim. For the poetry, an excuse is offered, which ought to be accepted; it is made to be sung, not to be read—and might perhaps as well not be exposed in print, as, though sufficient for the ear when sung, it looks rather strangely to the eye. In casting the vocal parts, a great loss was necessarily sustained in consequence of the distressing indisposition of Miss Paton, who would have performed the heroine superbly; but her place was very fairly supplied by Miss Betts, who has been justly rewarded with a large share of public approbation for her ability and zeal. This young lady has come out excellently from the difficulties of her undertaking; having exhibited fine taste and considerable skill as a musician, and singular good humour as a performer, taking the place destined for another at a short notice. Mr. H. Phillips sings nobly as Uberto, and acts, where acting is required, marvellously well for so good a singer; and is ably supported by Mr. Bland as his comrade and friend. Mr. Pearman, though he does not act with so much spirit as either of these, sings in a chaste and impressive style; and in a delicious romanza given by him in his disguise, “A belov’d and faithful shepherd,” receives great and genuine applause. Miss Goward is pert and piquant as a soubrette of the Castle; and Penson, as Edoardo’s valet, gives a mock bravura with cleverness, in his own peculiar manner, and assists in lightening the piece. Of the choruses and the whole instrumental department it is impossible to speak too highly; the time is admirably kept; and the orchestra realizes the idea of one great instrument directed by a single hand. This general excellence, for which the public are largely indebted to

Mr. Hawes, has been well appreciated; the houses have been crowded and brilliant, although there is no one performer who could figure as a star. A result so decisive should teach a lesson to our winter managers, that they have a better chance of solid and permanent success, by attending to the general cast of their plays, and rendering the dramatic picture equable and complete, than by lavishing high nightly salaries on a few prominent actors, and leaving the general business to incompetent novices.

As if to make amends for the insipid gentleness of Paer’s *Banditti*, the managers have given a right earnest piece of murderous horror, under the title of “*The Sergeant’s Wife*.” It is taken from an incident in the tale of the “*Nowlans*,” the most powerful of all the “*Tales of the O’Hara Family*,” and more full of picturesque wildness and stormy passion, than any other romance which has appeared of late years. None of its readers can have forgotten the scenes in the ruinous tenement near Dublin, where Peggy witnesses the perpetration of a murder through a chink in her room, and afterwards undergoes the rigid cross-examination of the murderers, to ascertain her ignorance of their guilt. Here these scenes are wrought into action,—somewhat mitigated by the substitution of a male hypocrite for the horrid woman in the novel, and of a rude brigand for the slimy creature, her pale, lathy, reptile-like son; and by the escape of the victim at the last moment, on the arrival of the officers. Miss Kelly is, of course, the heroine; and striking as she always is in this kind of rude tragedy, she seems to us to outdo all her former exertions. In a supper scene, where she learns her danger from an innocent servant girl with quick apprehension, evades the attempt to make her drink a sleeping potion, and discovering the long absent father of her husband in the traveller who is marked out for the slaughter, yet suppresses her emotion,—she exhibits the same kind of power which she puts forth in “*Silent not Dumb*,” and “*The Woodman’s Hut*.” But in the following scene, where she is left in her lonely chamber, with the certainty that her father-in-law is to be murdered in the next room, without the possibility of her rendering him aid; where she hears the footsteps of the murderers, and sees the light which guides them to their purpose through the chinks of the crazy partition; where, unable to resist the impulse of watching the deed, she tears down a piece of decayed tapestry, and, raising herself from her couch, witnesses the whole—now gazing with every

muscle made rigid by strong resolution ; now sinking, all relaxed, from the crevice ; again, impelled by irresistible fascination, working up her courage to renew the sight—and all the time describing what she sees in stifled tones of agony rarely heard from a human voice—she surpasses, both in skill and power, all we have ever witnessed of the kind, even in her own acting. She is excellent afterwards, where she stands the cross-examination, especially where the murderer takes her hand, and where, on being detected, she triumphantly aims her pistol at his head and escapes ;—but these are points which she has made with equal effect in other pieces. She is well supported by Miss Goward, who makes a capital little vixen of a wife to poor hen-pecked Keeley, who here, as always, is as good as his part will allow. Notwithstanding the relief afforded by this comical pair, the main incident is almost too fearful, and too vividly represented to be seen a second time ;—for once it must afford a rare treat to every lover of eloquent action who has not quite “supped full of horrors.”

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Miss Holcroft, a daughter of the author of “*The Road to Ruin*,” has auspiciously entered on a career to which she has an hereditary right, by producing a clever and interesting melodrama, at this house, under the title of “*The Goldsmith*.” There is more attempt at character in this little drama than in “*The Sergeant's Wife*,” and the horrors are not brought so fearfully near to the audience ; but there is no Miss Kelly in the company—and yet the piece has had a splendid run, which it deserves. It is founded on a French story of a Goldsmith living in repute at Paris, who is so possessed by an insane passion for accumulating precious metals and stones, that he performs the work of a troop of banditti ; and having contrived a secret passage from his chamber to the midst of some neighbouring ruins, waylays and murders every person who passes with the fatal objects of his desire. The chief interest of the piece arises from the accidental discovery of these criminal practices by Oliver, a youth who is in the employ of the Goldsmith, and who cherishes love for his daughter ; from the contest of duty and feeling which this situation necessarily produces ; and from the suspicion which the silence of the lover draws on himself—till his master, having been wounded by one of his intended victims, staggers into the room where the examination is proceeding, to confess and die. The plot is naturally unfolded ; the language is good, without

any tinge of bombast ; and the incidents, though not confused, are brought within a very moderate compass. Cooper makes quite a portrait of Cardillac, the guilty hero : his tradesmanlike bearing is characteristic, where he appears as a goldsmith ; and he puts forth great energy in the scenes where his insane passion is developed and punished. Miss Glover is interesting as the daughter ; but Mr. Vining is scarcely in his place as Oliver—his style, which has a pleasant frothiness in comedy, is too habitually flippant for serious acting. Mr. Abbott would have been better ; but it seems he thought himself above the parts in which the town like him, and left us to lament that one of our old friends had grown out of knowledge. Mr. Serle, of Covent-garden, would be invaluable at this house, where his grace and propriety of elocution and manner, his true feeling, and his fine taste, would be sure of that appreciation which they sometimes miss in a larger theatre.

Kenney has produced one of the very pleasantest of all his dramas, in a piece entitled “*Spring and Autumn*, or the *Bride at Fifty*,” which, though only in two acts, is in essence and spirit a comedy. It is a picture, hit off with great vivacity and truth, of the matrimonial life of a lady of fifty and fortune, who has taken for her husband a spark scarcely half her age, by whom her fetters have been indiscreetly preferred to those of a sheriff's officer. The mixture of fondness and imperiousness in the bride towards the unhappy gallant she has achieved, is amusingly contrasted with the subdued tone of the poor prisoner whom she seeks to confine for life. Symptoms of rebellion, however, appear, which break out on the refusal of the fair one to discharge a little obligation, of a delicate kind, incurred with an opera dancer named Zoe Zephyr, in addition to the large debts she has already paid. Rattle, the rakish husband, is arrested, and goes in high glee to the King's Bench, which he finds an elysium compared to his splendid home, and gets happily merry with some of his boon companions, who had adopted a less desperate remedy for their diseases of the purse. Mrs. Rattle, trembling for the morals of “her dear Julius,” hastens to release him ; and he returns in all the bravery of wine to assume the mastery in his own house, with a boldness which confounds his loving helpmate. All this is well played by Cooper and Mrs. Clifford—the first of whom, however, is better in his submission than in his drunkenness ; but the latter deserves un-

mingled praise for the formidable truth of her acting and for her magnanimity in looking as old and as ugly as she can. Besides these, is Mrs. General Dartmoor, an officer's widow, full of spirit, impudence, and military phrases, played by Mrs. Glover in a hearty and dashing style; and Sir Simon Slack, a sleepy old baronet, afraid of the slightest exertion, most richly embodied by Farren. His dress hangs about him as if it had been put on in his dreams; his round blue eyes twinkle drowsily as if longing for the pillow; and his jaw drops involuntarily after he has said a few words, as if all muscular power were exhausted, and his mouth would remain open for ever! There is not much of the character; but it is one of the most perfect things Farren has done. The piece has been the more relished by the audience, in recollection of the recent apotheosis of a mass of flesh and money; but it must have been popular without any such extrinsic aid, for it abounds in that fine tact of observation on character and manners in which its author is wholly without a rival.

SURREY THEATRE.

This establishment proceeds successfully, although its spirited proprietor has been obliged by illness to relax in his personal exertions. His chief attraction has been Master Burke, the little Irish boy, who astonished the Haymarket audiences a season or two ago by his humorous performance of Doctor O'Tool. This precocious child has been nightly acting half a dozen characters in an interlude called "The March of Intellect," and has displayed a knowledge of stage effect and a faculty of imitation certainly astonishing at his years. We do not think him, however, as pleasant a phenomenon as Master Grossmith, who played at the Argyle Rooms, with well-adapted scenes, in a Lilliputian theatre of his own. Part of Master Burke's attraction lies in his brogue; but we thought the English boy had a more original vein of humour, and a more interesting style. At all events, such an exhibition is better given apart from full-grown actors, who wofully overshadow the minikin Roscius, and make his efforts, however ingenious, look like a sorry burlesque on playing.

FINE ARTS.

Monks at their Devotions.—This is a clever mezzotint engraving by Giller, a name unknown to us, from a picture of Granet's, representing the interior of a chapel in a convent, with the monks engaged in the celebration of mass. This picture, which is in the possession of his Majesty, is very celebrated for the illusion of its perspective, and the astonishing effect of the light and shade; but we think that the critics who have extolled its merits in these particulars, have overlooked another remarkable quality, which we cannot help thinking must have been intended by the painter as a covert satire upon the absurd and gloomy rules of a monastic life, the effects of which, as indicated in the attitudes and countenances of the monks in this picture, are of the most melancholy and degraded nature. We never saw a collection of such unhappy, vicious, debased and ignorant countenances brought together. The spiritual tyranny under which these deluded beings exist, and the demoralising nature of their superstition, seem to have transformed their visages into the similitude more of inferior animals,—dogs, apes, owls, bears, vultures, &c. than of human creatures; while their deportment, as they witness the worn-out, wearisome mummery of the priests, is characterized by a sullen discontent, and ill-disguised impatience, as if they longed to break out into some

act of ferocious rebellion, or other mischief.

This remarkable character of the original picture has not been understood by the engraver, who has failed in translating it to the copper; but it is, nevertheless, a very curious and interesting print, and will no doubt become popular.

Guercino.—Within these few days Messrs. Priestley and Weale have imported from Madrid a picture by Guercino, which is thought to be one of the finest works of that artist. The subject is, Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph. We have been favoured with a sight of this picture; and even under all the disadvantages of viewing it in a bad light, just as it was taken from its packing-case, we were greatly struck by its effect.

The story is told with simplicity and fidelity. The venerable patriarch, as the principal figure, occupies the centre of the picture. He is raising himself upon his couch, strengthened by the vigour of his feelings on being told that his son Joseph was come to him. The Patriarch of Israel is represented by the painter, precisely as he is described in the 47th chapter of Genesis; his eyes dim with age, so that he could not see his beloved son nor his offspring.

The moment of time seized by the painter is that, at which, crossing his hands by Divine inspiration, the patriarch

placed his right-hand upon the head of Ephraim, the younger son, while Joseph, the father of the lads, had placed Manasseh, the eldest son, toward and so that he might receive Jacob's right-hand; and Ephraim, the youngest son, toward his left-hand. Joseph, displeased at the change of his proposed arrangements, by the perverse crossing of his father's hands, exclaimed, "Not so, my father, for this is the first-born; put thy right-hand upon his head." And his father re-

fused, and said, "I know it; he also shall become a people, and he also shall be great: but truly his younger brother shall be greater than he, and his seed shall become a multitude of nations."

The foreshortening and drawing of this picture aids the effect, but does not protrude itself beyond its proper limits; and the distribution of the *chiaro oscuro*, and colouring, and the propriety of the costume and drapery, tend to increase the charm.

VARIETIES.

Portsmouth and Portsea Literary and Philosophical Society.—The report of this Society for 1826-7 has been lately published, and affords a flattering view of its prospects for the future. During the preceding session, Professor Leslie, Dr. Forbes, of Chichester, J. Sabine, Esq., W. Lempriere, M. D., G. Bayly, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland, A. Clarke, Esq. of Newport, H. Clarke, Esq. of Lyndhurst, and C. Wheatstone, Esq., of London, had been elected honorary or corresponding members. The museum had also been recently enriched by very liberal presents from George Bayly, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland. To this gentleman the collection is indebted for 135 specimens, in various departments of natural history, many of them rare and curious; especially an unique and singular *tusux natux*, being a young seal with two distinct and perfectly formed faces, in complete preservation. This remarkable production was found during the last winter, by the fishermen in pursuit of seals, on the ice at Newfoundland, and although 150,000 of these animals are caught annually, a similarly formed specimen had never been previously met with; also a series of arctic birds, fish, insects, shells, mineralogical and geological specimens, curious articles of Esquimaux manufacture, &c. &c. A specimen of the cavy, from the Cape of Good Hope, presented by Mr. Charles Willcox, jun.: some preparations of the viscera of this animal, by Mr. H. Slight, surgeon, are deposited with it. A musk rat, from Hudson's Bay, by George Bayly, Esq. a seven-banded armadillo, and two young ones, by Mr. A. Meredith. A scarce variety of wild rabbit, by Joram Littlejohns, Esq. of Drayton, who has also given several specimens of birds, and on all occasions shown particular attention to the interests of the museum. That rare and curious animal the short-tailed manis, from the East Indies, presented by George

Grant, Esq. has also been prepared, and added to the collection. In the department of Ornithology the number of specimens are now 158, being an increase of 68 during the past session; of these 125 have been appropriately arranged: the whole are in the highest possible preservation, and every means have been adopted to ensure their continuance in that state. The sources from whence these desirable acquisitions have been derived, in addition to the arctic birds already mentioned, are a variety of foreign and British species, by Joram Littlejohns, Esq., Lieut. R. Paine, R. N., Capt. Bristow, R. M., Mrs. Cockrell, Dr. John Porter (President), &c. A fine specimen, mounted and cased, by Mrs. Aberly; and several other mounted specimens to complete series by Mr. Voller, Taxidermist to the institution, whose skill and ingenuity as an artist in this line does him great credit. A fine skin of the boa constrictor, presented by the Curator of apparatus, having been prepared in the attitude of seizing its prey, forms a striking object in the collection. A few fish, together with specimens illustrative of the anatomy of this class of animals, have been obtained. Some North American and British insects have been arranged with the series of Entomology. The already extensive arrangement of shells has been farther increased by donations of foreign specimens from Lieut. S. P. Pritchard, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and the Curator, together with native species by Mr. W. Fricker (late Curator), and Mr. Willcox. In botany, a foundation has been laid for a collection of the British grasses, by Mr. Thomas Slight, which has been promised to be followed up by another gentleman. Specimens of pericarp, or seed vessels, by Joram Littlejohns, Esq., Mr. Lane, and Mr. Mitchell, have been received; and the Curator hopes hereafter to form an arrangement of productions of this nature. Some desirable

specimens have been added to the mineralogical series; particularly the rare and newly-discovered mineral haytorite, together with the substances found accompanying it; also specimens from Newfoundland and New Zealand. In the geological department the donations of extraneous fossil remains have been numerous and interesting. Specimens from the celebrated Tilgate beds have been forwarded by Gideon Mantell, Esq. Surgeon, F. R. S. &c. &c. of Lewes, Sussex, honorary member, whose valuable presents and communications prove the interest he feels in the prosperity of the institution. A series of fossil echini, by Dr. John Porter, President; specimens of the rocks of Newfoundland, by George Bayly, Esq.; fossils of the chalk of marle, by Lieut. W. Jolliffe, R.M.; specimens of strata with fossil shells, from the iron-sand formation, by E. J. Hector, Esq. of Petersfield; and a variety of organic remains by other gentlemen. A valuable donation, the fossil head and horns of the extinct Irish elk, have also been forwarded by Lieut. C. Binstead, 53rd regiment, and deposited in the museum, through the hands of the librarian. This gigantic specimen was dug up at Templemoor, near Dublin, and consists of the perfect skull; one antler, measuring from the extremity (a portion of the tip being deficient) to the base, 5 feet, and a part of the other; when complete, the width between the tips could not have been less than 10 feet. The animal itself, which is unknown in modern times, is considered to have been a stupendous variety of the cervus alces, moose, or elk; its interesting remains are principally found in the peat-bogs of Ireland. Some addition has been made to the society's collection of ancient and modern coins. The liberal donation of the gold, silver, and copper currency of Hindoostan, by R. Prince, Esq. Surgeon Hon. East India Company's Service, deserves particular mention. Simon Goodrich, Esq. V. P. has deposited in the museum a diagram, and specimens of the strata from the deep well in H. M. Dockyard. Amongst the miscellaneous articles in natural history, antiquities, and curiosities, is a fine antique marble head, discovered at Athens (supposed to be that of a priestess), presented by Mr. Charles Willcox; an Esquimaux canoe and skin cassock, from the coast of Labrador; specimens of Hindoo and Persian writing, by R. Prince, Esq.; a variety of New Zealand specimens, &c. Groups have been formed of the larger subjects, with a view to preservation and effect. In short, the society promises to contribute largely to the extension of knowledge and science, and through them to the best interests of man.

British Museum.—Amongst the new acquisitions to the Museum are five casts and a head, taken from marbles dug up near the site of Selinus, an ancient city on the southern part of Sicily, and destroyed by the Carthaginians during the wars carried on by that nation: the head is an exquisite specimen of plastic art, and is supposed to be a faithful representation of what is poetically called the "Sardonic grin." An immense mass of meteoric iron, which fell in South America, has also lately been added to the collection. This remarkable production was presented by Woodbine Parish, Esq. his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires for Buenos Ayres, to Sir Humphrey Davy, and by the latter to the trustees of the Museum.

Ornithology.—The capercaillie, or cock of the woods, existed formerly both in Ireland and Scotland; and, according to Shaw, one was killed in the latter country, about fifty years ago, at Lochlomond. It is much to be regretted, that so magnificent a bird should have been lost; and it would be well worth any attempt to recover the breed. In the latter country there would be little doubt of its succeeding if it could but be procured in sufficient numbers to make the attempt. The cock of the woods is by no means a difficult bird to rear, even in a state of captivity. There are several instances of its being kept alive in Sweden; and but very recently Captain Brooke was informed of two, where the female was sitting on several eggs, the result of which he was not acquainted with. All that it requires in its natural state is a considerable tract of wild country, well wooded with the fir, which may be considered necessary to the bird, as on its shoots it principally subsists during winter. If there be also a wide extent of mountains and high lands, it will be more favourable; and should the cranberry, the wortle or blackberry, and the other wild fruits which these situations produce, be found in abundance, the trial would, in all probability, be attended with success. In every part of Sweden they are found in abundance, as also in the southern parts of Norway. The soil, generally speaking, in both countries, is of a light and sandy nature; the forests almost wholly composed of fir, generally with little underwood, and the earth covered with the different kinds of berries just noticed. What brushwood there is, is frequently the juniper and low birch, the berries of the former being also a favourite food of this bird. No attempt, Captain Brooke thinks, would ever succeed to rear them in this country by bringing their eggs over. Without speak-

ing of other objections and impediments, the difficulty of meeting with the eggs would be sufficient. The peasants even seem to consider this as in a manner proverbial; and Captain Brooke never met with any one of them who had either seen the eggs or discovered a nest. The way in which they take the birds is principally by means of the gun, though sometimes snares are used. The offer of a good price is all that would be necessary; and with this temptation, there would be little fear of any insuperable difficulty. The old ones alone should be brought over, or birds of sufficient age, to cause no apprehension in this respect. All the attempts that have been made by transporting young birds have uniformly failed from their dying shortly afterwards, whereas the old ones have lived. The female bird, during the period of incubation, is extremely shy, readily forsaking her nest when disturbed. In general she lays as many as ten or twelve eggs, which are nearly equal in size to those of a hen. The ground of them is tawny white, but thickly covered with small blotches of a reddish brown, a few specks being some shades deeper, and approaching to black. When the young birds are hatched, they resemble the mother, and remain so till autumn, when the black plumage of the male begins to appear.—*Captain Brooke's Travels.*

Sulphate of Quinine.—The utility of experimental chemistry has never been better exemplified than by the production of the sulphate of quinine—an elaborate preparation from the cinchona cordifolia of the pharmacopœias, possessing and embodying, to a concentrated degree, the best attributes of that class of medicines denominated tonics. In cases of general debility, arising from whatever cause, it is a safe and agreeable remedy, restoring the attenuated tone of the stomach to its pristine power, when vitiated by inordinate repletion, or diminished by insidious disease. The minuteness of the dose is one feature of its excellence, being from one to three grains only, administered at stated intervals, according to the exigency of the case. As it is an article easily admitting of adulteration, and from its costliness offering a handsome premium thereto, those individuals taking it should obtain it from Apothecaries' Hall, in order to insure its complete success. The preparation of this active and valuable medicine has become an important branch of industry in France; where several large manufactories have been established for the purpose. It is calculated that ninety thousand ounces were prepared last year. Supposing that on the

average thirty-six grains, divided into doses, were administered to every sick person to whom this medicine was prescribed, (and in general much less will suffice for the cure of a fever,) it follows, that the quantity prepared last year was divided among one million four hundred and forty thousand individuals!

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.—A tumour, weighing upwards of eight pounds, and in magnitude larger than the human head, was lately extracted entire from the abdomen of a woman, between thirty and forty years of age, by Dr. A. B. Granville. Notwithstanding the extent of the incision, nine inches in length, no bowel was permitted to protrude; and the quantity of blood lost did not exceed two ounces. The results likely to follow from determining the facility of such an operation are very important. Mr. Keates, Mr. Earle, Professor Pattison, Dr. A. T. Thomson, and Mr. Wade, apothecary of the Westminster dispensary, assisted and were witnesses of the operation.

Toad in Stone.—The fragments of a piece of stone, in which a live toad was found, were discovered lately by some persons in the employ of Messrs. Barber and Walker, of Eastwood, while at work in a limestone quarry at Watnall. The stone is hard, but of a gritty texture, and its place in the quarry was sixteen feet below the surface of the earth. The cavity in which the toad was embedded, is so confined as barely to admit of its turning round in its cell, and is coated with a crystallised or sparry substance.

Malaria.—Among the obscure causes which operate to produce malaria in cities or large towns, Dr. Macculloch enumerates public sewers or drains. As one proof, among many others, of the class of intermittent fevers originating from the malaria generated in sewers, Dr. M. states, "that at the Salpetriere, at Paris, intermittents were at one period common among the residents confined there; but the malaria of the sewers being suspected as the cause, the diseases of this class were finally and effectually eradicated, by making an alteration in the drains." It is, we believe, the decided opinion of the more scientific portion of the medical profession, that the anomalous fever which prevailed to such an alarming extent, about two years since, in the Penitentiary at Millbank, had its origin in the malaria of the swamps which surround that edifice: the strongest proof of which was the fact, that the prisoners, on being removed to the more salubrious district of the Regent's Park, speedily became convalescent. Dr. Mac-

cullock notices with regret the error committed by professional men in mistaking remittent fever for typhus. "An error so universal, that we trace it through almost every medical work; and so common, even to this hour, as to be committed every day by nine-tenths of practitioners, or more,—is one which, while it confuses the whole history of endemic, as well as of epidemic fevers, has also produced a train of incalculable evils in the cure; with even far deeper and wider evils in the business of prevention."

Geology: Dr. Hibbert's System of Geology.—Dr. Hibbert is in considerable forwardness with the system of geology which he has many years been preparing for publication. It is intended to contain a succinct view of the history of the earth, with a geological arrangement of the various mineral substances which each description of rock contains, and a particular account of the organic remains which have been discovered in the various strata. A considerable portion of the work is dedicated to an inquiry into the changes which are still going on to alter the surface of the globe. Dr. Hibbert, preparatory to the completion of his work, is visiting the Continent, with the view of satisfying himself on some important questions connected with the subject of rocks of igneous formation. For this purpose, he is undertaking a personal examination of

several of the most noted volcanic districts of Europe.—*Brewster's Journal.*

South American Survey.—Accounts have been received from the expedition under Captain King. The *Adventure* and *Beagle* sailed from Monte Video 17th November, 1826, and on the 29th arrived at Port St. Elena. The country here is mountainous. No traces of inhabitants were seen; but a large species of deer (called Guanicoe) abounds on the coast. From the 5th to the 14th of December they followed the land, and on the latter day made Cape Fareweather. Thence pursuing their southern course along a shore consisting of sandy cliffs about 500 feet in height, and lying in horizontal strata, they entered the Straits of Magellan. January 2. Communicated with the Patagonians, who were riding about on horseback. Three came on board, and accompanied our countrymen from Cape Gregory to Elizabeth Island; and exhibited no surprise at the sight of Europeans. January 6. Anchored in Port Famine, and moored the *Adventure*: tents erected on shore. Unfortunately, at this period a party went to explore the Fuegian side in a cutter and gig, when the latter capsized, and Mr. Ainsworth the master, and two sailors, were drowned. March 27. Left Port Famine, and arrived again at Port Gregory, where, expecting the *Ganges*, Captain King and all were well when these accounts were forwarded.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences, May 21.—A favourable report was delivered by M. M. de Prony, Molard, and Girard, on a model of a carriage with a moveable pole, invented by M. Van Hoorich, and on which principle several coaches are now being constructed for the public conveyance. M. Arago communicated a memoir of Mr. Cowper, Professor at Kasan, on different questions relative to the magnetism of the globe. M. Giron de Buzareingues, a correspondent, read a memoir, entitled "Experiments and Observations on the Reproduction of Domestic Animals." A botanical communication was received from M. Broget, naturalist at the Isle of France.—28. M. M. Gay Lussac and Thenard reported on a memoir of M. Polydore Boullay, concerning the double iodures, which is to be inserted in the collection of papers by persons who are not members. M. M. Thenard and Chevreul reported on a memoir of M. Bonastie on

a combination of the volatile oils. This gentleman was recommended to continue his labours.—June 4. M. Arago read an extract from a letter of M. Brunel to M. Delessart, relative to the proceedings in the tunnel under the Thames. M. Cagnard de Latour read a note on the kinds of vibration of the artificial glottis.—11. The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes was held this day; when the mathematical prize was awarded to MM. Colladon and Sturen of Geneva. La Eande's astronomical prize was divided between M. Pons, director of the observatory at Florence, and M. Gambart, of that of Marseilles, for having observed or calculated the three last comets. M. Montyon's prize in experimental philosophy was bestowed on M. Adolphe Brongniart. Two prizes were given for improvements in the healing art to MM. Pelletier and Caventon, who discovered the sulphate of quinine; and to M. Civiale, who first succeeded in breaking the

stone in the bladder, and has continued the practice with success. Several medals of encouragement were bestowed for minor considerations. The prize in statistics was equally divided between MM. Braylo and Cardeau. After these prizes had been distributed, and the subjects proposed for the ensuing year, an historical eulogium would have been pronounced upon M. Charles, who is principally known for the invention of balloons which were substituted for those of Montgolfier, by M. Tourier; but that gentleman was too ill to attend. M. C. Dupin explained the statistical researches in reference to the cabals of the north and south of France, and drew a comparison between the means of executing them in the reign of Louis XIV. and at present. M. G. Cuvier then read an historical panegyric upon Conzart; and M. Cordier communicated an extract from his memoir on the interior temperature of the globe. There was not time to allow of the panegyric of M. Penil, by M. G. Cuvier, being read.

On the sixth ult. the Académie des Sciences proceeded to ballot for a foreign associate, to fill up the place vacant by the death of Volta. The candidates were, Messrs. Thomas Young, of London; Bessel, of Königsberg; Blumenbach, of Göttingen; Robert Brown, of London; Leopold de Buch, of Berlin; Dalton, of Manchester; Olbers, of Bremen; Ersted, of Copenhagen; Plana, of Turin; and Sömmering, of Frankfort. On a scrutiny, there appeared, of 44 voters, 30 for Mr. Young; 5 for M. Blumenbach; 4 for M. Olbers; 2 for M. Plana; 2 for Mr. Brown; and 1 for M. Sömmering. In consequence, Mr. Young was proclaimed a foreign associate of the Academy.

New Comet.—At 11 o'clock p. m. on the 20th of June, Mr. Gambard discovered a small comet, situated in one of the feet of Cassiopeia. It was invisible to the naked eye, and appeared to be approaching the pole with great rapidity. Mr. Pons, at Florence, observed the same phenomenon on the 21st, at 2 o'clock a. m.; that is to say, only three hours after it was seen by Mr. Gambard;—a striking proof of the zeal and diligence with which the science of astronomy is cultivated on the Continent.

Crimes in France.—It is an extraordinary and melancholy fact, and one which well deserves the serious attention of the legislator and the philosopher, that in France, as in England, the number of criminals last year exceeded the number in the year preceding. It appears, that in the year 1826 the number of persons charged with criminal offences in France was 7591; of whom 603, who fled, were

condemned *par contumace*. Of the remainder 2640 were acquitted; and 4348 found guilty, and condemned to the following punishments:

To death	150
To hard labour for life	321
To hard labour for various terms	1139
To solitary imprisonment	1928
To the pillory (<i>carcan</i>)	5
To banishment	1
To civil degradation	1
To imprisonment, with or without fine ..	1467
To confinement for a certain number of years (being under 16 years of age) in a house of correction	86
	<hr/> 4946

The proportion of females to males was about twenty in a hundred; and above half the accused persons were under thirty years of age.

The population of France is, in round numbers, 31 millions. The population of England and Wales may be reckoned, in round numbers, at 14 millions. The number of persons charged with criminal offences in England and Wales in 1826 was 16,147; of these

Were condemned to death	1200
Transportation for life	133
————— 14 years	185
————— 7 years	1945
Imprisonments for different terms	7322
Whipping and fines	310
	<hr/> 11,095
Acquitted, or no bills found	5,052
Total	<hr/> 16,147

Out of the above, 1700 were for offences against the game laws! We have no returns of the committals in Scotland or Ireland, so as to place the aggregate list of criminals against the total population of the United Kingdom.

Mummies.—In a discourse recently pronounced in Paris, by M. Julia Fontenelle, on the Egyptian practice of embalming, the professor maintained that a physical necessity had rendered that practice indispensable. The inundations of the Nile annually covered, for four months, almost the whole of the cultivated parts of Egypt. It is evident, therefore, that it was necessary to place the towns and villages upon elevated spots. It appears, according to Danvers, that at the time of its greatest prosperity, under the reign of Sesostris, Egypt contained, upon a territory of 2250 square leagues, about 6222 persons on each; which, supposing that in the year one death takes place among forty persons, gives 350,000 deaths annually. These corpses must be disposed of, either by interment or by burning. Yet both these modes were almost impracticable. If buried, either around the inhabited places, or in those spots which were overflowed by the Nile, it is evident that, by the decomposition of the bodies, the purity of

the air would be so affected, as to render it the germ of destruction to the people. As for the second mode of destroying corpses, the want of fuel presented an insurmountable obstacle to it. A more easy process was open to the Egyptians. That fine country was sprinkled with small lakes of *natron* (sub-carbonate of soda), and as that salt possesses the property of preserving animal substances from putrefaction, it was naturally used as a means of embalming dead bodies.

Religion.—The following estimate appears in a work (said to be compiled from official documents) which has been recently published in France, on the subject of the religious persuasions of the population of Europe:—

England and Wales	6,000,000	{ Church of England.
	6,000,000	{ Dissenters.
Scotland	1,500,000	{ Presbyterians.
	500,000	{ Other Sects.
Ireland	500,000	{ Church of England.
	5,500,000	{ Catholics.
	800,000	{ Presbyterians.
	300,000	{ Methodists, &c.
Spain	11,660,000	{ Catholics.
Portugal	3,173,300	{ Catholics.
Austria	14,000,000	{ Catholics.
	2,000,000	{ Protestants.
Hungary	4,200,000	{ Catholics.
	3,646,000	{ Greek Calvinists, Lutherans, &c.
Germanic Confederation	6,700,000	{ Catholics.
	6,750,000	{ Protestants.
Low Countries	3,500,000	{ Catholics.
	1,500,000	{ Protestants.
Prussia	6,000,000	{ Lutherans.
	4,500,000	{ Catholics.
	1,000,000	{ Calvinists, &c.
Switzerland	1,167,000	{ Calvinists.
	580,000	{ Catholics.
Sweden and Norway ...	3,550,000	{ Lutherans.
Denmark	1,700,000	{ Lutherans.
Italy	20,210,000	{ Catholics.
France	30,855,428	{ Catholics.
	659,000	{ Calvinists.
	280,000	{ Lutherans.
	51,000	{ Jews.
Russia in Europe	39,000,000	{ Greeks, not Catholics.
	8,000,000	{ Catholics.
	2,500,000	{ Protestants.
	1,804,000	{ Mahometans.
Turkey in Europe	7,500,000	{ Mahometans.
	2,500,000	{ Christians.

French Industry.—The catalogue of the products of French industry which are now exhibiting at the Louvre, contains the names of 1631 exhibitors. That of the last exhibition of the same kind (which took place in 1823) contained the names of 1648 exhibitors. The present exhibition is said to be very interesting, and to be admirably arranged. Parisian industry and ingenuity form very prominent features in it.

Africa.—M. Rousseau, the French Consul-general at Tripoli, has despatched to the Geographical Society at Paris a great number of itineraries, accompanied with drawings, and some particular details with respect to the wandering tribes in the king-

dom of Tripoli and in the interior of Africa, which will serve as a supplement to his "Genealogical Table of the Arab Tribes." He has also promised to send an exact description of the city of Aleppo. M. Rousseau has been so fortunate as to procure the first volume of the "Ibn-Battoun," and hopes soon to have a copy of the second volume. This work is the more valuable, as it is known in Europe only from fragments. He has also obtained the "Ibn-Khaldoun," which treats of the Asiatic nations in general, and especially of the Arab tribes. Finally, M. Rousseau is in possession of a very interesting history of Tripoli, which he intends to translate, and dedicate to the Geographical Society.

The Gases.—One of the most received laws of physical science is, that "the volumes of the same mass of elastic fluid, submitted to pressures, gradually increasing, are in an inverse ratio to those pressures." A paper has been presented to the French Academy by M. Despretz, the object of which is to show that that law is not conformable to the nature of things; and that the calculated volumes are always greater than those actually produced by experiment. As the law in question is the basis of numerous calculations, and among them of the strength of the boilers of steam-engines, the subject seems to be one of considerable importance.

The Death of Socrates.—A translation into Italian of De Lamartine's poem on this subject has been published at Turin, by M. Felix Vicino. In this poem Socrates is regarded as a precursor of Jesus Christ; as an inspired man, who attempted to do what a long time after was accomplished by St. John the Baptist.

Mr. Charles Dupin, in his new work, entitled, "Productive and Commercial Forces of France," alludes to a singular diminution in the height of the French, which has taken place since the Revolution. According to the returns presented to the Chambers in 1826, by the minister of war, it seems, that out of 1,033,422 youths, who appeared before the councils of revision, there were 380,213 rejected, because they did not even reach the low stature of four feet ten inches (five feet one inch and four-fifths of an inch English). This curious fact led him to examine the cause of this diminution in size of the French race, which he states to be the wars of the Revolution, because they cut down more particularly the virile part of the population; and also the inferior food of the working classes. The extreme repugnance which these classes yet manifest for vaccination, the imprudent liberality with which hospitals for foundlings

have been endowed, and the numerous facilities of support afforded to poor or seduced mothers, have also appeared to M. Dupin positive causes of the enfeebling of the present generations. In what M. Dupin states, with regard to premature marriages, and the alliance of old men with young women, as having been the chief causes of the dwarfishness of the present race of Frenchmen, there seems a great appearance of truth. Every farmer knows, with regard to his cattle, that by allowing them to breed at too early an age, the young are not worth the rearing. In the same manner, the children of old people, like the fruit of old trees, are dwarfish. If the fear of serving in the army led to premature marriages, or if most of the men in the prime of life, from whom a vigorous offspring could alone be expected, were drawn, we can hardly wonder that generations of dwarfs should be the consequence. It is a general remark, that the labouring classes of the North of England and South of Scotland (the Scotch Highlanders are dwarfish) are considerably larger bodied than the same classes in the south. As the gentry of the South of England are as tall and well-formed as the gentry of the North, the difference in the case of the lower orders must have a particular cause. Some say that the premature marriages have an influence; for the gentry seldom marry young, and the peasantry marry at a very early age. Of this opinion is the Rev. Edward Irving, who, at a public meeting some time ago, attributed the feebleness of the mould of the English of the South to early marriages. Others again attribute the circumstance to insufficiency of food. There cannot be a question as to the labourer being generally lower-sized than the gentry. It is not so easy to determine, however, when the difference commenced, or what is its cause. Many persons affirm, that within the last thirty years the race of the lower orders has considerably degenerated. It would be well, however, to ascertain the fact before building on it.

SWITZERLAND.

Ascent of Mont Blanc.—Two Englishmen, Mr. Charles Fellowes and Mr. Hawes, accompanied by nine guides and a young man going to Mont Blanc, arrived on the 24th July at the rocks called Les Grands Mulets, where they passed the night. On the 25th, at three o'clock, they proceeded without many difficulties to the summit of Grand Plateau, where they found that the way was rendered inaccessible by a large hole in the ice, which cut off all communication with the opposite side. Four guides were then sent to make out a passage to the left, between Mont Mau-

dis and Rother Rouge, a road which turned out much more accessible than the old one. These guides, in consequence of the start they had obtained, reached the summit of Mont Blanc at one o'clock in the afternoon; while the other travellers, who had to wait for their signals, did not reach it before three o'clock. After being there a short time, and without having enjoyed the view, on account of the clouds, they descended to the Grands Mulets, where they again passed the night, and on the following morning reached the bottom. Some of the party suffered from affections of the eyes.—*Journal de Savoie.*

ITALY.

The second volume of the new collection of inedited ancient writers, which the celebrated Michel Angelo Mai has undertaken to extract from the inexhaustible mine of the Vatican MSS. is published. It contains—

I. New portion of Diodorus Siculus; viz. extracts from book 7 to 10, and from 21 to 40, i. e. the end of the history—134 pages.

II. New portion of Dion Cassius, from the beginning of the history to the battle of Cannæ. It is well known that the whole portion of the history from which the extracts are given was lost. After a hiatus in the MS., the supplements of Dion continue in the times of the emperors, edited and inedited portions alternating—130 pages.

III. New portions of Polybius; i. e. extracts from book 7 to the end of book 39—92 pages.

IV. New portions of Dionysius Halicarnassus; i. e. extracts from book 12 to 20; that is, to the end of the history—61 pages.

V. New portions of the history of Eutapius, from Constantine to Pulcheria—48 inedited, and 24 edited pages.

VI. Fragments of the history of Dozippus—12 inedited, and 12 edited pages.

VII. Fragments of the history of Menander—13 inedited pages.

VIII. Three small new fragments of Appian.

IX. A new fragment of the Babylonian accounts of Iamblichus—3 pages.

X. Inedited parts of the political treatise of Pecho Pullitore, in the time of Justinian—20 pages.

XI. Another inedited political discourse—46 pages.

XII. Inedited fragments of Cubulus the Platonician; Julian the Astrologer; Germanus the Patriarch; Basileus the Emperor; Theodore Melochita—18 pages. The remainder of the volume is filled with the Editor's illustrations; a catalogue of ancient political writers, by him

compiled for the first time, copious indexes, and a preface; in which he gives also a fragment of a Greek discourse on Dionysius Halicarnassus, containing a grand eulogium on Rome, and a sketch of a panegyric on Michael, the seventh Greek emperor. The Editor dedicates the volume to Pope Leo XII. of whose reign he gives a sketch.

Pompeii.—On the 5th of June the King and Queen of Naples, with the whole of the family, went to visit Pompeii. The excavation that was made in presence of these august personages was one of the most successful ever remembered, on account of the abundance and quality of the objects discovered. The spot chosen for the operation was a mansion in which there had previously been discovered a very beautiful fountain in Mosaic, bordered with shell-work, and nearly similar to another that had been discovered in a contiguous house. From the midst of the basin rose a small column of marble, on which was placed a genius of bronze, holding in his left-hand a bird, with its wings expanded, from the beak of which the water issued, and then fell back into the basin. A beautiful theatrical mask, also of marble, imbedded in the bottom of the niche, poured forth in its turn another stream of water. Before one of the feet of the fountain was a little bronze statue, in a sitting posture, with a basket in the left-hand, and a cap on its head. It apparently represented a Phrygian shepherd, clothed in a short tunic, but had evidently no connexion with the spot where it was found. On the marble pedestal there was a beautiful piece of sculpture, representing a child, half naked, lying asleep, grasping in one of its hands a little basket; and on one side of it a vase overturned; its clothes were of a very peculiar make. Before the foot of the fountain was a kind of marble Caryatides. The partitions were ornamented with elegant paintings, which appear, to judge from the symbolical accessories, to represent the birth of Bacchus. In the hall was a stove, with its trivet of rusty iron, surmounted by some fragments of bronze vases. In the two chambers situate on

the sides of the hall, were discovered a great number of other interesting objects; the principal of which were two strong bracelets of gold, a small silver coin, a number of elegant bronze vases, and a very beautiful candelabrum of the same material. The King gave orders on the spot, that the fountain should be restored to the same state in which it had been found; that the whole of the shell-work, which had been detached from the border, and had fallen down among the rubbish, should be replaced; that the bronze statues, with which it was ornamented, should be transported to the Royal Bourbon Museum; and that their place should be supplied by casts of baked earth, and that the partitions on which were the paintings, as well as the fountain, should be defended by a roof, to save them from the chance of damage.

RUSSIA.

Commerce of Russia.—During the last five years the importations of spun cotton into Russia amounted to, in 1822, 14,641,483 paper roubles; in 1823, 20,353,698; in 1824, 37,223,625; in 1825, 33,277,436; in 1826, 33,120,544. The whole product of the Russian manufactures, in 1824, amounted in paper roubles to—

Cloths, casimirs, drugs,	
shells, and woollen goods,	59,748,065
Silk goods,	10,154,791
Cotton goods,	37,033,354
Linens,	10,689,504

117,625,734

Importation of Foreign Manufactures:

1820.	
Woollen goods,	22,350,114
Silks,	10,491,639
Cottons,	22,932,933
Linens,	2,381,028

58,155,114

1824.	
Woollen goods,	9,196,733
Silks,	6,687,327
Cottons,	10,408,299
Linens,	189,420

26,481,779

RURAL ECONOMY.

Pear Trees.—It is really surprising, says a scientific writer, in allusion to the grafting of pears on a quince stock, that English gardeners should have so long neglected a practice which has long been followed in France, and to which the excellence of French pears is in a great degree to be attributed. The quince used as

a stock has the property of stunting the growth of pears, of forcing them to produce bearing branches, instead of sterile ones, and of accelerating the maturity of the fruit. No small garden should contain pear trees grafted in any other way, nor any large gardens be without them to a considerable extent.

Best mode of washing Salads and Vegetables.—"The idea having been suggested," says a correspondent of the *Gardener's Magazine*, (just published,) "to my master, by Mr. Brown, of Dalkeith, of having a tub of salt water from the sea, and steeping them a few minutes in that: we immediately adopted his advice, and succeeded perfectly in detaching every thing of the animal kind from the leaves. My mistress was so much pleased with the thing, that she has since had every kind of salad washed in this way, especially such as grow close on the ground, and are apt to have worms and slugs gathered with them. We have even had small red worms come out of cabbages and lettuce, besides green fly and caterpillars. After the vegetables remain three or four minutes in the salt-water cistern, whatever has been in them comes out, and is seen writhing and dying in the water, just as worms come out of the ground and die on the surface, after a watering with lime water. The vegetables are then taken out and washed with fine fresh water in the usual way.—Salt is now so cheap it will cost very little, as the same water will last for weeks, the worms, &c. being strained out of it."

On Planting.—The following paper, written by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. was read at a late meeting of the Bath and West of England Society:—"In the year 1814, I submitted to your notice the profits of a certain piece of land, containing three-quarters of an acre, which had been planted with Scotch and spruce fir-trees, on a soil so shallow that the roots were obliged to spread themselves along the surface of the ground, in order to obtain nourishment beneath. 'But to show that no soil is too poor for some kind of cultivation, this barren spot of ground, when the fir-trees were cut down, after a growth of fifty-five years, averaged, from the time of their planting to that of their downfall, the sum of 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per annum for the three rood; and would have produced more, had the trees been properly trained and pruned when young. Since that period, having a large space of vacant poor land on my estate, I have allotted it to plantations of various kinds, but chiefly to copses, as being more permanent than plantations of fir-trees, which only live

for a certain number of years. In these I have abandoned the spade in *toto* , and have taken for its substitute an instrument first used, and I believe invented, by Mr. Monro, who formerly was employed in Sweet's Nursery-grounds at Clifton. We are apt to be prejudiced against any *new* inventions of the present day, so many having failed; but after the experience of *seven years*, I can safely recommend this instrument, as far preferable in every point of view to the *spade*, having planted half a million of various kinds of trees with it, all of which have succeeded and flourished to my satisfaction. Its form is very simple, and the only alteration I have made in Monro's instrument is in bending the iron shaft to a curve, instead of leaving it straight. The mode of using it is as follows:—one man employs the instrument, while another man or boy holds a bundle of plants. The man first inserts the instrument in the soil, holding it up for the reception of the plants, which, when done, he inserts the iron three times round the plant, in order to loosen the soil about the roots, then treads down the turf, and the plant becomes as firm set in the ground as if it had been long planted. Two men will plant in one day from five to six hundred, at 1*s.* per hundred; whereas, by digging holes, the expense would be 3*s.* per hundred, and the planting not done so well. This instrument is particularly suited to stony or rough furzy ground, where hole-digging is difficult; but in ground that has been cultivated, it will not succeed so well, the soil being too loose. I have also tried another mode of planting copses, *i. e.* by the plough, which has answered very well, and is a cheap method. The plough raises one furrow, a man follows, placing the plants along it; on returning, the plough throws another furrow over the plant, which covers its roots. The next process is to tread the plants down. I have a most beautiful copse of hazel wood planted in this way. In a late extensive plantation of seventy acres, I have adopted the plan recommended by Mr. Pontey, of larch with an intermixture of oak, which seems to answer very well; the larch protect the oak, and when cut down, the intervals may be filled up with copse wood, and a permanent wood obtained."—*Stourhead*, Dec. 1826.

USEFUL ARTS.

Improved method of preparing straw and grass, to be used in the manufacture of hats and bonnets. By J. Guy and J. Harrison, of Workington, Cumberland.—At the *Ort*,—VOL. XXI. NO. LXXXII.

end of spring or beginning of summer, when the ears of corn shoot out, but are still green, the plants are to be cut off close to the roots; or, which the patent

tees prefer, to be pulled up out of the ground; they are then to be made into small bundles, containing each about 150 straws, which are to be spread out like fans, and exposed to the air and sun on grass land, or on any other clean open place, for two or three days and nights, till the moisture is well evaporated from them, turning them carefully twice or three times each day; they may also be hung up to dry on lines or on hooks. These parcels are then to be made into larger bundles, one of which will contain thirty of the former, which are to be kept under sheds or tents (erected in the field) during the night, or when it rains, and to be spread out in the day-time divided into the primary bundles, and every evening to be tied up again, and put under cover during the night. This latter process may be deferred, after the straw is dried perfectly by the first, for a whole winter, and may be performed the following season; and the straw may also be platted previously. Glass-houses of any sort may moreover be used for the exposure of the straw to the sun. The bundles getting wet, or being housed in a damp state, will occasion the straw to acquire a dark colour, which cannot be removed: but by a careful attention to the above directions it will be of a beautiful golden yellow. The patentees prefer wheat plants for this purpose, and state that the same method of proceeding will succeed equally well for the preparation of grass for platting, care being taken in like manner to pull it up, or cut it, after its head or ear is produced, and while it still remains green.

The latter process of the two directed, is very similar to that used for bleaching linen, in the old method; and if aspersions of water are not also used in it, we suppose it is because they might make the straw too white, instead of giving it the fine yellow colour which the patentees mention. Perhaps, for this reason, the immersion of grass in boiling water, directed for preparing it for the same purpose, in Mr. Cobbett's treatise on the subject, might, if used for straw, tend to have the same effect of making its colour lighter than was desirable. *Rep. of Arts.*

Cheap method of covering Roofs equal to Slate.—Slake a quantity of lime in tar, in which dip sheets of the largest and thickest brown paper; lay them on in the manner of slating; they will form a durable covering, and will effectually resist the weather for years. This is an invaluable composition, and well calculated for rural economy, in covering barns, outhouses, and other buildings, easily effected, and at little cost.

Black Paint.—A Prussian chemist, (a Mr. Salverte,) in making experiments to improve printers' ink, has discovered a process of producing from hempseed oil a new species of black pigment, which, for brilliancy and intensity of colour, far exceeds any black known heretofore, and promises to render Prussian black as distinguished a colour as Prussian blue is at present. The inventor has, we understand, not only applied it to improve printers' ink, but also to other useful purposes, particularly as a superior blacking for tanned leather.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

E. Dodd, of Berwick-street, London, for improvements on piano-fortes. July 25, 1827.

T. Peek, of St. John-street, Clerkenwell, London, Engineer, for the construction of a new engine worked by steam, which he intends to denominate a revolving steam-engine. August 1, 1827.

W. Parkinson, of Barton, Lincolnshire, Gent. and S. Crosley, of Cottage-lane, City-road, for an improved method of constructing and working an engine for producing power and motion. August 1, 1827.

J. Maudslay, of Lambeth, Surrey, for improvements on steam-engines. August 1, 1827.

L. Lukin, of Lewisham, Kent, for improvements in the manufacture of collars for draught and carriage horses, and saddles for draught, carriage, and saddle horses, partly communicated by a foreigner. August 1, 1827.

Eugène du Mesnil, of Soho-square, London, for an improvement or improvements on, or additions to, stringed musical instruments. August 1, 1827.

A. Scott, of Southwark Pottery, Durham, for an apparatus for preventing the boilers of steam engines, and other similar vessels of capacity, becoming foul, and for cleaning such vessels when they become foul. August 4, 1827.

P. Burt, of Waterloo place, Limehouse, for an improved steam engine. August 4, 1827.

J. Underhill, of Parkfield Iron Works, Staffordshire, for improvements in machinery or apparatus, for passing boats, and other floating bodies, from a higher to a lower, or a lower to a higher level, with

little or no loss of water, and which improvements are also applicable to the raising or lowering of weights on land. August 13, 1827.

T. Breidenback, of Birmingham, for improvements on bedsteads; and in making, manufacturing, or forming articles, to be applied to or used in various ways with bedsteads, from a material or materials hitherto unused for such purposes. August 13, 1827.

W. Dickinson, of Bridge-street, Southwark, for an improved buoyant bed or mattress. August 13, 1827.

W. A. Jarrin, of New Bond-street, London, Italian Confectioner, for improvements in apparatus for cooling liquids. August 13, 1827.

W. Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for a certain improvement or improvements in the construction of waggons that have to travel on railways or on tramways. August 14, 1827.

H. Pinkins, of Philadelphia, for an improved method or apparatus for generating gas to be applied to lights and other purposes. August 15, 1827.

W. Spong, of Aylesford, Kent, for diminishing friction in wheel carriages, water wheels, and other rotatory parts of machinery. August 15, 1827.

L. W. Wright, of Mansfield street, Borough road, Surrey, for improvements in the construction of cranes. August 17, 1827.

The same, for improvements in machinery for cutting tobacco. August 21, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Journal or Itinerary of Thomas Beckington, Secretary to Henry VI. and afterwards Bishop of Bath; Sir R. Roos, Knt. and others, during their Journey from Windsor to Bourdeaux, &c. &c. By N. H. Nicolas, Esq. F.S.A. 1 vol. 8vo.

BOTANY.

Icones Filicum: figures and descriptions of Ferns, principally of such as have been altogether unnoticed by botanists, &c. By W. J. Hooker, LL.D. 1l. 5s. and 2l. 2s. Fasciculus III.

A Lecture on the Geography of Plants. By John Barton. 3s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of George Jeffries, Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of James II. By H. W. Woolrych, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

HISTORY.

The History of the War in the Peninsula, under Napoleon: to which is prefixed a view of the political and military state of the four belligerent Powers. By General Foy. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Vol. II.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement by the Council of the University of London, explanatory of the nature and objects of the Institution.

Chronicles of London Bridge. By an Antiquary. 8vo. 1l. 8s. and 2l. 8s.

The Westminster Review. No. XV.

The Jurist; or, Quarterly Journal of Jurisprudence and Legislation. No. II. 5s.

Selections of the most remarkable Phenomena of Nature, &c. forming No. XII. of Constable's Miscellany. 3s. 6d.

Outlines of a System of Surveying, for Geographical and Military purposes, comprising the principles on which the Surface of the Earth may be represented on Plans. By Major T. L. Mitchel.

Annual Register for 1826. 8vo. 16s. Rambling Notes and Reflections suggested during a Visit to Paris. By Sir A. B. Faulkner. 12s.

Q. Horatii Flacci Opera: containing an ordo and verbal translations interlinially arranged, with preliminary dissertations, &c. By P. A. Nuttall, LL.D. 4 vols. 18mo. 16s.

The Encyclopedia Metropolitana. Part XXI. 1l. 1s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

English Fashionables Abroad: a Novel. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Bride of Obeyda, and other Tales. By the author of "Montville." 3 vols. 12mo.

Fashionables and Unfashionables. By Rosalia St. Clair. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d. Sidney Romelee. By Mrs. S. A. Hale. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Pelican Island, in nine Cantos, and other Poems. By J. Montgomery. 8vo. 8s.

The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies; Hero and Leander; Lycus the Centaur, and other Poems. By Thomas Hood. 8vo. 8s.

The Influence of Apathy, and other Poems. By H. Trevanion, Esq. 8vo. 5s.

The Iliad of Homer, chiefly from the Text of Heyne, with copious English Notes, &c. &c. By the Rev. W. Trollope. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

The Battle of Waterloo; a Poem. By W. Cartwright. 8vo. 5s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Journal of a Mission to the Indians of the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Mohawks on the Ouse, &c. By J. West, M. A. 8vo.

LITERARY REPORT.

A new Romance, the title of which excites equal curiosity and interest, has just been announced. It is to be called "The Mummy! a Tale of the Twenty-second Century;" and whether it is to be a *jeu-d'esprit*, a tale of wonder and terror, a satire, or a work of pure imagination, remains to be discovered.

We understand that Mr. Burke's "Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom" is rapidly proceeding through the press. The author has been assisted in the present edition by the written contributions of most of the Peers and Baronets of Great Britain. In reply to more than eighteen hundred circular letters, transmitted to personages of the first distinction, an unprecedented

mass of information has been obtained, and numerous authenticated pedigrees have been courteously submitted to the Editor; by which means he has been enabled to deduce the lineage of almost every house from the earliest era, and to intersperse his genealogical details with many interesting anecdotes. The Baronets of Scotland, Nova Scotia, and Ireland, with their armorial bearings, &c. will form a feature in the new work, not to be found in any other published since the year 1810. And an Introductory Essay upon the origin of Titles of Honour in England, with Engravings of the various orders of Nobility and Knighthood (from drawings by Adam Buck), will considerably augment the interest of the whole. In addition to all

this, we should add, that the typographical part of the work has been most carefully attended to; and that the vigilant superintendence of the Editor will effectually prevent the occurrence of those blunders which have rendered preceding Peerages and Baronetages more fit for ridicule than reference.

The authoress of "Memoirs of the Princesse de Lamballe," which attracted so much attention, announces a new work, entitled "Private Anecdotes of Foreign Courts." From the opportunities enjoyed by this lady, we may expect a work of much information, and, from her talents, one of much liveliness.

The new novel, entitled "Blue-Stocking Hall," is expected to excite a great sensation, not only in the circles to which its title seems to confine it, but among the religious belonging to the higher classes, whose opinions and practice, we understand, the work, though entitled a novel, will be found ably to defend and illustrate, while its story and characters will amuse lighter readers.

The new embellished Annual, entitled "The Keepsake," is in a state of great forwardness. Report speaks highly of the engravings, which exceed in number those of any other work of the kind, and are said to be among the finest specimens of art ever published in this country. Of this department of "The Keepsake" Mr. Charles Heath, the celebrated engraver, has the superintendence. It is also said that the literary contributions, under the care of a very able editor, are first-rate.

"The Amulet," with more than its usual number of attractions, will appear during the present month. The embellishments are particularly well spoken of, and the contents keep within those limits of moral character originally prescribed as its leading feature.

The Literary Pocket Book for 1828 will appear early this month. It will contain the usual Diary for Appointments and Memoranda, with Lists of Living Authors, Artists, Musicians, Teachers of subjects connected with polite education, &c.; together with original articles, in prose and verse, by the most eminent writers of the day.

In the press, "A Narrative of the striking Vicissitudes and peculiar Trials of the eventful Life of Emma de Lipan," in 2 vols. in which will be contained much information respecting the Jews.

A work entitled "Religion in India," is announced.

Mr. H. Neale has announced a series of Tales, illustrative of the Romantic Annals of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Restoration. The work is to be entitled "The Romance of History."

On the first of November, will be published the first part of a New General Atlas of fifty-one Maps, with the Divisions and Boundaries carefully coloured; constructed entirely from new Drawings, and engraved by Sidney Hall.

Shortly will be published, in 1 vol. 12mo. "The Old Irish Knight," an Historical Tale.

In the press, in 1 vol. 12mo. with a frontispiece by Branston, "Circle of the Seasons and Perpetual Key to the Calendar and Almanack; to which are added the Circle of the Hours of the Day, and the History of the Days of the Week. Being a compendious illustration of the artificial history and natural phenomena of each day in the year.

Shortly will appear, *Snatches from Oblivion*, a series of Sketches and Tales. By Piers Shafton.

A Collection of the Parliamentary Speeches (corrected) of the Right Hon. George Canning, with an Authentic Memoir, will very shortly be ready for publication; they will form five handsome volumes, 8vo. and be illustrated with a correct portrait.

In the press, a Translation from the German of Madame Pichler's popular Historical Romance, "The Swedes in Prague."

Preparing for publication, *Hope Leslie; or, Early Times in the Massachusetts*. By the Author of "Redwood," "A New England Tale," &c.

Also, *The Introductory Report to the Code of Prison Discipline*, explanatory of the principles upon which the Code is founded. Being part of the system of Penal Laws prepared for the State of Louisiana. By Edward Livingston.

In November will be published the "Forget me Not" for 1828; consisting of more than eighty compositions in verse and prose, by the most popular writers of the day, of both sexes; and the embellishments comprise thirteen highly finished engravings.

In October will be published, No. I. *Portraits of the most celebrated Painters of all the Schools*, executed in lithography, with a memoir of their lives, and a notice of their most celebrated works.

The *Chronicles of the Canongate*, about to appear from the pen of the Author of *Waverley*, are three in number:—

I. The Highland Widow.

II. The Two Drovers.

III. The Surgeon's Daughter.

The *Tales of a Grandfather*, by the same author, have made considerable progress.

Mr. Hood has a second series of his "Whims and Oddities" in the press. It is actively preparing for publication, and may be expected early in November.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

SIR JAMES BRISBANE, KNT. C. B.

ON board his Majesty's ship *Warspite*, at Sidney, New South Wales, from the effects of a severe illness, contracted during the operations on the *Irawaddy*, Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Knight, a Companion of the Bath, and late commander of his Majesty's ships in the East Indies. This officer was the fifth but second surviving son of Admiral John Brisbane, who died in 1807, and a younger brother to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B. the present Governor of St. Vincent's. He was born in 1774, entered the naval service as a midshipman on board the *Culloden*, Captain Thomas Rich, during the Dutch armament of 1797; and in the spring of the following year was removed into the *Andromeda* frigate, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, the present Lord High Admiral, under whom he served on the Halifax and West India stations until that ship was put out of commission in 1789. He then joined the *Southampton*, 32, commanded by the late Sir A. S. Douglas. At the capture of a Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay, August 18, 1796, Mr. Brisbane, being First Lieutenant of the *Monarch*, was immediately made a Commander, into one of the prizes; and a few days afterwards appointed to the command of the *Daphne*, a small frigate, in which he accompanied the Commander-in-chief on his return to Europe. Captain Brisbane's post commission not being confirmed by the Admiralty, he remained on the half-pay list of commanders from his arrival in England, about January 1797, till early in 1801, when he was appointed to the *Cruiser* of 18 guns, on the North Sea station. He subsequently proceeded to the Sound, in company with the expedition under Sir Hyde Parker, and whilst on that service, distinguished himself by his "unremitting exertions" in ascertaining the channels round the great shoal called the Middle Ground, and in laying down fresh buoys, the Danes having either removed or misplaced those formerly moored there. His good conduct on this occasion was officially reported by Lord Nelson, who in a private letter to Earl St. Vincent, mentioned him as highly deserving promotion. At the renewal of the war in 1803, Captain Brisbane was appointed to the command of the *Sea Fencibles* on the coast of Kent, where he continued till the autumn of 1806, when he joined the *Alcmene* on the

Irish station. On Lord Gardner's removal from Ireland to command the Channel fleet, the *Alcmene* was transferred with that nobleman, and continued under his orders until the spring of 1808; when Captain Brisbane was appointed to the *la Belle Poule*, a 38 gun frigate, in which he shortly after convoyed a large fleet of merchantmen to the Mediterranean, where he much distinguished himself. About the month of September, 1812, Captain Brisbane was appointed to the *Pembroke* of 74 guns, in which ship he served with the Channel fleet under the command of Lord Keith till the summer of 1813, when he was again ordered to the Mediterranean. Captain Brisbane was soon afterwards detached, with the *Aigle* and *Alcmene* frigates under his orders, to cruise off Corsica and in the Gulf of Genoa. At 10 a. m. April 11, 1814, being off Cape delle Melle, he discovered twenty sail of French vessels, the greater part of which, on seeing the British squadron, ran ashore under the guns of Port Maurice. Passing close along the line of the enemy's batteries, the *Pembroke* and her companions anchored at musket-shot distance from the town, and despatched their boats to endeavour to get the vessels off from the beach; but they had scarcely pulled up to them before they were assailed with a heavy fire of musketry from behind the houses. The ships now opened their broadsides; but being unwilling to destroy the town, Captain Brisbane sent a flag of truce to demand the vessels, but without effect. Determined not to lose time, he ordered the ships to renew the fire, and at the end of an hour had the satisfaction to see the French colours hauled down, and a white flag hung out in token of submission. Soon after the performance of this service, Captain Brisbane fell in with the squadron under Sir Edward Pellew, then proceeding to co-operate with Lord Wm. Bentinck's army, in the reduction of Genoa. The *Pembroke* accompanied this squadron, and was consequently present at the surrender of that place; after which event Captain Brisbane was sent, with a small force under his orders, accompanied by Major-General Montresor and 1800 troops, to take provisional possession of Corsica, where he remained until a convention was signed by his military colleague and the French General Berthier, by which the forts of Ajaccio, Calvi, and Bonifacio, were delivered up to the British, to be retained by them

until the ultimate disposal of the island should be decided upon by the respective governments of Europe.

In the spring of the ensuing year Capt. Brisbane was appointed to the *Boyne*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Lord Exmouth, who had been ordered to reassume the command in the Mediterranean station, in consequence of Bonaparte's return to France from Elba. During the expedition against Algiers, Captain Brisbane commanded Lord Exmouth's flag ship, the *Queen Charlotte* of 108 guns, and after the battle of August 27, 1816, was selected by the Commander-in-chief to negotiate with the Dey, who, it will be remembered, was compelled to make a public apology before his ministers, and beg pardon of the British consul in terms dictated by the subject of this memoir. The objects of the expedition having been fully accomplished, Captain Brisbane was charged with the duplicates of his noble chief's despatches, with which he came home overland, and arrived at the Admiralty some days before the original. On the 2nd of October in the same year, he received the honour of knighthood, as a reward for his able and meritorious conduct. He had been nominated a C.B. for his former services, at the extension of that Order in 1815. Sir James Brisbane married, in 1800, the only daughter of John Ventham, Esq. by whom he had one son and two daughters.

DR. JACKSON.

Robert Jackson, M. D., Inspector of Military Hospitals, and many years chief of the medical department in the army of the West Indies, was born about the year 1751. After his probationary terms in the profession, he went to Jamaica, in 1774. There, he successfully adopted the practice of cold affusion in fever, long before it was adopted by Dr. Currie. In 1778, Mr. Jackson served as regimental surgeon in the British army in America. At the close of the American war, he settled at Stockton-upon-Tees. In 1793, when the French revolutionary war commenced, he was appointed to the Third Regiment of Foot, with the view of attaining the rank of physician in the army. For some time he served upon the Continent; in 1796, he was employed at St. Domingo; and, in 1799, with the Russian auxiliary army. After some years of retirement, he took charge of the medical department in the Windward and Leeward Islands. In his improved mode of treating the yellow fever in the West-Indies, he encountered many difficulties; but his late Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, aware of the value of his services, enabled him to overcome

them; and, in addition to his half-pay, as Inspector of Hospitals, he was, for many years, allowed a pension of 200*l*. Dr. Jackson wrote much and well. His publications were as follow:—*On the Fevers of Jamaica, with Observations on the Intermittents of America, and an Appendix, containing Hints on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers in Hot Climates*, 1795, 8vo; *An Outline of the History and Cure of Fever, Endemic and Contagious, more particularly the Contagious Fever of Gaols, Ships, and Hospitals; with an Explanation of the Principles of Military Discipline and Economy, and a Scheme of Medical Arrangement for Armies*, 1798, 8vo; *Remarks on the Constitution of the Medical Department of the British Army*, 1803, 8vo; *A Systematic View of the Discipline, Formation, and Economy of Armies*, 1804, 4to; *A Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review*, 1804, 8vo.; *A System of Arrangement and Discipline for the Medical Department of Armies*, 1805, 8vo; *An Exposition of the Practice of affusing Cold Water on the Body as a Cure for Fever*, 1808, 8vo; *A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, explaining the true Constitution of a Medical Staff*, 1808, 8vo; *A Second Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, containing a Refutation of some Statements made by Mr. Keate*, 1808, 8vo; *A Letter to Mr. Keate, Surgeon-general to the Forces*, 1808, 8vo; *A Letter to Sir David Dundas, Commander-in-chief of the Forces*, 1809, 8vo.

Dr. Jackson died at Thursby, near Carlisle, on the 6th of April.

ABRAM ROBERTSON, D. D.

Dec. 4. At the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, aged 75, Abram Robertson, D.D. F.R.S. Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and superintendent of the Radcliffe Observatory. Dr. Robertson was born at Dunse, in the county of Berwick, November 4, 1751. Early in life he had a school at Great Ryle, in Northumberland, and afterwards in his native place. This, however, did not continue long; for, when he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, he came up to London in hopes of obtaining a situation in the East Indies. The friend on whose patronage he depended, died before any provision could be made for him, and he was left to find some other means of support. Confidence in his own powers persuaded him to try his fortune in the University of Oxford, and the event was equally honourable to himself and to the place which he had selected. He went there without any personal friend to assist or

even introduce him; and he rose to the highest stations which were open to his particular line of studies. His knowledge of mathematics led him to Dr. Smith, the Savilian Professor of Geometry; he was afterwards patronised by Mr. Alexander, now Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who was then a gentleman-commoner of Christ-church, and who, with the assistance of Dr. Berkeley, procured him admission, in 1775, into that society. The way was now open to him; and his talents, industry, and good conduct, secured his future advancement. He became Bachelor of Arts in June, 1782, and took orders at the following Christmas, when Dr. Bagot, who had recently succeeded Dr. Markham in the Deanry, made him one of the Chaplains of Christ-church. In 1782, he gained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay "On Original Composition," and in the following December he proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. Smith was established as a physician at Cheltenham, and was in the habit of engaging some able mathematician from among the resident masters at Oxford to read lectures as his substitute. This office had been held by Dr. Austin, of Wadham College; and when he left the University for London, about 1784, Mr. Robertson was fixed upon to discharge those duties, which he continued to do for the remainder of Dr. Smith's life. His manner of lecturing was deliberate and perspicuous; and he was always ready to assist and encourage the students who attended him; he frequently lent them his papers to examine at their leisure; and, as he found that the 5th definition of the Fifth Book of Euclid was often the occasion of much difficulty to beginners, he printed expressly for their use, a demonstration of this fundamental property of proportional quantities. In 1789, Mr. Robertson was presented by the Dean and Canons of Christ-church to the vicarage of Ravenshorpe near Northampton, and soon after married Miss Bacon, of Drayton, in Berkshire. His principal residence, however, still continued to be at Oxford, or in its neighbourhood. This was necessary for his scientific and literary pursuits. The University having undertaken to publish the works of Archimedes, which Torelli had prepared for the press, the care of superintending it was entrusted to Mr. Robertson. This was completed in 1792, and in the same year he brought out his large work, entitled "*Sectionum Conicarum Libri VII.*" &c. which he dedicated to his firm and active friend and patron, Dr. Cyril Jackson, who, in 1783, had be-

come Dean of Christ-church. It was likewise in 1792, that Archdeacon Nares and his friends, undertaking to counteract the obnoxious tendency of some of the old reviews, commenced the publication of "*The British Critic*," on orthodox and high principles; and Mr. Robertson showed his attachment to the high church cause, by contributing to the earlier volumes several articles of criticism in his own department. In 1795, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1797, he succeeded, on Dr. Smith's death, to the Savilian professorship of geometry; and the next year he engaged in a work which occupied a considerable time. Dr. Hornsby having seen the first volume of Bradley's "*Astronomical Observations*" through the press, was obliged by ill health to relinquish the undertaking, and the labour of superintending the publication of the second volume fell on Mr. Robertson. This he completed in 1805, but without neglecting his public lecture, or his other pursuits. In his treatise of Conic Sections, he had endeavoured to collect together all that had been written on the subject, and he had subjoined to it a most valuable historical notice of the progress of this branch of science: but the book, with all its merits, was too large, and written in too diffuse a manner for the ordinary student. He therefore, in 1802, published a shorter treatise; and this he farther abridged in 1818, (when he published his "*Elements of Conic Sections*.") In the Philosophical Transactions for 1826, there is a republication and extension of his demonstration of the Binomial Theorem; and in those for 1807, there is a paper of his on the Precession of the Equinox. Some severe strictures on these induced him, in 1808, to publish "*A Reply to a Monthly and Critical Reviewer*." This pamphlet was printed during his absence in London, where he was engaged, in 1807, in making the calculations for Lord Grenville's system of finance; and in 1808, in drawing up the tables for Mr. Perceval's plan of increasing the sinking fund, by granting life annuities on Government security. In 1807 he took the degree of D. D.; and in 1810 he succeeded Dr. Hornsby in the care of the Radcliffe Observatory, the electors of Sir Henry Savile's professors having permitted him to exchange the chair of geometry (which he had occupied so much to the credit and advantage of the University) for that of astronomy. There are two papers of Dr. Robertson's in the Philosophical Transactions for 1816; the one on calculating the eccentric anomaly of planets; the other on Dr. Maskelyne's formulæ for finding the lon-

gitude and latitude of a celestial body from its right ascension and declination. Dr. Robertson was of a moderate stature and spare make; he was placid in his disposition, and extremely temperate; his constitution, though not strong, seemed to have a tenaciousness of life, which would probably have protracted his existence, if it had not been counteracted by local disease. The sufferings which this produced were severe, but he bore them with the greatest fortitude: his mind retained its clearness to the last, but his bodily powers gradually gave way, and the beginning of his 76th year was the painful end of his existence upon earth. He was buried, by his own direction, in the church-yard of St. Peter's in the East, in the same vault with his wife, whom he had lost a few years after he became professor of geometry, and by whom he had no family. Dr. Robertson's manners were marked by great simplicity. Though his habits, from the circumstances of his early life, were economical, they were not penurious. He was indulgent to those about him; and generous and charitable whenever there was any reasonable call on him.

UGO FOSCOLO.

Oct. 10, died at Chiswick, Ugo Foscolo, a name well known in Italian literature; and in fact, with Parini, Monti, and one or two others, among the few who sustained the literature of that country abroad. His disorder was dropsy, for which he had undergone one operation; but a second, some weeks afterwards, proved fatal, from the want of energy in his exhausted frame to heal the wound it necessarily caused. Foscolo was a Greek by birth, a native of Zante. Little of his early life is known. He began his studies at Padua, and quickly exhibited that tenacity of memory, and attachment to the classics, for which he was to the last remarkable. He removed from Padua to Venice at an early period of his life, upon hearing that the French had destroyed aristocratic tyranny there, and he then became a champion of freedom. The cession of Venice to Austria by France put an end to the illusory dream of liberty in which he had indulged, and he fled on foot, penniless, to Bologna. He there entered as a soldier, and bore the rank of Captain in the First Italian Legion, becoming conspicuous for his eloquence, and the freedom of his political doctrines. Growing weary of war, he next occupied the chair of the Professor of Eloquence, in the University of Pavia; where he ultimately incurred the censure of Napoleon. From thence he came to England, where he had lived for some years respected for his talents; but, owing to his

thoughtlessness and impetuosity of temper, in scanty circumstances for the last three or four years of his life. No foreigner of Foscolo's distinguished talents was ever more liberally received at first, or better treated, in this country, even by the highest ranks; but he outlived the good offices of his early friends, and even of his countrymen. He was better formed to be admired as the scholar, than to communicate with as a man. Latterly, his political tenets were much moderated by experience. He had seen that the ardent prospects of his early ambition were futile, and but seldom alluded to political topics. His conversation, when in a calm frame of mind, was highly entertaining and profitable; his delivery eloquent in Italian; but in French or English, from his remarkable impetuosity, it was a singular medley of language. Much of his irritability was perhaps to be attributed to morbid temperament, a system of living far too low for this climate, and an utter want of command over his passions, which were always his masters. It is more pleasing to turn to his character as a scholar. Like Alfieri, with whom he had been acquainted, his years were chequered with vicissitudes; his powers of mind were great, his intellect rapid and piercing. At the age of nineteen he produced "*Tieste*," a tragedy, which obtained for him the applause of Alfieri. At Bologna he penned the "*The Last Letters of Jacopo Ortis*," which have been translated into most modern languages. The foundation of the story is that of Werter, and it breathes much of the ardour of feeling which is peculiar to the South, and of which the inhabitant of the North knows little or nothing, and with which he cannot therefore sympathise. "*Ricciarda*," a tragedy, is one of Foscolo's most celebrated works, built on the simplest and most severe school of the drama. His "*Carmen de Sepolchri*," written in Italy, has, we believe, together with others of his minor pieces, never been translated. Foscolo published numerous short pieces, essays, &c. while in England, among them a volume of essays on Petrarch; but his excellence as a writer cannot be judged of from these. His power over the Italian language, and the singular compression and beauty of his style, were among his greatest excellencies; in which none of his contemporaries could surpass him. He was superintending an edition of Dante at the time of his death, which he is said to have nearly completed. He had finished a translation of seven books of Homer into Italian; in which work it is thought he designed to rival Monti, whose trans-

lation is less simple and severe in style, but more poetical, than that of Foscolo. Had the latter lived to complete the translation, it is probable no nation would have possessed two works so valuable as contrasts, or so deeply imbued with the spirit of the original, as Italy. Foscolo was so abstemious in eating and drinking, that it is probable the feebleness his constitution latterly exhibited, arose from this cause. He was fifty years of age, and was interred at Chiswick.

REV. Z. MUDGE.

The correspondent who transmitted us the account of the Rev. Z. Mudge in our August number, is dissatisfied at the non-appearance at length of Dr. Johnson's character of that divine, to which we gave the reference in a note, that work being in every hand. It is as follows:—

“The Reverend Mr. Zachariah Mudge, Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Andrew's in Plymouth; a man equally eminent for his virtues and abilities, and at once beloved as a companion and revered as a pastor. He had that general curiosity to which no kind of knowledge is indifferent or superfluous; and that general benevolence by which no order of men is hated or despised.

“His principles both of thought and action were great and comprehensive. By a solicitous examination of objections, and judicious comparison of opposite arguments, he attained what inquiry never gives but to industry and perspicuity, a firm and unshaken settlement of conviction. But his firmness was without asperity; for, knowing with how much difficulty truth was sometimes

found, he did not wonder that many missed it.

“The general course of his life was determined by his profession; he studied the sacred volumes in the original languages; with what diligence and success, his “Notes upon the Psalms” give sufficient evidence. He once endeavoured to add the knowledge of Arabick to that of Hebrew; but finding his thoughts too much diverted from other studies, after some time desisted from his purpose.

“His discharge of parochial duties was exemplary. How his Sermons were composed, may be learned from the excellent volume which he has given to the public; but how they were delivered, can be known only to those that heard them; for as he appeared in the pulpit, words will not easily describe him. His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent, and though forcible was not turbulent; disdaining anxious nicety of emphasis, and laboured artifice of action, it captivated the hearer by its natural dignity, it roused the sluggish, and fixed the volatile, and detained the mind upon the subject, without directing it to the speaker.

“The grandeur and solemnity of the preacher did not intrude upon his general behaviour; at the table of his friends he was a companion communicative and attentive, of unaffected manners, of manly cheerfulness, willing to please, and easy to be pleased. His acquaintance was universally solicited, and his presence obstructed no enjoyment which religion did not forbid. Though studious he was popular; though argumentative he was modest; though inflexible he was candid; and though metaphysical, yet orthodox.”

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Hammersmith Bridge.—This bridge, which is near completion, is of the following dimensions:

	Feet.	In.
The extent of water way between the suspension towers rising from the bed of the river.....	400	3
The distance between these and the piers on shore, are as follows:—		
On the Middlesex side.....	142	11
On the Surrey side.....	145	6
Leaving a clear water way of.....	688	8

“The suspension towers are 48 feet above the level of the road-way, where they are 22 feet thick. The road-way is slightly curved upwards, and is 16 feet above high water, and the extreme length, from the back of the piers on shore, is 822 feet eight inches, supporting 688 feet of road-way, being 135 feet more than

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the Menai bridge. There are eight chains, composed of wrought iron bars, 5 inches deep and 1 inch thick each. Four of these chains have 6 bars in each chain, and four have only 3 bars in each chain, making in the total, 36 bars, which make a dip or curvature in the centre of about 29 feet. From these, vertical rods are suspended, which support the road-way, formed of strong timbers, covered with granite. The width of the carriage-way is 20 feet, with footways 5 feet wide. The chains pass over the suspension towers, and are secured to the piers on each shore. The suspension towers are built of stone, and designed as archways of the Tuscan order. The part below the road-way to low water, is boldly rutilated. The approaches on both sides are provided with octagonal

lodges, or toll houses, with appropriate lamps and parapet walls, terminating with stone pillars, surmounted by ornamental caps. The road from the bridge on the Surrey side is made with the soil brought in barges and lighters from the excavation of St. Katharine's Dock. It will lead to Barnes Common, and be a near cut from Hammersmith and the vicinity, to Kingston, and other parts of Surrey. It is one mile and three quarters nearer Kingston going over this bridge, than going over Putney bridge.

A document, issued from the office of the Inspector-general of imports and exports, showing the quantities of articles imported and entered for home consumption, for the years 1790 and 1826, distinguishing the amount in each year.—The great variations in the demand for some of the articles enumerated in the papers before us, will astonish those who are not acquainted with the causes. The wine imported at the two periods was nearly the same, being in 1790, 5,778,068 gallons; in 1826, 5,510,677 gallons. The same may be said of brandy. The number of gallons imported in 1790 was 1,485,513; in 1826, 1,412,231.—Under the head of butter we find a great increase. There were imported in 1790, 546 cwts.; in 1826, 201,708 cwts. The increase in the amount of coffee imported, and entered for home consumption, is immense. In 1790, the amount was only 973,110 lbs.; in 1826, it was no less than 12,728,227 lbs. In wool, the total import seems to have risen from about forty-two millions of pounds, to near one hundred and eighty millions: the returns being—of cotton wool, in 1790, 39,603,451 lbs.; in 1826, 159,999,646 lbs.—Sheep's wool, in 1790, 3,126,497 lbs.; in 1826, 17,836,193 lbs.—The increase we have pointed out, in the consumption of coffee, may excite surprise, notwithstanding the remission of the duty, when it is considered how many cheap beverages have been introduced, with a view to supersede the use of that article, as well as of tea. It is in no way to be accounted for by a decline in the latter, as the imports of tea at the two periods were—Tea, 1790, 16,898,867 lbs.; 1826, 25,238,074 lbs.—The imports of sugar were nearly double in 1826 what they were in 1790; and while those of wine and brandy are found to have remained nearly what they were thirty-six years ago, the quantity of rum entered for home consumption (exclusive of water-proof) has advanced from 1,540,529 gallons to 3,417,394.—The difference in the imports of silk is great, being as follows:—silk, raw and waste, in 1790, 440,151 lbs.; in 1826, 1,963,377 lbs.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. J. Ridley, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire.
The Rev. J. G. Copleston, B.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Kington, Bucks.
Dr. Jenkinson, Bishop of St. David's, to the Deanery of Durham.
The Rev. George Deane, A.M. to the Rectory of Bighton, Hants.
The Rev. J. T. James, M.A. to the Bishoprick of Calcutta.
The Rev. S. Lane, to the Vicarage of Holme, Devon, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. Birdwood.
The Rev. J. Allgood, to the Vicarage of Felton, Northumberland.
The Rev. W. Norris, A.M. to the Rectory of Warblington, Hants, vacant by the death of his father.
The Rev. D. G. St. Quintin, to the Rectory of Broughton, with the chapel of Bosington annexed, Hants.
The Rev. R. Grenside, B.A. to the Rectory of Crathorne.
The Rev. C. T. Longley, M.A. to the Rectory of Tytherley, Hants.
The Rev. G. H. Webber, M.A. to the Prebend of Somerley, Chichester.
Dr. Hugh Percy, Bishop of Rochester, to be Bishop of Carlisle.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Duke of Wellington, to be Commander in Chief of the Land Forces in Great Britain and Ireland.
Mr. Herries to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Canning.
Mr. Huskisson to be Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and Mr. Stanley to be Under Secretary, in the room of Mr. Wilmet Horton.
Mr. Charles Grant to be President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy.
Lord Clifton to be one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber.
The Earl of Darlington to be Marquis of Cleveland.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Carlisle.—James Law Lushington, Esq. vice Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. deceased.
Co. Kerry.—The Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq.
Seaford.—The Hon. F. A. Ellis, in the room of the Right Hon. George Canning.

Marriages.] At Brimpton, Berks, W. A. Harris, Esq. to Ann, second daughter of Wm. Goddard, Esq.

Mr. A. Denny, of Whitechapel-road, to Miss Appleford, of Great Coggeshall, Essex.

At Edmonton, Edmund, eldest son of E. Darby, Esq. of Aston, Herts, to Jane, daughter of John Cattick, Esq.

At St. James's, E. L. Bulwer, Esq. to Rosina Doyle Wheeler, of Lizard-Connel, county Limerick.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, C. Henage, Esq. to the Hon. Louisa Graves.

At St. Mary's, Marylebone, F. S. Danvers, Esq. of Vaustrad, to M. Matilda, daughter of E. Middleton, Esq.

At Oxford, T. Wace, Esq. of Wadhurst, to Mrs. Hitchings.

At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Rev. L. Benson, M.A. to Amelia St. George Browne, only child of John Dyer, Esq.

Died.] At White Waltham, Henry John Kearney, Esq.

In Baker-street, Alex. Geo. Mackay, Esq. of Bagthorpe-hall, Norfolk.

At Rome, the Russian Plenipotentiary Chevalier Italinski, the father of European Diplomats.

At Montpellier, the Hon. James Cavendish Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Hastings, Mrs. Cartwright, of Lower Grosvenor-street, London.

At Eden Hall, Cumberland, Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. M.P.

Frances, wife of the Hon. J. W. Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent.

At Queenhithe, Mr. T. Walker, well known as a composer and publisher of sacred music.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The next building in order of completion at Cambridge, is the new Court of Trinity College, which has been named the King's Court. This building is situated upon the south side of that beautiful quadrangle, called Neville's Court. The front, which is one hundred and sixty feet in extent, looks towards the river and pleasure grounds of the College; and is nearly in a line with the Library of Trinity College. It forms a pleasing object from the walks upon the opposite side of the river; the style is Gothic. The interior of the quadrangle forms a square of one hundred and fifty feet, and contains accommodations for one hundred and twenty students. This not only adds considerably to the architectural beauties, but has much increased the conveniences of this most magnificent foundation.

CORNWALL.

Captain Julyan, R. N. has submitted to the Corporation of Truro a prospectus, with plans, &c. of a Canal from Mopus to Truro, which would obviate the difficulties that, from various causes, vessels have at present to encounter in approaching the latter place. By the proposed canal, vessels could come up to Truro quay at all times. The persons present expressed their approval of the plan, which Captain Julyan conceives could be carried into effect for the sum of 5000*l*. and which he proposes to raise in shares. A moderate tonnage duty on the actual trade, which the owners and masters of vessels would gladly pay for being freed from the inconvenience and delay they at present experience, would amply repay the subscribers for the necessary outlay.

CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Studholme has completed his survey of the new line for the Railroad from Mumpshall to Carlisle, and will lay it before the Directors at Newcastle, who are expected to agree to it *nem. con.*; its advantages are so obvious, independently of the saving of the expense of a tunnel. This line passes near Stonehouse, crosses the Eden a little below Corby Castle, passes Aglionby, &c. and so on to Carlisle. It is important for success, that the public in this quarter become daily more alive to the project, assured that it will not only greatly benefit the district in a commercial and agricultural point of view, but likewise handsomely pay those who may invest their capital.

DEVONSHIRE.

Considerable improvements are making, and are now nearly completed, on the road between Ashburton and Buckfastleigh; among which is the widening of the Dart-bridge, formerly so inconvenient and dangerous, from eight feet to twenty feet. Mr. Creagh, the surveyor, states that the distance by this road from Exeter to Plymouth is upwards of four miles and a half nearer than that which runs through Totnes and Newton Abbott.

In Devon, 37,037 families are employed in agriculture; 33,085 families in trade.

A Public Institution has been lately formed in Tavistock, for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge, by lectures, &c.; although not a Mechanics' Institute, it is open to that class of the community, and to miners, at a very moderate subscription. Controversial theology, and party politics, have, it appears, been made prohibited subjects.

DORSETSHIRE.

In sinking a well lately, on the premises of Mr. Gouger, of Sherborne, a chalybeate spring was discovered, within eight feet of the surface; the water strongly impregnated with pyrites, and slightly with essential salts.

A few weeks since, as some workmen were digging a well in St. James's parish, Shaftesbury, they discovered (after cutting through a stratum of solid rock, nearly eight feet thick) in a bed of sand, an instrument resembling a paddle, made of British oak, and in the best state of preservation. A crust of spongy wood covered it. It is four feet and a half long, three feet and a half the handle, of the rudest workmanship. The instrument has excited much curiosity; but no antiquary has yet given an opinion as to how and when it could have been placed where it was found.

DURIAM.

Stockton and Darlington Railway.—The proprietors, who belong chiefly to the Society of Friends, encountered a good deal of opposition in Parliament and elsewhere; but the work promises to remunerate them in the most ample manner. The cost of the railway, which is twenty-five miles long, and is carried over two hills by inclined planes, was less than 200,000*l*. 120,000 tons of minerals and merchandise have been conveyed along it in the course of the year expired, generally at the rate of two pence per ton per mile, including haulage, and waggons found; and the receipts for tonnage have exceeded 2000*l*. per month. The coaches that ply on it have travelled 45,460 miles, carrying passengers at the rate of one penny per mile outside, and three-halfpence inside, with a velocity of eight miles an hour, and without one single accident occurring to injure man, horse, or coach. In consequence of this cheap and easy conveyance, the amount of intercourse between Stockton and Darlington has increased more than tenfold—the coach formerly having plied only three times a week. Government, too, is not without its share of the benefit, for the stage-coach duty has risen from 28*l*. per annum to 240*l*.

ESSEX.

A Lecture was delivered before the Colchester Philosophical Society, by Mr. I. Deck, of Cambridge, on the interesting subject of Galvanism, in conjunction with Electro Magnetism. The intimate connexion between the galvanic and electric fluids was established by a series of experiments, and the history of galvanism explained. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Lecturer, for his zeal in coming such a distance to introduce the subject to the members, who were gratified by hearing, that on a future occasion it will be resumed by their learned brother.—The skin of a Boa Constrictor (a splendid specimen), and two varieties of Rosenquarts from Silesia and Moravia, were presented to the museum. Mr. Sparling was announced as lecturer for October; his subject, Natural History.

HAMPSHIRE.

Hayling Island, near Portsmouth, is become a most fashionable resort of fashion. The annual amusements took place there on the 23d August, consisting of a Regatta in Hayling Bay; and gallopway and pony races.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The fourth show of the Herefordshire Horticultural Society lately took place at the Shire Hall, Hereford, and presented a fine collection of plants and flowers. The stand for fruits contained a superb display of gooseberries, many of them of an extraordinary size; remarkably fine melons, grapes, nectarines, apricots, plums, white and red currants, and cherries; on a table there were also excellent cucumbers, onions, and carrots, and an extraordinary cabbage, from New-court, which will prove a valuable acquisition to the garden. The small stand in the centre of the room was richly decorated with the choicest emblems of Flora, comprising carnations, picotees, dahlias, &c. The flower of a Cactus Speciosissimus, and a Magnolia Grandiflora, from Gurnons, were greatly admired; as also a Nerium Splendens from the greenhouse of T. Lane, Esq. and several others. Upon the whole, the show, both in fruits and flowers, was excellent.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Bishops Stortford, for the formation of a Public Library. It is intended that a capital be raised by shares; and that the Institution be supported by general subscription. A considerable number of shares were taken, the list remaining open for others who may choose to become either shareholders or annual subscribers.

KENT.

The Members of the Canterbury Philosophical and Literary Institution were lately gratified with the delivery of a Lecture on Gymnastics, by Mr. W. Philpot, jun. The subject being a novel one, attracted a crowded and brilliant audience. In the outline, Mr. P. took a view of the science as practised at an early period amongst the Greeks, tracing it, as far as is practicable, to the present period. He then advanced objections which might be raised to the study of it, and answered them in the most satisfactory manner.

The Isle of Sheppey (on which Shoerness is situated) is fast washing away on the sea-ward side, and if steps are not taken to remedy this, possibly in a century or two its name may be required to be obliterated from the map. Whole acres, with houses upon them, have been carried away in a single storm, while clay shallows, sprinkled with sand and gravel, which stretch a full mile beyond the verge of the cliff over which the sea now sweeps, demonstrate the original area of the island. From the blue clay of which these cliffs are composed, may be culled out specimens of all the fishes, trees, and fruits, which abounded in Britain before the birth of Noah; and the traveller may consequently handle, though he cannot eat, fish which swam, and fruit which grew, in the days of the Antediluvians, all now converted into sound stone, by the petrifying qualities of the soil in which they are imbedded. Here are lobsters, crabs, and nautilus, presenting almost the same reality as those we now see crawling and floating about; branches of trees, too, in as perfect order as when lopped from their parent stems, and trunks of them, twelve feet in length, and two or three in diameter, fit, in all appearance, for the operations of the saw; with great varieties of fruits, resembling more those of tropical climes than of cold latitudes like ours, one species having a large kernel, with an adherent stalk, as complete in its parts as when newly plucked from the tree that produced it.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of twenty or thirty gentlemen was lately held in the council-room of the town-hall,

Liverpool, to consider the propriety of showing some public token of respect to the memory of the late Right Hon. George Canning. John Bolton, Esq. was called to the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. A conversation then arose, in which two modes of showing the respect of the town to the deceased minister were mentioned; the first, an address of condolence to his Majesty; and the second, the erection by public subscription of a statue or pillar to Mr. Canning's memory. The latter seemed to be unanimously considered the preferable mode, and a strong feeling was expressed in favour of erecting a monument, which should permanently record the estimation in which the town of Liverpool held its late representative. It was mentioned that a statue of bronze would cost 10,000*l.* and that a column, like those erected to Lord Melville in Edinburgh, to Lord Hill at Shrewsbury, and to Lord Nelson in Dublin, might be raised for about 4000*l.* A situation for the monument was mentioned, viz. on the open space which would be left between the west side of the Custom-house and the river; a situation particularly appropriate, as the last act of Mr. Canning's public life was to make the government-grant of that piece of ground for the Custom-house. Some farther conversation took place as to the manner of originating the subscription, whether at that meeting or at a public meeting of the town. The great majority of the gentlemen present, including individuals of all parties, were decidedly in favour of a public meeting, which they considered much more honourable to the deceased. The Chairman was of the same opinion, and a requisition to the Mayor, desiring him to call a meeting for that purpose on an early day was drawn up, approved, and signed by every gentleman present. The meeting has since been held, and a public monument agreed upon.

In addition to the fort which is now in the course of erection by the Government, near the Rock, at the entrance of the river Mersey, and which is intended for the defence of the port against foreign danger, the Corporation have determined upon the erection of a Lighthouse, for the purpose of facilitating the entrance of vessels into the river during the night. Towards the accomplishment of this object considerable progress has already been made in the preparation of the stones which are to compose the base of the intended structure. For this purpose a stone, admirably calculated to give permanence to the structure in resisting the fury of the boisterous elements to which it will be so imminently and necessarily exposed, has been selected from a quarry in the island of Anglesea. The material chosen is a limestone, or marble, so hard and close in its texture, as almost to resist the ordinary operation of the workman's chisel or pick. Each stone is of several tons weight, will be worked agreeably to a drawing of specific dimensions, and will require from six to twenty days in preparation. The circular base of the Lighthouse will be about thirty-five feet in diameter. The entire height is intended to be eighty-six feet. From the base it will diminish in width in a regular slight curve towards the top, for about thirty feet, when the external walls will rise nearly perpendicular to fifteen feet in diameter, and the whole will be surmounted by a lantern, containing a revolving light, in the centre of a gallery protected by a balcony.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A disclosure of the scandalous proceedings in borough elections has been lately made, on occasion of a dispute between Mr. Otway Cave, one of the members for Leicester, and the Corporation of that city. Mr. Cave was one of the Corporation candidates, having by their arrangement coalesced with

Sir C. Hastings, the Corporation favourite. The election cost the successful candidates 40,000l. Mr. Cave's separate expenses were 16,000l. Those of the Corporation on the part of both candidates 24,000l. Sir Charles Hastings, it is said, had wisely contracted beforehand with the Corporation for a given sum, beyond which he was not to be responsible. This is understood to be a few thousands only. The Town-clerk has made claim on Mr. Cave for a share of the Corporation expenses, which the friends of the latter gentleman object to his paying; replying that he had already contributed more than his equitable share. The parties hereupon quarrel and publish, and of the facts which have been revealed, not the least curious is a circular letter addressed by the Town-clerk, in 1822, to 2000 persons of the neighbouring counties, whose political opinions were known to be of the anti-Catholic and High Church party, intimating that the Corporation had elected them honorary freemen of the borough, from an anxiety "to increase the number of freemen, by the addition of gentlemen of sound constitutional principles." These gentlemen were requested to take up their freedom as early as possible; all fees and charges incident to the occasion were to be defrayed by the Corporation, but the stamp duty of 5l. "a sacrifice, it was not doubted, which would be cheerfully made," was to come out of the pockets of the freemen elect. Eight hundred of those honorary freemen actually took up their freedom, and among the number were 104 clergymen and 14 baronets or sons of nobility, all of them non-residents. The Corporation, it is said, will be subjected to a legal investigation as concerns their accounts, and to quo warrantos against the creation of the 104 clergymen to begin with.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Amongst the antiquities recently brought to light in digging the bed of the river Witham, near Lincoln, one of the most interesting is that of the skeleton of a human being, having the remains of a metallic circle of some kind round the skull, being, most probably, the girdle or fastening of some species of helmet. In one hand was a dagger or short weapon, and at the feet a piece of metal like a pewter plate, near which were several copper coins not decipherable. The works of excavation are proceeding with great expedition; the foundation of the river walls is laying near the High Bridge, after which the whole will be speedily completed.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The peninsula between the Severn and the Wye, at Beachley, is devoted to the formation of a New Watering Place; for which it is peculiarly well adapted, from its climate and situation. A premium is offered for the best design for laying it out. The confluence of four navigable rivers, the Severn, the Wye, the Avon, and the Usk, form the Bristol Channel on the south. Beachley Bay extends to a beautiful lake, with views of Sedbury Park, Wyndcliff, Piercefield, and Chepstow Castle and Church, on the north; the new pier, and the cheerful scene of the Old Passage Ferry, with Aust cliffs, and the Gloucestershire and Somersetshire hills, are on the east; and the serpentine Wye, with its rocky and picturesque shores, complete the peninsula on the west.

NORFOLK.

At the second annual general meeting of the members of the Norwich Mechanics' Institution the Rev. R. F. Elwin was appointed President, and the Rev. T. Drummond and Dr. Yelloly Vice-Presidents, for the year 1827. By the statement of the accounts it appeared that the average number of subscribers during the past year was 222, that

the total income (including the balance from last year) was 153l. 13s. 1d. and the total expenditure (including furniture and other expenses, which would not recur) 153l. 19s. 2d. leaving the small balance of 6s. 1d. due to the treasurer. It was resolved to relinquish the use of the Hall Concert-room for the lecture meetings (except on special occasions,) and to apply to the Mayor for the use of the Old Library-room, St. Andrew's Hall, every alternate Tuesday evening.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Acle, in Norfolk, which was lately convened, it was determined to divide amongst the occupiers of land in the parish, in proportion to their number of arable acres, those labouring men who were likely, through want of employment or the insufficiency of their wages, to apply for parochial relief; and all who attended, with a liberality of feeling which did them the highest credit, consented to the arrangement. A list was made out of the names of the labourers in question, amounting to 36; and these, divided amongst 1218 arable acres, the quantity in the parish, gave about one man to 34 acres. It was also determined that, when any of the able-bodied men applied to the overseer for relief, on the score of the want of work, to enable him to support his family, he should be taken into employ by the person to whom he was allotted, who is to keep him in his service, at such a remuneration for his wages as shall preclude the necessity of parochial assistance, till he can find an employer elsewhere. Thus, none but the aged and infirm will be thrown upon the parish; the farmer will obtain something for his money; the poor man will support his independence; and the rates, it is calculated, will not exceed 2s. 6d. per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The admirers of the fine arts will be delighted to find that at length a spacious and elegant building, for the purpose of an annual exhibition of pictures in that town, is erecting in Blackett-street, Newcastle. For six years the present exhibition has been carried on in the rooms of Mr. T. M. Richardson, and from the commencement to the present time, a gradually increasing disposition in the public towards its continuance has been generally manifested; but from the general disadvantage of the rooms, and the great expenses attending them, it was fully decided that this was to be the last exhibition that this neighbourhood could have been gratified with. Mr. Parker and Mr. Richardson, artists, therefore, with a truly laudable love for their profession, and a regret that this town and neighbourhood should be deprived of that which has already afforded such high gratification, have ventured to undertake the responsibility of a very commodious building, combining with utility an appearance that will add to the elegance of the town; not doubting that there will be found in Newcastle and its vicinity a sufficient patronage, as in the cases of Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Carlisle, and other towns of importance, where subscriptions and donations have without difficulty been raised for this laudable object. We have heard that the Corporation of this town, as a commencement and an approval of their views, have presented them with 60 guineas, and a lease of permission to extend their building a few yards more than their own property, so as to bring it over the pant in High Friar-street. The facade has been designed by Mr. Dobson, architect, and is neat, elegant, and appropriate.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Commissioners for inclosing Charnwood Forest lately put up for sale, at Loughborough, the unappropriated land. Some portions that have little to recommend them, except that they form

part of the surface of the globe, sold at the rate of 100l. per acre!

SHROPSHIRE.

A meeting, numerously and respectfully attended, was held recently at Bridgenorth, to take into consideration the state of the salmon fishery in the Severn, when, after a luminous speech from Mr. Whitmore, M. P. for Bridgenorth, it was unanimously agreed to form a committee of forty gentlemen, whose object should be to watch this question, and to disseminate information upon the subject, and to petition Parliament for a Bill for its protection. "In order to give an idea of the prolific powers of the salmon, I will merely state that," said Mr. Whitmore, "arithmetically speaking (without estimating accidents, I mean, of the effects of seasons,) 12 salmon would produce as many fry as, when full grown, would supply the London market with all the salmon exported annually from Scotland—the great source of its supply. 184,000 salmon are sent to London from Scotland upon an average in a year; and 12 spawners, as I have said, would furnish this supply, if there were no contingencies. That there are contingencies every one knows; but making due allowance for them, it is not improbable that 100 or 200 mother fish would suffice for this large export, if the law were fixed on more judicious principles, and duly executed."

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A rare example of clerical liberality has been recently manifested in the parish of Sturminster, by the rector, the Rev. Thomas Lane Fox. He became the proprietor of the rectorial tithes by purchase, and his interest in the vicarage is only contingent on the death of the present incumbent, who is a healthy man and in the prime of life. The produce of the tithes does not exceed 700*l.* a-year to Mr. Fox, for which he is understood to have given above 1400*l.* He supports schools in the parish at his own expense, to the extent of 200*l.* a-year, and has lately rebuilt the church at a cost (the whole of which he has defrayed from his own pocket) of about 10,000*l.*

SUFFOLK.

Mr. C. Cowell read a lecture on the causes of the varieties of the human race, to the members of the Ipswich Society. The syllabus included:—opinions of the ancients respecting the power of climate, and those of Buffon, Smith, Blumenbach, Dr. Prichard, and Mr. Lawrence.—Proof, from an examination of the physical characters of the various tribes of men in the four quarters of the globe, and from the permanency of their original characters in all the instances of their migrations which are recorded, that the hypothesis of climate is unfounded.—The effect of external causes terminates in the individual.—The tendency of all animals to the hereditary transmission of native characters of body. The law of resemblance between parents and offspring occasionally suffers an exception.—Its operation renewed in the transmission of the variations.—The varieties among the domesticated animals similar in kind and degree to those among men.—Domestication the cause of the numerous varieties they run into.—Comparison between the Argali or Mouflon, the wild original of the sheep, and the common sheep; and between the wild boar and the domesticated varieties of the pig.—Application of these facts to the inquiry.

SUSSEX.

A lecture on hydraulics was delivered at the Council-chamber, Chichester, lately, before the members and friends of the Mechanics' Institution, by the Rev. J. Fullagar. The lecturer began by adverting to his last lecture on the subject, and as some of his experiments had then partially failed,

he repeated them with complete success. The leading properties of water were explained very satisfactorily. The various kinds of pumps, as hydraulic machines, came under notice. The action and use of the common pump were shown by means of a beautiful glass model. He produced a machine to show the relative time required to let off a quantity of water in proportion to the weight of pressure; this he described in the same ratio as falling bodies move through the air in proportion to the distance fallen. The causes and operations of springs were detailed and described by the aid of two hydraulic troughs. The experiments were very interesting and successful. Mr. F. concluded by announcing his intention of giving the next lecture on the same subject, in which he would consider the mode of specific gravity, by means of water.

The Earl of Egremont is at present adding a new spire to the church at Petworth, at his sole expense. This, it is said, will cost from 8 to 10,000*l.* Two years since, his Lordship gave 3000*l.* towards the establishment of an hospital at Brighton; and very lately he presented to the Company his interest in the Chichester and Arundel Canal, valued at from 20 to 30,000*l.*

The proposal for erecting a suite of public rooms in Brighton has been met with that spirit which the meritorious nature of the undertaking deserves. A great number of shares have been taken.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The ridiculous system of public disputation, in respect to validity of creed and excellence of faith, has spread from Ireland to England. A Rev. J. Burnet, and T. M. McDonnell, entered upon a religious gladiatorship of this sort lately at Birmingham: R. Spooner, Esq. of Birmingham, and Eneas M'Donnell, Esq. of London, presided, the former as the Protestant and the latter as the Catholic champion. Half an hour time was allotted to each speaker, which was closely observed. The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings commenced by Mr. Spooner reading the regulations which were to govern the meeting, when the Rev. J. Burnet called upon the Rev. T. M. McDonnell to state the Catholic rule of faith: he was replied to by Mr. B. and an animated debate ensued. The disputants, at the second meeting, took their station on the platform, and the proceedings commenced by Mr. E. M'Donnell reading the regulations, when Mr. M'Donnell called upon Mr. Burnet to define the Protestant rule of faith, to which Mr. M'Donnell replied, and the discussion was conducted as on the preceding day.—It was previously arranged that no outward expression of approbation or disapprobation should be allowed; and though more than once on each day there was an indication of the kind, it was checked and suppressed by the vigilance of the chair.

WILTSHIRE.

Another public meeting of the proprietors of lands in, and bordering on, Cranborne-Chase, has been held at Blandford. The object was to take into consideration a proposal made by the owner of the Chase, Lord Rivers, to dispose of his rights therein, in consideration of an annuity of 1800*l.* per annum, to be fixed as a charge upon the estates of the proprietors of the soil.—On the motion of Sir John Smith, Bart. seconded by Mr. Portman, M. P. Mr. Farquharson was called to the chair, who read the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of arranging the sums to be paid by each proprietor towards the annuity proposed by Lord Rivers: this they had done at the rate of 5*s.* per acre on the woods, and 10*s.* per mile on the back fence. The report further stated, that though the greater part of the pro-

prietors had assented to this assessment, several had refused: among them Lord Pembroke would consent to pay only 800*l.* instead of 395*l.*; while Lord Bernard, Mr. Beckford, and others, refused to contribute at all. It appeared on the whole that the sum subscribed fell short of 1800*l.* by about 200*l.*; and this amount it was decided, after some discussion, should be raised by a voluntary increase on the assessments of the consenting proprietors.

YORKSHIRE.

The monthly meeting of the York Mechanics' Institute was held lately at the Merchants' Hall, in Passgate, and very numerously attended. The report of the committee was read, and other business transacted. The Society's present temporary situation being found too small for the purposes of the Institution, it is proposed to have a handsome brick building erected. The estimated expense is about 550*l.* or 600*l.* to be raised in shares of 10*l.* each. The front of the building will be in length fifty-four feet, and the depth thirty feet. The first floor will consist of two class-rooms, a room for the librarian, and a working laboratory. On the second floor will be one large room, capable of holding four hundred and fifty persons, which is to be used as a lecture room, library, and for meetings of the committee, &c.—Sixty-five new members were proposed, which makes a total of two hundred and seventy-two.—An interesting lecture on the rise and progress of the steam-engine was then delivered by Mr. R. Dalton, in the course of which he exhibited several drawings and models of high and low pressure engines, and showed the different improvements made in them from their origin to the present time. Also a coach drawn by a steam-engine, and which he set in motion by means of heaters.

WALES.

The chapel of the New St. David's College, at Lampeter, South Wales, was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese, on the 23rd of August. The institution of this college, which was established to obviate the evil of distance of the universities, and the expense of residing there, and in which every student may receive a theological education for 50*l.* per annum, was formed by Dr. Burgess, the present bishop of Salisbury, with the sanction and aid of his Majesty, and has been zealously fostered by his Lordship's successor, the present Bishop Jenkinson.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—The Convener, and other members of the committee who have the charge of the grammar-school, having expressed themselves favourable to the introduction of other branches of education into that seminary, several of the teachers have come forward in the most handsome manner to meet the views of the committee. Dr. Lorrain and Mr. Cowan, in addition to the Greek and Latin, are teaching French and geography. The former has likewise been teaching algebra and mathematics in the evening; while the latter, having finished a most interesting course of geography, combined with natural history, and the principles of chemistry, was presented by his pupils, a few weeks since, with a handsome gold seal, as a testimony of their lively sense of the zeal and ability with which he conducted their studies. This gentleman has since commenced a class for more advanced pupils, in grammar and composition, which we are happy to hear is well attended.

The foundation stones of the western and

southern bridges, Edinburgh, were lately laid. A number of persons assembled to join the procession, and the concourse of spectators in the High-street, the North bridge, throughout the whole line of Prince's-street, and in all the other streets through which the procession passed, was immense. That portion of the procession which consisted of public bodies, assembled between St. Andrew's-street and Gibb's hotel. The whole moved off, and was joined at the end of the North bridge, by the grand lodge of Scotland, and other masonic lodges, which had assembled in the Parliament-square. The procession then moved along Prince's-square, down the Lothian-road, and round by the back of the Castle to the site of the western foundation stone. That part of the procession where the Lord Provost, magistrates, council, and commissioners, and the other members of the grand lodge, had taken their stations, having arrived opposite the site of the stone, a halt was made; when these official persons ascended the platform for the purpose of performing the intended ceremonial of laying the foundation, the trumpeters commenced with playing the King's anthem; a prayer followed by the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist, one of the ministers of Canongate. The Act of Parliament for the improvements was then read, which was followed by a flourish of trumpets, and three hearty cheers. The usual masonic ceremonies having been gone through, the bottle, containing the coins, &c. and the plates, were placed in the cavities, and the stone was lowered down upon them, and fastened by means of strong bolts and screws. After some observations from the Lord Provost, the different official gentlemen resumed their situation in the procession, which then moved forward along the Grass-market, amidst a vast assemblage of spectators, to Merchant-street. A large gallery was here erected, every part of which was occupied. The same functionaries as before having taken their places on the platform, a ceremonial took place similar to that at the laying of the foundation of the western bridge, and, on a signal made by a rocket, a salute was fired from the Castle.

IRELAND.

The following extract from a Scotch paper will at once prove the necessity of something being done for the relief of the unfortunate poor of this very unfortunate country:—"The emigration of the poor destitute and miserable inhabitants of Ireland into this quarter of the country still continues without abatement. On Sunday morning two steam-boats brought over 150 each; and it is ascertained that, during the last week, about 1800 persons of this description were added to the population of this city and neighbourhood. They are all, or very nearly all, mere labourers of the very lowest class, and profess to have come over in search of employment in cutting down the harvest. When informed that there will be no harvest-work in this quarter for several weeks, and that there are already more than a sufficiency of hands for this sort of employment, many of them expressed a determination to find their way to the northern counties of England, in expectation of the harvest being earlier begun there. They say that they have no fear of getting work from the farmers, as they will work for whatever wages are offered them, and that such is the state of misery that they were in at home, that they cannot be worse go where they will. It is pretty well ascertained that, during the last six weeks, the number of labourers who have arrived from Ireland is about 12,000."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from August 1 to August 31, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Aug. 1	47	73	30.06	29.90	Aug. 17	50	67	29.64	29.75
2	41	80	29.83	29.73	18	52	66	29.75	29.69
3	53	74	29.69	29.66	19	50	66	29.89	29.90
4	57	74	29.60	29.77	20	49	64	29.95	29.95
5	56	69	29.95	30.06	21	56	71	29.99	Stat.
6	52	69	30.14	30.30	22	52	63	30.06	30.11
7	48	72	30.20	30.34	23	51	73	30.30	Stat.
8	38	72	30.05	30.00	24	49	66	30.15	30.04
9	68		30.00		25	48	60	29.98	30.06
10	67		29.64		26	47	59	30.06	Stat.
11	60		29.62		27	44	68	30.16	30.18
12	60		29.70		28	52	66	30.18	30.20
13	64		29.94		29	59	66	30.25	Stat.
14	67		29.68		30	44	64	30.19	30.10
15	67		29.40		31	50	67	30.16	30.20
16	51	65	29.35	29.44					

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 23d ult. 85 half, three quarters—New Four per Cent. 1822, 101 quarter, 100 seven eighths—India Stock, 255 half—

India Bonds, 93 94 pm.—Exchequer Bills, 1000, 61, 59 pm.—500 and small 62, 60—Consols 16 Oct. 89 three-eighths, 67—Bank Stock for Account £16 2 17.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM AUGUST 24, TO SEPTEMBER 21, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

August 24. W. ROTHWELL, Liverpool, merchant. J. BLAKE, Oxford street, Middlesex, haberdash. J. FEWSTER the younger, Knaresborough and Ripon, Yorkshire, tallow chandler. E. ROBINSON, Stokesley, Yorkshire, grocer and draper. M. SMALRIDGE and G. N. SMALRIDGE, Exeter, dealers in china. W. WHITEHEAD, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, trader. W. GOODWIN, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, victualler. H. HALLETT, Albemarle street, Piccadilly, tailor. W. HOPKINS, Oxford, coach maker.

August 26. H. W. SMITH, late of Lawrence Pountney-place, London, merchant. GEORGE FEARN, Nottingham, dealer in shoes. J. BRAITHWAITE, Leeds, Yorkshire, ironmonger. R. WILLERTON, New Hollingbroke, Lincolnshire, carpenter. H. GOODMAN, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, carpet manufacturer. W. HILL, Cheltenham, victualler. J. ALEXANDER, Canterbury, Yorkshire, draper. S. CLEGG, T. MATHER the younger, and K. PRINGLE, of the Etna Iron-works, West Derby, Lancashire, founders and engineers. J. MILLER, Cammersdale Toll Bar Gate, Cumberland, innkeeper.

August 31. J. MILLIGAN, of No. 97, Nottingham-place, Step en, Middlesex, linen and woollen draper. W. BRAY, Redruth, Cornwall, saddler. P. GLEAVE, Heaton Norris, Manchester, victualler. R. TIBBATTIS, Gloucester, oil and colour merchant. G. HILTON and R. HILTON, Manchester and Chorley, Lancashire, merchants and cotton spinners. J. BUGBY, Pall Mall place, Westminster, bill broker. E. KERBY, Stafford street, Bond street, bookseller. September 4. E. MAY, Maryland Point, West Ham, Essex, gardener. H. ROBINSON, Adam's-row, Hampstead-road, glass, emery, and sand paper manufacturer. J. BUCKLEY, New Barn, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier. S. CARTLEDGE and J. CARTLEDGE, Lincoln, merchants. J. FLETCHER, Ashton-under-Lyre, Lancashire, victualler.

September 7. H. J. ERSWORTH and WM. BADHAM, Nun's-court, Coleman street, London, wool brokers. W. H. WAKEFIELD, Villiers street, Strand, coal merchant. T. ROGERS, Cateaton street, London, bookseller. T. HALFORD, Coventry,

cabinet maker. G. LAKE, Heaton Nargie, Lancashire, hat manufacturer. P. BAYLEY, Cheddar, Somersetshire, draper. R. HUGHES, St. Mary street, Carmarthen, ironmonger. W. HAYS and T. HAYS, Torquay, Devonshire, linen drapers.

September 11. R. BECCHENO, Stamford, Lincolnshire, jeweller and toryman. G. DANGERFIELD, Bromyard, Herefordshire, apothecary. ANN, TIMOTHY, and MARY STUART, Regent street, Middlesex, milliners. L. HEATON, Heaton, near Bolton in Moors, Lancashire, coat manufacturer. W. PARSONS, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Middlesex, coal merchant. J. PAIN, Paulton, Somersetshire, brewer. A. C. LOW, Mark-lane, London, merchant.

September 14. H. SELWAY, Leigh upon Mendips, Somersetshire, baker. J. STRATFORD, Clarendon street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, cargoon. W. BIRCH and J. HAMPSON, Manchester, grocers. T. HAXKEY and J. WINTERBOTTOM, Barnsley, Yorkshire, blackens. T. HOMWOOD, St. Margaret, Canterbury, baker. T. ROBINSON, Crawford street, Middlesex, linen draper. R. WAPSHOTT, Drury-lane, victualler.

September 18. R. ROBSON, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer and chandler. J. HOLLAND and E. HOLLAND, Cheltenham, grocers and tobacconists. G. SCOTT, Newcastle upon Tyne, butter and woollen draper. R. CARTMELL, Penarth, Cumberland, gunsmith and iron dealer. J. SMITH, Stafford, maker. D. MORGAN, Ceren Cedy Cymmer, Vaynor, Breconshire, sheepkeeper. T. L. SILLBURN and H. R. RICHARDSON, Manchester, booksellers. M. IVENS, Comb Field, Watwickshire, sheep salesman. R. ENNOTT, Strood, Kent, horse dealer. E. RIDING, Liverpool, corn and beer dealer. S. BURCH, Manchester, grocer. T. FERNS, Manchester, merchant.

September 21. J. LOCKWOOD, Wakefield, maltster. M. and M. A. HAYNE, Twickenham, schoolmaster. W. HASELDON, Liverpool, shipbuilder. J. HARGREAVY, Liverpool, merchant. W. HAM, West Coker, common brewer. R. GRIMSTON, and G. WILKINSON, Preston, corn dealers.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT has been farther pro-rogued from the 25th ult. to the 20th of December.

The statement of the Revenue, as made up to the end of the year, closing on the 10th ult. with the increase and decrease on the year 1827, as contrasted with 1826, terminating on the same day of the same month, is as follows :—

	Years ended Oct. 10,		Incr.	Decr.
	1826.	1827.		
Customs...	15,436,127	16,403,142	967,015	.....
Excise.....	17,423,227	17,210,548	.....	212,679
Stamps.....	6,611,242	6,349,576	.....	261,666
Post Office	1,499,000	1,436,000	.....	63,000
Taxes.....	4,703,518	4,756,786	53,268	.....
Miscellan.	683,962	676,629	7,333	.....
Total	46,507,676	46,832,681	1,062,930	737,945
Deduct Decrease			737,945	.....
Increase on the Year			325,005	.....

The following is the abstract of the net produce for the quarter, ending the 10th ult. as compared with the revenue of the corresponding quarter last year.

	Qrs. ended Oct. 10,		Incr.	Decr.
	1826.	1827.		
Customs ..	4,979,640	4,915,618	335,978	.....
Excise	5,236,723	5,147,800	.....	88,923
Stamps	1,584,563	1,714,842	130,279	.....
Post Office	360,000	373,000	13,000	.....
Taxes	486,624	480,745	.....	5,879
Miscellan.	59,042	270,374	211,332	.....
Total	12,296,592	12,902,379	690,569	84,802
Deduct Decreases			84,802	.....
Increase on the Quarter ..			605,767	.....

Thus it appears that the Quarter's Revenue, ending the 10th ult. exhibits an augmentation, compared with the corresponding Quarter last year, of 605,767. More than the half of that sum is made up by the increase of the Customs, a proof that our foreign trade is recovering from depression; and as this has not been a year of speculation, but rather the contrary, such an increase may be fairly attributed, not only to an augmented, but to a healthy commerce. In the Excise there is a falling off of nearly 80,000. Of the revival of our internal commerce there will be found a proof in the increase of the Post Office and of the Stamps. The increase on the whole year, compared with the last, is 325,005.

Meetings have been held, and interviews solicited by persons concerned in the manufacture of malt, with Lord Goderich. The truth appears to be, that one of the most inquisitorial acts relative to revenue has passed the Houses of Parliament without objection, by the carelessness of those interested in agriculture. If Government were to try a tax upon a dozen or two other manufactures of a like character, or, indeed, of any description, it would set the kingdom in a flame when it came to be discussed. It is unconstitutional in England, destructive to every improvement in manufactures, and oppressive even to degradation, to raise a revenue by severe enactments. A check on the raw material received, and on the article made, and visited with heavy penalties in case of frauds, is the ultimate point to which the principle of taxation in this country should be carried, with a just consideration of what is due to industry, private liberty, or public good. In all beyond, taxation becomes tyranny. The Act in question was drawn up, no doubt, by Excisemen, or by the Excise Board, which is the same thing. It puts a stop to every chance of improvement in the manufacture to which it relates, for it prescribes the most minute operations. It does not, indeed, point out how many times a workman is to move his arms in shouldering up a heap of malt, but goes nearly as far. The light by which the officer may see the manufacture during progress, the very height of the building and shape of the cistern are laid down, and the restraints are such as in many cases must be ruinous. With the present doctrines on political economy, supported by Government, it is the interest of those who rule to allow every possible freedom in manufacturing. A gentleman who wanted to make some improvement in the manufacture of glass, applied at a glass-house for the purpose. He was told that the proprietor had thought of the same thing, but, the duty being levied on the glass in the pot unmanufactured, experiments could not be made; the expense would be out of all bearing. This individual has gone abroad to try his experiment, and if he succeed, a foreign country will have the benefit of his operations. The truth is, that a sharp look-out should be kept towards Bills brought in by Revenue

boards, that private liberty and the excellence of manufactures be not deteriorated by them. Taxation is as inimical to public liberty as a standing army. The present Malt Bill tends to diminish the production of the article itself. How truly will the remark respecting financiers apply to such a mode of raising revenue as this:—"that they support the state, as the rope does the criminal on the gallows!"

A General Court of East India Proprietors was held last month, to confirm the Resolution of the last Court, which granted a sum of 20,000*l.* to the present Marquess of Hastings, in consideration of his father's services. It appeared that 60,000*l.* had already been granted at former periods, for the use of the late Marquess's family; and Mr. R. Jackson contended that the present grant should be applied in the same manner, instead of being confined to the sole use of the Marquess, and moved an Amendment to that effect. The Chairman, however, stated that it was not the intention of the Court to compel the young Nobleman in question, when he should attain the age of twenty-one years, to give to his mother and sisters a specific proportion of the 20,000*l.* they proposed to give him. His income was only 4000*l.* a year, and the sum voted would merely enable him to occupy one of his family mansions. The majority of proprietors being of the same opinion, the Amendment was negatived, and the original Resolution confirmed.

At a meeting of Catholics in Dublin, on the 22nd of September, the frequent and interesting question was debated, whether they ought to press or to relax their efforts in the cause of emancipation, against the ensuing Session of Parliament. The disputed point was discussed by Mr. Shiel with great temper. He entered into a history of the Catholic Associations from the year 1821, and showed the good effects which arose from a perseverance in continued efforts. "He might be told that it would embarrass their friends in the Cabinet; but he would not say the Catholics were yet so reduced as to be like the prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta, who were left to perish lest the Rajah should be awoken out of his sleep. He (Mr. Shiel) would rather say, 'Awake England with this knocking.' At all hazards he would persevere: if he was to be treated as a dog, he would rather be chained as the bull-dog, than be beaten as the fawning spaniel. He urged a communication to be kept up with the parish priests, which, through these learned men, would bring the whole mass of the population of Ireland into one moral movement; he desired to be understood as not meaning the physical, but the moral

strength of the people; he thought the people should not approach Parliament in the attitude of a political 'Paul Pry,' and say, 'Ha! my Lords, we hope we don't intrude!' They should come forward like men demanding to be free—they should come forward respectfully, and show the Legislature the real state of the country, and the unanimity of her people, and then they should draw themselves up erect and demand their liberty. He did not, in the slightest degree, suspect the present Ministry; on the contrary, he reposed his complete confidence in them. But although he had confidence in Lord Lansdown, in Mr. Tierney, in Lord Goderich, yet there was one thing he had still more confidence in than even these—he had more confidence in the spirit and union of 7,000,000 of Irishmen. Mr. Shiel concluded by saying, that the Catholics ought, in good and sober policy, to keep the subject alive in Ireland, and to provoke more or less of a gradually declining opposition here, rather than either be swallowed up in oblivion, or suffer their apparent acquiescence under injury to be alleged as an argument 'that they have nothing to complain of.'"

The situation of the Spanish and the Italian exiles in this country is most painful, a large population being destitute of the means of preserving life. We know how much we are burthened with our own poor, but we may remember that their cause of suffering is a great and glorious one; and we cannot forget how the emigrants of France, after long contributing to forward the Revolution by their vices, were pensioned and pampered in England. But they were foes to liberty, unrelenting slaves of civil and religious despotism.

A select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the advantages of a regulated emigration, both to the Colonies and to the Mother Country, having brought their inquiry to a close, have published their third and final Report. It is a document of great importance, and will command universal attention. The two main propositions asserted and established by the Report are—First, that the population of England, Ireland, and Scotland, is redundant, as compared with the permanent means of employment; and secondly, that there exists in several of the British Colonies, large tracts of uncultivated land of such fertility that it would greatly augment the capital and amply reward the toil expended upon its cultivation. The advantage of a system of emigration, sufficiently extensive to afford a sensible relief to Great Britain on the one hand from the evil of superfluous numbers, and

its necessary consequences of misery, pauperism, and vice; and to bestow upon the Colonies, on the other hand, that rapid increase of population which is alone required to urge them forward in the career of prosperity—was the principle on which the Committee was formed. The Committee, from a great mass of evidence, extending to nearly seven hundred folio pages, has collected testimony the most unequivocal, to show that the emigrants whom Government have already sent to the Colonies with a view to experiment, are actually in a state not merely of comfort but of affluence, compared to their former condition; that the districts in which they are settled are greatly improved by their presence; and that the parishes in Great Britain which they have quitted, are greatly benefited by their absence. The only question which remained was, as to the practicability of an emigration upon so extensive a scale as to afford the hope of sensible and permanent

effects. Upon this (the only really difficult or doubtful question which the Committee had to decide) it has justly bestowed the largest share of its attention; and after the fullest inquiry, and the most mature deliberation, it has adopted the conclusion, that the difficulties, though great and obvious, are not insurmountable. The suggestions of the Committee upon this intricate and important branch of the subject, proceed upon the estimate that the sum of 60*l.* will suffice for the transfer from England and the location in Canada of a family consisting of a man, woman, and three children, and upon the assumption that parishes will deem it their true interest to unburden themselves from their present load of pauperism, by temporary advances at this rate; it having been proved by incontestable evidence that such advances need be only temporary, inasmuch as the emigrants would be fully enabled, at the end of four years, to enter upon a gradual course of repayment.

THE COLONIES.

Bombay papers contain accounts of the murder of two British officers, in different parts of India, by the troops under their command, while on duty.—Lieutenant-Colonel Davies and Major Wallace. In the instance of the first-named officer, it occurred at Nominabad, the head-quarters of the cavalry division of the Nizam's army, on the 6th of May. When he appeared on the parade on that day, he perceived symptoms of insubordination in a small body of his men, about twenty-five in number, and on attempting in person to put an end to it, some irritation arose among the men, of which he was the immediate victim. Another portion of his troops, who witnessed the scene from a distant spot, interfered, too late to save the life of Colonel Davies, but inflicted summary justice on his murderers, of whom twenty-three were cut down on the spot. Ma-

ajor Wallace, of the 2d Madras Cavalry, was shot at Bolaram, on the 24th of May, by one of his own men, and died about two hours after. The murderer was a trooper, whom he had signalized by peculiar marks of his favour, but who, by his own account, was prompted to the deed out of revenge at Mr. Wallace's refusing to listen to some complaint he had to make. An attempt had also been made to assassinate another officer at Trichinopoly. The cholera had made its appearance in the Bengal districts, and the native community of Calcutta were not only afflicted with that dreadful epidemic, but were labouring under the triple plague of fever, small-pox, and measles. A severe battle has been fought in Upper India, between a numerous body of the Afghan tribes and the troops of Rajah Runjit Singh—the former were completely defeated.

FOREIGN STATES.

The French Ministry have been defeated in their attempts to subvert the liberty of the press. A prosecution had been instituted against M. Mignet, for publishing an account of the funeral of M. Manuel. The affair came before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, and the defendants were all acquitted; the Court ordering at the same time that the copies which had been taken from them should be restored.—On the return of the King from the camp at St. Omer, the expectation of a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, which had been propagated, subsided: for it was thought that the Minister would

not carry such a measure into effect until the close of the next Session. Since the judgment of the Court has been given, acquitting the authors of the relation of the funeral of M. Manuel, the report of a dissolution has revived.

In Spain the rebels have been driven to the mountains by the Royal forces, but they are not yet subdued.

The Porte has tacitly submitted to the terms of the allies, and the Egyptian forces are to return unmolested to their country. The *ultima ratio* of kings is the only certain method of negotiating with Turkey.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Mummy; a Tale of the Twenty-second Century. In three volumes.

This book is worth reading as a curiosity. It is difficult to speak of it with the gravity of criticism, and it would not be easy to present a dry analysis of its complicated contents. Its extravagance is mixed with occasional carefulness about probability—there are passages evidently thrown off, *currente calamo*, in a sort of carefree after-dinner humour, mingled with others evincing considerable power of language and force of conception; there is, on the one hand, too great an use of the ordinary novel-making materials, and on the other a remarkable boldness and fertility of invention. Throughout there is a bustle which keeps the reader awake; and that a reader should doze is always much better than that he should doze. The story begins in the year 2125. At that time England had undergone many changes in religion and in government, and after anarchy and atheism, which was the state of things immediately preceding, the people had fallen into the opposite extreme, and the monarchy was absolute, and the religious Roman Catholic. The sovereignty was in female hands only, and was elective, the election being public, by deputies representing the people at large. The Queen was not allowed to marry. Of the situation of foreign affairs the slight glimpse we have is no less whimsical. Ireland is independent under King Roderick, who is engaged in assisting the Spaniards against the tyranny of the army by which they are oppressed. Egypt is possessed by the English. In England the progress of science has been such that the common people all use the most scientific terms, and the most genteel style of conversation in that which displays the least knowledge. Balloons are in every-day use; instead of a post, letters are discharged by steam cannon from place to place. There are moveable houses placed on iron railways, and propelled by steam; and other equally wonderful improvements!

These political, moral, and mechanical monstrosities, however, are only accessories in the work. There is abundance of incident, complicated intrigue, and many involutions of story and revolutions of empire. Amongst the *dramatis personæ* are a nobleman, who has committed a murder, disguised as a monk, a speculative experimentalist and his pupil, still more extravagant than himself, a king of Ireland, two rival princesses, and Cheops the Mummy. All these, and others besides, are active through the whole romance, or extravaganza, or whatever else it is to be called; and the author never seems to pause, but overleaps every impediment to the current of his narrative with enviable fearlessness. Amongst the events described, the contest for the crown of England occupies a conspicuous place.

The Mummy of Cheops is raised from his tomb by Edric, a youthful enthusiast, and thus bears a rather unfortunate resemblance to the Monster of "Frankenstein;" but the part he acts in the story is very different. He is engaged throughout in counteracting the designs of the evil-minded, by artfully misleading them, while he appears to be promoting their views. In conclusion, he confesses to Edric the dreadful crimes he committed during his life, and the book concludes as follows:—

"A solemn pause followed this speech, for Edric was too much shocked to speak again to the awful being who had avowed such crimes, and upon whose face were traced passions too horrible to be imagined. After a short silence Cheops again exclaimed—

" 'Yes, yes; I see your horror, and it is just; but think you that I do not suffer? Know that a fiend—a wild, never-dying fiend rages here,' continued he, pressing his hand upon his breast. 'It gnaws my vitals—it burns with unquenchable fire and never-ceasing torment. Permitted for a time to revisit earth, I have made use of the powers entrusted to me to assist the good and punish the malevolent. Under pretence of aiding them, I gave them counsels which only plunged them yet deeper in destruction, whilst the evil that my advice appeared to bring upon the good was only like a passing cloud before the sun—it gave lustre to the success that followed. My task is now finished;—be happy, Edric, for happiness is in your power; be wise, for wisdom may be obtained by reflection; and be merciful, for unless we give, how can we expect mercy! Rely not on your own strength—seek not to pry into mysteries designed to be concealed from man; and enjoy the comforts within your reach—for know that knowledge, above the sphere of man's capacity, produces only wretchedness; and that to be contented with our station, and to make ourselves useful to our fellow-creatures, is the only true path to happiness.'

"The Mummy ceased to speak, and his features, which had appeared wild and animated during his conversation with Edric, became fixed—the unearthly lustre that had flashed from his eyes, faded away, and gave place to a gloomy darkness—his limbs became rigid, and as the light of the lamp gradually sunk to less distinctness, the ghastly form of the Mummy seemed rapidly changing into stone. Edric felt that the moment when it was possible for him to hold communion with this strange being was rapidly passing away, and almost shrieked as he exclaimed, 'One question! only one ere it be too late.' The Mummy feebly raised his languid eyelids, but Edric felt his blood freeze at the unnatural glare. With a violent effort, however, he roused himself to speak.—'Was it a human power that dragged you from the tomb?'

" 'The power that gave me life could alone restore it,' replied the Mummy in slow measured accents, as it sank gradually back into its former tomb. Edric shuddered, and involuntarily rushed forward, but the Mummy no longer lived or breathed. Cold, pale, and inanimate it lay, as though its sleep of two thousand years had never been broken.

"Oblivion laid him down upon his barge" and no mortal ever more could boast of holding converse with The Mummy."

The "Literary Souvenir," for 1828.

We have just seen an imperfect copy of this annual, which it appears is not yet quite ready for publication. Of the literary portion of the work we cannot be expected to give an opinion, inasmuch as we are only able to glance at the book while our Magazine is actually at press, and we must therefore defer an analysis till next month. Meanwhile we may take occasion to say, that the plates (all of which are worked on India paper) are very much better, both in selection and style of engraving, than those of such of the other annuals as we have seen. "The Duke and Duchess reading Don Quixote," "Juliet after the Masquerade," "The Greek City," "The Thief Discovered," "The Conversation," and "The Fete Champêtre," appear to us to be in the finest style of art, and cannot fail to secure for the "Souvenir" the high reputation it has hitherto enjoyed.

New Edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible. Edited by the late Charles Taylor.

Could the learned and worthy Benedictine, Father Calmet, once more raise up his head from the vaults of the abbey at Senones, wherein he has been so long quietly interred, he would hardly recognise his own historical, critical, and chronological Dictionary of the Bible, amplified and perfected as it has now become by the seventy years' labours of successive editors since the death of the original author; and illustrated as it is by a whole volume of plates, not only explaining a great variety of subjects and visible objects connected with scripture history, but embracing a complete atlas, as well as a series of medals and coins of the ancient cities and provinces. Thirty years have, we believe, elapsed since the appearance of the last edition, and the reader has only to recollect the great additional light thrown upon the subject within the period by the researches of biblical writers in all countries—and more particularly the mass of local information derived from the East by the numerous travellers who have explored the Holy Land for the express purpose of illustrating the Scriptures—to estimate the variety and the vast extent of fresh materials offered to a new editor of Calmet's Dictionary. Of this rich and abundant store Mr. Taylor, devoting to his work the incessant labour of many years, appears to have carefully availed himself. The present edition is in five volumes quarto, the two first of which, exclusively of the introduction, and a collection of chronological and other tables, contain the Dictionary complete in one alphabetical series, the words that were in the former Supplement being now incorporated into their proper places. The third and fourth volumes are devoted to the Fragments, of which there are more than fifteen hundred articles, comprehending every possible variety of scriptural incidents, customs, and manners, upon which has been thrown the full light of all the most recent discoveries and investigations. To the latter volume is appended a systematic arrangement of the Natural History of the Bible. The fifth is entirely occupied by the plates and maps, with explanations; and a series of ancient medals and coins, a species of evidence which is perhaps the most unimpeachable of any, although this is the first edition of Calmet in which it has been rendered subservient to the cause of Biblical inquiry. Upon the whole, we apprehend that the additions of various kinds must furnish nearly, if not altogether, one third, distinguished from the original by being enclosed in brackets; and, so far as we have yet had an opportunity of consulting these new contributions, they appear to us well calculated to answer the purpose of the parties engaged, when they resolved to render their undertaking the standard edition of a standard work. It is certainly one without which no library can be complete, and with which few other books, explanatory of Scripture, can be required; since it comprehends every thing that has either a proximate or remote reference to the Sacred Writings. To the Orientalist, to the Biblical scholar, to the general reader, and, more especially, to the minister of

the Gospel, (for we omitted to mention that an index of the texts and subjects incidentally illustrated, is added to the fourth volume), it presents an inexhaustible fund of instruction, while to all it supplies amusement of the most elevated kind.

We doubt not that the present mode of arrangement and reference has been adopted upon the most mature consideration; but we cannot help thinking that it would have been much more agreeable to the generality of readers had the Fragments been annexed to their respective articles in the body of the work, so as to throw the whole into the form of what it professes to be—an Encyclopædia, alphabetically arranged. As it now stands, we are sometimes embarrassed with references, first to the Dictionary, then to the Fragments, and finally to the Plates, which last might as well have been inserted in the places to which they belong. Occasionally, too, one word in the Dictionary refers us to another which we have been unable to find; but in spite of these trivial objections, inseparable perhaps from the nature of a voluminous work, receiving contributions up to the very time of publication, we can safely recommend the new Edition of Calmet's Dictionary as by far the fullest and most perfect that has yet appeared.

Practical Observations on the Management and Diseases of Children. By the late Charles Thomas Haden, Esq. With additional Observations, and a biographical notice of the Author, by Thomas Alcock, Surgeon.

Mr. Haden's *Essays*, constituting the bulk of this volume, have already been detestfully before the public, and have experienced a reception commensurate with their merits. Competent judges have not only attested the conformity to truth and nature of the directions, and the worth of the information they contain, but have urged the author to collect and republish them, as the "greatest favour he could confer on intelligent mothers;" and the journal in which they originally appeared is believed to be out of print. We consider, therefore, that the value of these "Observations" is already stamped by public approval. Our business at present is mainly with the editor, who has completed the work by carrying the subject forward from "Infancy proper" to the period at which the child commences "School education." Mr. Alcock's share of the book consists of a short biography of his deceased friend, and of four *Essays*—"On Weaning, and its incidental diseases;" "On the mode of bringing up infants by hand;" "On the management of children, from the period of teething to the commencement of school-education;" and "On preparatory schools, with the precautions and management there required to promote health." In these is repositied excellent practical information, by a master of the subject, and they are every way worthy to stand by the original *Essays*. The second in the series handles, most ably we think, a very difficult subject—one which requires to be treated with great tenderness and delicacy, and one upon which we are sure that very mistaken, indeed pernicious, notions prevail.

An Historical Review of the Revolutions of Portugal since the close of the Peninsular War, &c. By an Eye-witness. I vol. 8vo.

In consequence of the many internal changes which have affected Portugal, from time to time, for the last twelve or fifteen years, and the operation of party spirit on every occasion, we have not been well acquainted with its state, nor cognizant of the true causes which have produced those events. The circumstances in which the author appears to have been placed, are exactly those which would qualify an intelligent man to give the best possible elucidation of the subject in question; and his character as a British officer is sufficient warrant for his honour and integrity. In the war of independence our author fought in his native ranks, for five years, and then accepted promotion in the Portuguese army, with which, on the triumphant expulsion of the French from the Peninsula, he returned to Lisbon, when, in consideration of the talent and steadiness he had displayed, he was appointed to a confidential station in the staff of Portugal, which he continued to occupy until the Revolution of 1820, when, in common with his brother officers and countrymen, he quitted the Portuguese service, but, unlike the greater number of them, remained in the country, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he was much at the court of John VI. whose personal respect and good-will he enjoyed in no trifling degree, and his farther connexion with Portugal has continued nearly up to the present moment. Having enjoyed such facilities for acquiring information and a perfect knowledge of the real state of affairs, his work presents claims of no ordinary nature to attention, and gives better ideas of the state of Portugal than any previous publication with which we are acquainted. Upon the whole, the *Historical View* will be found in the highest degree interesting and instructive, and the comments and suggestions candid, temperate, and philosophic.

A Plan for Bettering the Condition of the Working Classes, by the Establishment of Friendly Societies upon Legal and Scientific Principles. Exemplified by Practical Illustrations, in a Letter to Henry Lawes Long, Esq. of Hampton Lodge, Surrey. By George West, A. M. Rector of Stoke, next Guildford, &c.

It is highly creditable to the Clergy of the Established Church, that from members of their body have proceeded some of the wisest views, and most judicious suggestions, for the benefit of the labouring classes. A clergyman indeed, who is fully impressed with the responsibility of his situation, and the sacred nature of his duties, and is not entangled in the miseries of county politics and county jobs, is peculiarly fitted for the consideration of such subjects. The present work is an unpretending little pamphlet of a few pages. It is written in plain language, in a good spirit, and with good sense. To speak of the distresses of large bodies of the people arising out of great financial and political causes, can be of little avail. To point out how, in the present state of

national affairs and policy, men may be enabled and induced to befriend themselves, to escape from evils which they now endure, and to obtain advantages which they do not now possess, is a much more useful task. Amongst the plans of our time, those of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies deserve especial mention. The management of the former seems to have proved generally satisfactory, but the abuses of the latter have been strongly reprobated. From the observations of Mr. West, as well as other benevolent persons who have attended to the subject, it is plain that their original objects have been frequently quite lost sight of, and that they have often been injurious rather than beneficial. They have but too commonly become mere drinking-clubs; and the money which should have been saved to succour unavoidable indigence and sickness, has been lavished in the very way best adapted to produce both. Nor is this wasteful expenditure the only evil; the whole conduct of their finances is equally bad.

"I have, Sir," says Mr. West, "examined the Rules of most of the Friendly Societies in my neighbourhood. Some of them are merely saving clubs for a limited number of years, when it is stipulated, by a printed rule, that 'all the money belonging to the Society, either in the Treasurer's hands or in the box, shall be divided between the members proportionably to the time they have belonged to the Society.' Where this division literally takes place, and the members determine to continue their existence as a Society, by making their monthly contributions of 1s. 8d. each to the funds, and closing the box for a short period, it is obvious that a very small stock would be created to meet the contingencies of the institution, by a Society whose members do not exceed eighty in number. In a Benefit Club not far distant from my residence, where the above stipulation appears amongst its regulations, a division of funds has lately been made. This institution has in its printed regulations reserved to itself the power of making 'any additional articles which shall or may be adopted at a quarterly meeting by a majority of the members residing within three miles from ——— at ———, and that the same shall be considered as equally good and valid as those herein agreed on.' Thus the Society may either abide by the printed rules which form the basis of the institution, or depart from them, as the sapience or inclination of the majority of the members of the said quarterly meeting shall determine. In the instance to which I allude, the majority present agreed by an oral law to make a reserve of 5s. a head, thus leaving about 20l. in the box. In order to guard this sum from immediate diminution, as well as to add to its amount, they agreed to close the box for ten weeks, though by so doing they superadded a most salutary rule of the institution, 'that of granting an allowance to such sick members as might become afflicted with indisposition' during that period. It does not, however, appear that any case of indisposition happened till shortly after the expiration of the ten weeks, when three members became chargeable to the box, to whom an allowance of 8s. a week each is stipulated to be paid.

"This Society is now approaching that ghidly anticipated season of conviviality, the annual

feast, when, according to an accustomed regulation, a call will be made on the funds for the expense of a cask of Beer, to be provided by the publican, at the rate of three quarts for each member, with the addition of the same allowance individually to the attendant band of musicians, whose aid will be invited to increase the hilarity of the feast. Should the three sick members continue for any considerable time to draw on the funds, what will remain in the box to meet future contingencies; especially should such contingencies be immediate and extensive! Sage calculations! As their own judgment is the prime rule of their legislation, it surely requires no great stretch of intellect to anticipate what must, at no distant period, be the final result to an institution so constituted and so conducted as this.

"It would be wearisome, Sir, to detail the numerous moral evils connected with the management of these institutions which have come under my observation, but I trust you will not deem me tedious if I mention one more. It is ingeniously contrived by the founder of the Society that the annual feast shall be holden on the Friday which immediately precedes a quarterly meeting, when the members of the club attend again at the ale-house, to make a second attack on the cask, if (in consequence of the non-attendance of all the members to take each one his share) its contents were not exhausted between the hours of two and ten o'clock at yesterday's feast; and also to spend the threepences of the present and absent members in liquor, at the discretion and pleasure of an over-ruling majority. The company thus assembled has oftentimes been known to entrench on the morning of the Sabbath, before the joyous festival arrived at its close.

"But where the funds of a Friendly Society are not at certain periods thus systematically reduced to a very low state, where there is no payment made to supply the deficiency at the feast, but where the pecuniary resources are considered to be permanent; there are few even of the best constituted amongst them, in which provision is made for the decline of life by an annuity in any measure adequate to the support of the members when, bowed down with age and infirmity, they are become incapable of earning a maintenance by the labour of their own hands. For whilst no provision is usually made for this contingency, it is a matter of very rare occurrence to find clubs instituted by the labouring classes, where more than a very small weekly allowance is stipulated to be paid to very old members, or as it has been expressed in the rules of one of these institutions, 'every member that shall live to the age of seventy years, shall then receive 3s. weekly (provided he has been a member for thirty-five years) to be paid him after every monthly meeting.'

The account given by Mr. West of a Society formed at Southwell by the Rev. Mr. Becker, in conformity with the 59th of the late King, c. 128, and the accompanying tables, will be found worthy of the attention of all who take an interest in this important subject. The benefits resulting from a Friendly Society, conducted on sound

principles, are thus briefly and forcibly illustrated, not by theory, but by actual calculation:—

"Supposing a Club to consist of 120 members on an average, 4s. 9d. every year would, under the regulations of the Friendly Society founded on scientific and legal principles, be vested in the Bank of England, upon the same security as the Saving Banks, and in thirty years, which is not a longer time than has elapsed since the foundation of some Friendly Societies in this neighbourhood, would produce by compound interest more than 1740*l.*; or in fifty-five years, being the period between ten, the youngest age of admission into the Societies which I wish to recommend, and sixty-five, the commencement of the annuities, if connected with sickness, it would yield more than 6600*l.*

"This accumulation is not visionary, but such as must take place in this new Institution, so as to become available for the general uses of the depositors.

"Five farthings saved weekly will, according to the Tables of this Institution, assure a member under the age of twenty the allowance of the first class, with an annuity at sixty-five; and a daily reservation of one penny, inconsiderable as it appears, would suffice in the Friendly Society founded on legal and scientific principles, for the following assurances:—

"For a person under the age of twenty, 1*l.* 8s. per week during sickness, bed-lying pay, and 6s. per week walking-pay; a weekly allowance of 7*s.* after the age of sixty-five, and 12*l.* on death.

"Or a weekly allowance of 5*s.* after the age of sixty; 10*s.* additional after the age of sixty-five, and a farther addition of 3*s.* after the age of seventy, amounting after this age to 18*s.* a week.

"Or a weekly allowance of 5*s.* after the age of sixty, 5*s.* additional after the age of sixty-five, and 20*l.* to be paid at death.

"For a child under the age of six months, 80*l.* on attaining the age of fourteen; or an annuity of 5*l.* from the age of fourteen until twenty-one; for a child under the age of two years, 50*l.* on attaining the age of twenty-one."

The Epistolary Correspondence of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke and Dr. French Laurence. Published from the Original Manuscripts. 8vo.

This correspondence is confined to the latter part of Mr. Burke's life, and almost the whole of it took place after the death of his son had cast a gloom over his mind, and the decline of his health had incapacitated him from engaging personally in public business. In this melancholy state, his anxiety respecting the great questions to which his attention had been principally directed continued unabated, and especially with regard to those connected with Ireland and the French Revolution. The sorrows and infirmities, indeed, which embittered his existence, and his being at a distance from the scene of action, made him exaggerate the difficulties and dangers of the time, great as they were. In a letter dated May, 1797, he says, "The times are so deplorable that I do not know how to write about them . . . Don't forget to send me the Report of the House of Commons, and that of the House of Lords, if you can get it; though I do not know why I am anxious about it, because as a nation our fate

* Each member pays 2*s.* 6d. for dinner and liquor during the social meal; what is drank afterwards, the funds of the Society supply.

seems decided, and we perish, with all the material means of strength that ever nation has possessed, by a poverty and imbecility of mind which has no example, I am sure, and could have no excuse, even in the weakest." The vigour of his intellect, however, and the animation of his character, shine forth to the very last, in spite of the combined influence of bodily and mental suffering. The letters of Dr. Laurence are almost all written amidst the hurry of business, and many of them actually in court. On the whole, though such a publication as this cannot be without value, there is little in it which might not have been interwoven in a *Life of Burke*, or made use of in the course of observations, so as to be much more useful and satisfactory than in its present form. The correspondence will be perfectly intelligible only to those who have an intimate knowledge of the details of the politics of the time which it embraces. The leading events of that time, however, are familiar to all the world.

Original Sacred Music, consisting of Psalms, Hymns, and Anthems, composed expressly for this Work, with original Poetry; the whole compiled and arranged by Alfred Pettet. pp. 163, folio.

The plan of this valuable Work is stated by Mr. Pettet himself to be as follows:—"The first part contains Original Melodies, attached to select portions of the New Version of Psalms, the whole of which are harmonized for four voices, but may, with a few exceptions, be effectively sung by a single voice. The Second Part consists of Miscellaneous Hymns, &c. In these pieces it has not been deemed necessary to preserve a uniform manner; many approximate to a secular style of writing, and are, therefore, better adapted for performance in the chamber than the Church. Verse and Full Anthems conclude the volume; with subjects taken from the Collects of the Liturgy, and from the Sacred Writings. An accompaniment for the organ, or pianoforte, is added throughout the Book." Innumerable as are the Collections of Sacred Music, Mr. Pettet's volume comes before us with an important feature which distinguishes it from all its predecessors. The contents—music as well as poetry—are wholly original, and furnished, with scarcely an exception, by authors now living. Moreover, as regards the music, Mr. Pettet has been fortunate enough to enlist in his undertaking very nearly the whole combined mass of existing talent of the higher order, available for his particular object; and in the assistance he received with regard to his text, Mr. Pettet must equally be admitted to have been singularly successful; for among the pens that have lent their aid, he numbers those of Mrs. Joanna Baillie, Miss Bowles, Mrs. Opie, Mr. B. Barton, Mr. William Knox, Mr. I. Montgomery, the Rev. H. H. Milman, Mr. Robert Southey, &c. Among the composers who have devoted their talents to Mr. Pettet's undertaking, the following names will amply justify our previous assertion. The principal contributors are, besides Mr. Pettet himself, Messrs. Attwood, Bishop, I. B. Cramer, Crotch, W. H. Calcott, C. Evans, J. Goss, Horsley, Holder, J. Jolly, W. Linley, Novello, Shield, C. Smith, Walmisley, and Sam. Wesley. Such a

combination of musical talent has rarely before been united in one volume. The obvious results are: the utmost possible variety of style and character, and a very high degree of excellence. The book, in fact, will present to posterity a fair specimen of the attainments of the present age in the department of sacred composition; and we have every reason to hope that the judgment of our descendants will be a favourable one, although, upon the whole, a comparison with the productions of earlier times may not award to us the palm of superiority. The simplicity and the solemn character of sacred music are more congenial to the style of former ages, and these causes render excellence in the department in question more permanent and durable. Even in the volume before us the contributions from the pens of veterans distinguish themselves favourably. We were delighted to see in Mr. P.'s book a considerable number of pieces from the pen of the venerable father of harmony Mr. Shield. The excellence of these productions of an octogenarian constitutes a remarkable psychological phenomenon; and as Mr. Pettet justly observes, affords an unequivocal proof of the vigorous condition of that refined intellectual organization which has placed the name of Shield high in rank among the brightest characters in the musical history of his age and country. The limits and nature of our miscellany prevent us from submitting the compositions in this volume to a detailed analysis, which we must leave to such of our contemporary periodicals as are more especially devoted to musical criticism. But in justice to Mr. Pettet we cannot omit mentioning, that the nine or ten specimens which he has given us of his own muse, although placed in conjunction with the labours of some of our most able contrapuntists, are highly creditable to his taste and scientific attainments. The work is brought out with much typographical elegance, and the price, considering the quantum and the value of its contents, cannot be deemed otherwise than reasonable.

The Amulet; or, Christian and Literary Remembrancer.

The first of those elegant little annuals, uniting the arts of poetry and design, for the agreeable purpose of New Year's presentations, which has reached our hands, is the "*Amulet*," for 1822. This little work is distinguished from its more worldly companions by the religiously moral character of its little bouquet of rarities, and is therefore adapted to meet the wishes of that class by which the songs of love and knight-hood, and invocations of the gaieties of life, are deemed an invasion of the limits which seriousness and sobriety of feeling lay down for their votaries. Thus the principle of demand, as the economists have it, let it be of what hue it may, is sure to be met by the zeal of a corresponding industry. Mr. S. C. Hall is the Editor of the "*Amulet*." The present volume we think superior to the last, particularly in the subject and style of the engravings. We have, for instance, an excellent copy of Vandyke's "Earl of Strathford and his Secretary," exquisitely engraved, classical in taste, and really of intrinsic value, from its fidelity to the original. "Peter the Great shipwrecked," by Armstrong, a delightful specimen of engraving.

ing, from a picture worthless on the score of art. "The Lady of Ikldele," by Thompson, in his dotted style, is charming; and "The Last Man" of Campbell, from a drawing by Jones, is very striking, and well conceived; but the "Skeletons of Nations" can not be delineated by one or two bodies, which but hint at the idea, and show how ineffectual the "sister art" is for embodying some of the dreams of fancy. There are several amusing tales, and "A brief account of some ancient coins and medals," exceedingly interesting, but hardly appropriate in a little work of fancy like the present. The poetical portion contains pieces from the pens of Hemans, Montgomery, Culeridge, Bowles, Keble, Anster, and numerous others; among them, of the Editor himself. The "Amulet," this year, certainly gains upon the former numbers, and its early appearance is creditable to the industry of its conductor. It would be wrong to extract, even had we the space to do so, from a work which contains so much that is extractable among its contributions. We may confidently assert that it deserves success, and will no doubt be patronized largely, at least by the class to which it immediately addresses itself. The following lines are by the Editor, from the story of "Juana de Torquemada," who is watching in the church over the dead body of her husband, hoping it will revive.

'This useless!—he will never breathe again

The gentle accents that I love to hear :

My midnight watching must be all in vain,
And vain the deep-drawn sob, the burning
tear.

I heave and shed beside my husband's tomb,
Here, while I pace the dreary aisles along,
Breaking with mournful strains the silent
gloom.

While none but statues listen to my song.
He does not hear me, or he would awake
And smile upon and bless me for the sake
Of gone-by love—of love that may be yet ;
Although its sunlight seems for ever set.
They told me of another wife, who long
Watch'd her departed, till her frequent song
Call'd him from out the dwelling of the dead :

Mine to not hid there yet,—and I may bring
 His spirit to rejoin the clay it fled—
 “Beloved, listen to me while I sing!
 Spirit! that hoverest now above

Thy breathless, and my breathing clay,
Ascending like the heaven-bound dove,
That wangs its flight from earth away,—
Come—by the unforgotten love
That linger'd with us many a day;
By all my fondness, all my cares,
My troubled thoughts, my ceaseless prayers,
My soul's despair, my bosom's dearth—
I call thee back again to earth.
I know thy spirit lingers near
This hallow'd spot, for I am here
Thy wife, who never left thy side

Since first they deck'd our bridal bed ;
In life thou wert my only guide,
And why shouldst thou desert me, dead ?
There is no answer—he is dead indeed,
Or soa'd the spirit only to be freed
From grosser elements, to come, all bright,
And pure, and glowing, to our world of night.

.. My heart is sick with doubtings, and my brow
Is almost sear'd to madness—he is cold—
Cold as the marble couch he rests on now.

And was it but a fabled tale they told?
Oh! no, no, no,—'twas true—and he will be
Shon of the living, and come back to me:
Here let me linger till the day appears—
Its light may have more influence than my
tear.

**Analysis of Poetry; An attempt to de-
velope the Elements of Figurative Lan-
guage, with a view to facilitate the Study
of Poetical Criticism. By E. Rieu.**

We place little faith in an Art of Poetry—"the art unteachable, untaught;" and should rely as much, or even more, on an art of good-nature. The bent of genius is, however, a problem which genius itself has not yet solved; and we know not what embryo poets or critics may receive the informing touch through an encounter with this pleasant little book, which is in truth, though as such merely auxiliary to the object of the author, a collection of lustrous and delicate poetical gems. This alone would recommend the volume as a suitable gift at the approaching keep-sake season. But instruction rather than delight (if instruction be not the greatest of delights) is the intention of this well-imagined, methodical, and perspicuous manual. With a sufficing claim to originality, much taste and discrimination, the author has combined the soundest and most acute *dicta* of the best authorities on taste; and perfected an engaging and lucid elementary work, which, if it does not make its young readers poets, (no part of the author's design, by-the-by,) may make them admirers of poetry, and withal, enable them to give a reason for the love that is in them, without which their admiration is little better than mere cant.

We strongly recommend the work for the service of those advanced in their education, as a rational compendium, well calculated to regulate the judgment in points which are too often considered as belonging only to the arbitrary province of fancy. In short, it unpretendingly shows (to use the words of Shaftesbury) that "the true lineage and succession of wit is plainly founded in nature."

Ireton: a Poem, by Thomas Bailey.

Mr. Bailey says, in his preface, "The following Poem was suggested in an excursion one afternoon to Attenburrow, a village on the banks of the Trent, about five miles south-west of Nottingham, the birth-place of the well-known Republican, General Ireton.

"If, in the contemplation of the character of that illustrious man, and in the indulgence of feelings excited by a consideration of the great struggle in which he bore so distinguished a part, the author has been led, in the progress of this poem, to animadvert strongly on the state of society as existing in some countries; or to avow sentiments peculiarly favourable to forms of popular government, as opposed to absolute monarchy;—he assures the reader it is not with any wish or intention to weaken the bonds which hold society together, or to excite to discontent

or insubordination those classes of the community dependent on labour for their support. His object has been to show mankind, that their vices and follies are the real cause of their degradation;—that good morals, springing from right principles, form the only sure foundation of civil liberty; and that the men who would found an improvement of the social system, on any other basis than that of an improved moral and intellectual condition of the people, can only enter on a course of fearfully hazardous experiments: rationally hoping for nothing but to reap from the crimes of others, a harvest of contempt and execration as their own portion."

He then warmly eulogizes the Reformers of the time of Charles the First, and makes some general observations on liberty, and the Revolution of 1688. At this time of day it is quite unnecessary to apologize for such opinions as Mr. Bailey has expressed, except in one instance. To argue now against the divine right of Kings is only to slay the slain; and to maintain that the interest of the people at large is to be preferred to that of their governors, is about as bald as to state any well known and established scientific proposition. In his approbation of the principles upon which the opposition to Charles the First was originally founded, Mr. Bailey will meet with general concurrence, although he may not in his love of republicanism; but we doubt much whether he will meet with the same concurrence in his sentiments with regard to the death of that monarch:—

"Ireton! yet lives there one, in this base age,
Whose heart thy manly virtues can engage
To love and rev'rence, as he greets the blow
By which thou laid'st the treach'rous Stuart
low:

Whilst hordes of slaves look'd on, with wond'ring awe,

And kings were taught obedience to law.
And still in Charles's blood the lesson lives,
Which teaches them 'tis Public Will that gives
Alone the right to rule; and fixes sway
On subjects' love, and interest to obey;
Not "right divine," that charm, by Priestcraft
spread

Round guilty thrones, to save th' anointed
head

From public vengeance; when its crimes no
more

An outraged suffering people will endure.
Ireton! enfranchis'd England truly owes,
With all mankind, much of the bliss that grows
From rights secured, and privilege defin'd,
And power controll'd, to thy exalted mind."

If one event has detracted more than another from the good effects which the Revolution was calculated to produce, it was the manner in which Charles was put to death. The subject, however, has been one of long and dubious discussion, and merits little attention now.

Mr. Bailey displays vigour and animation, and there is here and there a thought which smacks of freshness and originality; but for the most part the topics are common-place, and the manner of their illustration is only just superior to that of the better sort of college exercises; though, by-the-by, the verses are not so correct in quantity.

We observe for instance this line:—

"Envious that Greece *Arctides* can boast."

The following lines are forcible and expressive.

"The pilgrim, wand'ring through some foreign
clime,

Pensively led, to mark the spoil of Time,
Beholds some widow'd city on the plain,
Who once led nations in her glorious train,
Espous'd of princes i—in whose days of mirth,
Kings sought her favour, from the ends of
earth:—

Whose armies, like thick clouds around her
throne

Waited, to make her royal mandates known:
And ships, shadow'd the sea—floating sublime
Like ocean demons i—linking clime to clime,
And land to land, in one vast, boundless sway,
They bade the world their lofty queen obey:
And at her feet laid down the gather'd spoil,
For which an hundred realms were doom'd to
toil.

Now childless homes,—cold hearths,—forsaken
halls,

Where ruin echoes to Destruction's calls,—
Alone remain: the wand'rer asks, in grief,
Why widow'd ages, close the years of brief
And sitting glory which once round her throne
Play'd, like the sunbeams through the loop-
holes thrown

Which time hath worn in temple, tower, and
roof?

Because she heeded not the sage reproof
Of patriot warning!—but, in lustful pride,
Clad in the plunder which a world supplied,
Lifted herself in grandeur o'er the rest,
And said, 'I sit an eagle in my nest.'
Her people vassals, and her nobles vain,
Debauch'd and cruel, soon a tyrant's reign
Alone was able to uphold her power;—
And there she sits—the owl's and dragon's
dower.

If seeking some memento, to convey
Back to his home, which shall recall the way
His feet have trod in his lone pilgrimage,
What think you shall his fondest thoughts en-
gage?—

Or waken deepest feelings for the fate
Of that 'discrowned Queen,' who desolate
Dwells in a desert by her ruins made:—
Whom luxury first debauch'd,—then kings be-
tray'd?

Will he attempt, 'midst urns and busts, to find,
Broken and scattered, something which the
mind

Can take unto itself? No!—all which art,
That seeks by flattery marbles to impart
Remembrance of the mighty, will be cast
Heedless away:—the tombs of kings be pass'd
With unconcern;—his heart more pleas'd to
save

A simple leaf that decks her Patriot's grave."

Clarke's Practical Instructions in Land- scape Painting in Water Colours.

Mr. Clarke has been long known to the public for his knowledge and taste in this department of Art; and the work now before us will be a lasting monument of his professional knowledge, as well as a valuable instructor. The external appearance of the work is that of a handsome quarto

volume. On touching a spring, the lid opens, and exhibits to us four portfolios, each containing progressive lessons, with appropriate descriptive letter-press. The views are all mounted separately on drab card-board, in imitation of drawings; and proceed from the simple outline of a cottage, to finished views. The descriptive portion of it is well written, and with the assistance of such a guide much knowledge may be acquired without a master. The first portfolio contains specimens of sketches from Nature, examples of pencil drawing, and the most essential rules in perspective. The second, specimens of tinted sketches, light and shadow, also examples of drawing in colours. The third part exhibits effects at different periods of the day—herbage—plants, &c. for foregrounds; architectural subjects, groups of figures, &c. as applicable to scenery. The fourth portfolio contains specimens of peculiar scenery—breadth of light and shade—variously situated lights—animals, and characteristic scenery, effect and finish. There are in all fifty-five subjects, a descriptive pamphlet accompanying each part. We recommend this work as one of the most useful and comprehensive that has hitherto appeared.

Questions in Roman History, with Geographical Illustrations and Maps, &c. By John Olding Butler.

This is a very useful work, not merely to those for whom its elementary principles are more immediately designed, but as a work of reference, to aid the memory of such as have neglected the study of ancient history and geography. It may serve as a memorandum-book to refresh their recollections with what had become dim to memory, and nearly illegible in the tablets of the brain. The questions are short, but they are leading ones; and they condense into a narrow space every thing which a work of such a character may be supposed to require. The geographical illustrations are particularly useful; and a map of ancient history is annexed, small and concise, yet fully explanatory to the plainest understanding. There is no doubt but Mr. Butler has laid the public under obligations to him for his works directed to the promotion of education, of which the present, for those qualities more immediately necessary in similar undertakings, is by no means the least creditable to him.

Henley, a Poem.

The author writes in his preface to this unpretending little poem:—"No one can possibly entertain a more humble opinion of this production than myself; for, teeming with localities as it does, I am fully aware that it can only interest those to whom those scenes are familiar, and that principally because, however rough in its colourings, the picture will not be found deficient in fidelity of description." For the fidelity of the description, those who know the scenery can best answer. The author, however, has had to combat with simplicity of subject, and its want of adaptation to the perhaps too meretricious taste of the day. After an appropriate invocation, the general view of Henley is described, as well as the surrounding landscape, in a style which reminds us of some of the descriptive local poetry which we read in early life. The minutest incidents are

necessarily seized upon to add variety to, and keep alive the interest in the reader's mind. The tragedy of *Miss Blandy and Cranston*, which took place at Henley, is touched upon. Lighter themes follow; "Page of Henley," and "angling," are adverted to. Market-day is described—beadles—school festivals, &c.; also Hickman's news-room, and his variety of condiments less intellectual in character—a kind of universal genius.

"What is't to rule a state—to love one's soil—
Or lead an army in a murd'rous broil?
All men can fight—few now object to rule—
'Small wit' and learning may be had at school:
But ah! more strange, to blend a dozen arts
And know these perfect in their several parts;
To deal out 'Twining's tea,' and Lisbon fruits;
To bleed, or blister, as occasion suits;
To mix up patent drugs, and bind new books,
With views of smiling meads, and parting
brooks!"

To vend alike both sauces, ink, and pens,
And cure old women of their stubborn wens;
To charge the missives of the flying post,
And these despatch in time for morning toast;
To print the volume and the puffing bill,
And both correct with readiness and skill;
To do all these, and never once confound
The several talents which in one abound—
Oh! this is genius—genius bright display'd,
Before whose beam all meaner stars must fade.

"Nor closes here the measure of a fame
Which countless tongues are forward to proclaim:
No selfish miser of his boundless store,
His mind aspires to yield his fellows lore:
Behold his 'News-room's' map-lin'd walls
display
All tracts and Empires in their strict survey;
See how the massy tables bend, and groan
'Neath 'Suns' and 'Globes,' in wild disorder
thrown,
While 'Times,' with outstretch'd arms, appears to clasp
Both 'Suns' and 'Globes' in his gigantic grasp:
Here Magazines and Pamphlets wide are
strew'd,
And works reviewing lie by works review'd;
Oh! wondrous fact, do we at length behold
The wolf and lambkin share one common
fold!
Or prowls the wolf there but to strike dismay
To such as dare approach his mangled prey!"

The principal interest raised by the poem, of course, is local. The following is a fair specimen, which the general reader may understand.

"She read—and cold, and motionless she stood
As some pale figure from the marble hew'd;
While full, on vacancy, she calmly gaz'd
With the dull look of one whose eye is glaz'd.
Her naked arms lay clasp'd across her breast—
One hand the fatal billet firmly press'd,
While parting folds of her luxuriant hair
Made her full blue-vein'd temples seem more
fair.
The dazzling smoothness of her lofty brow
One long, deep furrow intersected now,
While half, the fix'd, yet parted lips between,
Her teeth, transparent as the pearl, were seen.

No movement spoke of life, except the play
Convulsive round those pallid lips, and they
Were deep contracted, like the lips of one
Who shrinks in horror from some murder
done.

A stranger, gazing on that form, had said,
This woman breathes not—lives not—she is
dead."

Commentaries on some of the more important Diseases of Females, in three parts. By Marshall Hall, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c. pp. 376: with Plates.

This work may be considered as the revised collection of several scattered works of the author,* whose reputation as an acute observer had been previously established by the two first parts of an able work, entitled "The Principles of Diagnosis."

The present publication is divided into three parts, the first of which treats of the disorders incident to female youth. The symptoms are described with great minuteness and accuracy; and the plates further illustrate some of the changes of complexion and appearances of the tongue, sufficiently familiar to medical men, but not without interest to the general reader. The Treatment pointed out in the deviations from health considered in this part of the work, is simple and judicious, but does not differ from that generally adopted.

The second part treats of some diseases incident to the puerperal state. Many of these diseases are important and eventful: and we may safely recommend the author's observations, particularly those upon intestinal irritation, and the effects of loss of blood, to the attentive perusal of those entering upon obstetric practice. We cannot, however, be persuaded that the unfortunate errors in practice, detailed as part of the histories of many of the fatal cases, afford a fair specimen of British medical practice. In some the perversion of intellect appears to have been so glaring, that we doubt whether the practitioners could have safely met the inquiry of a Coroner's jury. In one instance, the unfortunate patient would seem to have been bled to death, *secundum artem*; in another, to have died for want of that assistance which common sense and a very moderate share of medical knowledge might have afforded. It is to be regretted that the pathological details of the few cases examined after death are scanty, and sometimes not very conclusive.

The third part treats of the disorders incident to the later periods of female life, and may be considered a fair summary of the general experience of medical men on these subjects.

The work is written in a pleasing style, and is creditable to the zeal and good intentions of the

author; and, by directing the attention of the reader more pointedly to the early symptoms of disease, and to distinctions sometimes overlooked, it is likely to prove beneficial. In a future edition, we would suggest to the author, to determine whether the work should be adapted to the professional or to the general reader: if for the use of the former, there are many details with which the medical reader either is, or ought to be, sufficiently familiar to render attention to general principles sufficient: if, on the other hand, the work be designed for the general reader, it would be well to avoid many of the technicalities which occur in the present volume.

The "Forget me Not," for 1828.

We are among those who steadily maintain, that whether the elegant little annuals, which at great pains and cost are presented to us by different publishers, be as good as they might be made, or not, they eminently deserve public patronage. They are among the most innocent luxuries of the time; they encourage the artist, and, if they do not excite the author to great and lengthened effort, they afford pleasing specimens of the style of some amusing writers of the day. What can be so worthy of general support at the festive season of the year as these little records, which, preserved in the bookcase, will keep alive the name of the donor, and mark the flight of time. We recommend the gourmands of Cockneyland, who expend their guinea upon a turkey for Christmas Day, to lay it out in a "Forget me Not," a "Souvenir," or an "Amulet." They will find the intellectual food better for their health than the stringy, tasteless fowl, or Mr. Abernethy is wrong; and it is certainly no sin to abridge the extortionate profits of the poulterer. Those that can afford it may have both, but we would advise the latter class to purchase all the annuals which appear, for they cannot find more appropriate ornaments for the boudoir. Mr. Ackermann has this year given fourteen plates. Of these the most attractive and striking, as well in design as execution, is the "Seventh Plague of Egypt," engraved by Le Keux, from the most sublime of our living artists, Martin. This picture has already been seen to be admired; not more indeed than it deserves, but the exquisite graver of Le Keux has expressed its beauty and grandeur in such narrow limits as must be seen to be credited. The "Boorum Slave," by Finden, is charmingly engraved, but Thompson has not studied the human form in Africa, or his drawing would have been different in some of the details. The "Keat East Indianman," by S. Owen, and the "Rialto," by Prout, are very good; and the "Logicians," "Wedding Ring," "Sisters' Dream," &c. will be equally admired. The literary part of this publication is of much the same merit as the last, and does not admit of a partial selection.

The Bijou, or Annual of Literature and Arts. small 8vo.

Mr. Pickering has published so many Bijoux lately, that the announcement of one, in his name, with the definite article before it, excited no small expectation, and we are happy to say that its appearance has occasioned no disappointment. Like the embellished Almanacks of Germany, in which appeared some of the happiest of the minor productions of the national writers,—Goethe, Wieland, Schiller, La Motte Fouque, Richter and others,—the Bijou ranks among its contributors several of the highest names in our literature; as, for example, Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, the author of Brambletye House, C. Lamb, Montgomery,

* "See an Essay on Disorders of the Digestive Organs, and of the general Health, first published in 1818; an Essay on a Serious Morbid Affection, occurring after Delivery, Miscarriage, &c. published in 1820; and Medical Essays on the Effects of Intestinal Irritation and of Loss of Blood, and on Exhaustion and Sinking from various Causes, published in 1826. See also the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, vol. xiii. p. 121, and p. 169."

W. L. Bowles, &c. and of these authors, the specimens are not trivial, but of some extent as to length, and, in most instances, worthy of the names to which they are ascribed.

The best literary composition in the book seems to us to be the tale entitled "*Essex and the Maid of Honour*," by Florence Smith: we allude particularly to the opening of the story, with the description of the sunny morning at the palace of Noasuch, and the comic account of the rehearsal of the drama which the servants intended to perform before Queen Elizabeth. The first appearance, too, of Essex is very striking; but we are constrained to say, that when Shakspeare is made to appear bodily, the sketch flags. Of Sir Walter Scott's open-hearted and interesting letter, it is needless now to speak. Every one has read it before now, and every one has been charmed with it. The engraving of which the letter is an illustration, has disappointed us; the figure intended for Sir Walter is not at all like him; and the two ladies his daughters, are positively libelled. Miss Scott, for example, is a very pretty woman, and she is made, in this print, to look ugly and almost idiotic. The literary sketch entitled "*Brau Loverton*," is very airy and facetious; and reminded us, in the gracefulness of its humour, of some of Sir Richard Steele's effusions. The "*Sketch from Life*," which has been objected to on account of its immorality, appears to us to have no other sin than dulness. Mr. Coleridge has no less than five articles, the principal of which is called "*The Wanderings of Cain*," a piece of mysticism.

We have not room to speak of the other papers in detail; but must content ourselves by saying that they contain writings of much interest and merit. Of the graphic department of the work, we prefer Stothard's "*Sans Souci*," and Sir Thomas Lawrence's "*Girl and Flowers*." The former is in the best style of the admirable artist. It represents a fete champetre with dames and gallants engaged in holiday pastimes; and the scene of the festivity, a deep valley enclosed by high, but soft and woody hills, with a fantastic villa, is one of the most exquisite compositions we recollect in landscape. We dare not venture an opinion on Mr. Worthington's "*Suitors Rejected*," because it is incomprehensible, at least to us. Three of the engravings are from the pencil of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Altogether, we think "*The Bijou*" will advance the character of the class of publications to which it belongs.

Dr. James Johnson's Essay on the Morbid Sensibility of the Stomach and Bowels, as the proximate cause of Indigestion.

The basis of every science, and especially medicine, almost entirely devolves upon the study and attainment of the generally intricate doctrines of causation; and, therefore, every individual who will devote his time, talents, and attention, to the cultivation of this interesting field of research, engages our good will, enjoys our confidence, and receives our unfeigned gratitude.

Such is the feeling of, and such we are sure will be the effect on, every person who shall take the rather melancholy pleasure of reading the essay now before us, particularly as the sources of its information have been, in a great measure, drawn from the personal suffering of the author himself,

and the remainder obtained by the diligent study and observation of cases; the accuracy of the details of which we lament being able to confirm by self-experience. Thus the author's work challenges the attention of all by a union of good qualities which is rarely met with in works of this class, although the recommendation which the author possesses, from the high rank he holds in the medical and scientific world, were not to be mentioned.

Although the doctrines in this work are not new, they are communicated in an essay, flowing, and lucid style.

Dr. Johnson's arguments are briefly these:—that the stomach in its healthy state is incapable of making its owner sensible of his having one. That when a proper meal of mild food and unexciting beverage has been taken, the only evidences of such a repast should be a sense of pleasurable increase of heat, spirits and strength. That on the contrary, whether from repletion, indigestible or irritating *ingesta*, late hours, over fatigue, painful and protracted excitation of mind or other evident physical or moral causes, a state of morbid sensibility in the nerves of the stomach and bowels is the effect, though subsequently it may become a cause, as from a continuation of the above symptoms, that pathological condition is confirmed, so that then even the same mild and bland diet will produce the symptoms of this (as he very properly calls it) Protean malady: the most unvarying proof of which to all affected with it is an unpleasant sense of distension an hour or two after each meal.

From our narrow limits we must pass over much highly interesting matter, containing evidences in every line of a most active and investigating mind, which displays itself by drawing striking sketches and recommending the most energetic and appropriate remedial means, &c. We present our readers this useful extract.

"As of all the physical causes of indigestion our diet is the chief—so over this cause we fortunately have the greatest control. But sensuality and conviviality are perpetually seducing us from the paths of temperance, and seldom permit us to think of preserving health till we have lost it. It is quite needless to describe the kinds and the quantities of food and drink that are injurious. I have shown the rule by which each individual is to judge of this matter:—any discomfort of body, any irritability or propensity of mind, succeeding food and drink, at the distance of an hour, a day, or even two or three days, may be regarded (other evident causes being absent) as a presumptive proof that the quantity has been too much, or the quality injurious.

"If it be asked how food, which is the natural stimulus of the nerves of the stomach and bowels, should render them morbidly sensible? I might answer, by asking another question—how does light, which is the natural stimulus of the optic nerve, render it morbidly sensible, if too brilliant and too long applied? The parallel, I think, is perfectly just."

Before concluding, we are induced to observe that this work presents the most perfect, concise, and comprehensive view of the tedious but extensively diffused complaint of which it treats, of any we have yet seen; and although the Doctor is occasionally at variance with himself, still he cannot fail by it to gain additional honours, and receive the approbation and gratitude of his professional brethren as well as of his fellow-sufferers.

THE DRAMA.

THE SUMMER THEATRES.

THE English Opera House and the Haymarket Theatre have closed after profitable seasons—the former decently submitting to its fate on the opening of the greater establishments, and the latter trying to live a little longer, though deprived of some of its chief supporters, and dragging on an existence miserable enough to its friends who witnessed its struggles. Mr. Arnold has not only sustained but enhanced the reputation of his theatre, by the production of “Arthur and Emmeline,” and “The Freebooters;” and by the completeness and vivacity with which all the minor pieces have been acted. The Haymarket, with the brilliant exception of “Spring and Autumn,” has been less fortunate than usual in its novelties, but has given ample scope, in old comedies and farces, to the ripe humour of Reeve, the chaste and impressive acting of Mrs. Glover, the neat and pointed style of Farren, and the unfailling charms of Ventris’s sprightliness and voice. Much complaint has been made of the quantity of performance attempted, and the consequent lateness of the hours; and, no doubt, the sight of a playbill threatening a melodrame, an opera, a comedy, and a farce, is enough to alarm a person of weak nerves; but as there is no law to compel a spectator to remain longer than he pleases, we do not think he has any serious right to be angry. Perhaps, however, it would be wiser to be less prodigal another year; as people are very apt to question the excellence of the article of which a vast quantity is offered for their money.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

This beautiful theatre, restored to its old simplicity of ornament, has been opened with great appearance of spirit and liberal enterprise. Its very first night presented a daring experiment, in the introduction of the son of Mr. Kean, aspiring at once to occupy the place which his father has quitted for the adverse faction. The attempt itself could not fail to excite interest; and that interest was heightened by singular dexterity of artifice. For some weeks before the announcement, a loud theatrical whisper suggested to the lovers of mystery that something extraordinary was in preparation at Drury-lane, which, when disclosed, would astonish and startle. The expectations of some dimly pointed to a wonderful piece of mechanism, which should supersede the imperfect endeavours of human actors; others hoped that a renowned performer, long fancied dead, had been discovered, and was to be exhi-

bited, like the immortal Roger Dodsworth of icy fame; while others actually believed that a yet greater miracle had been accomplished, in the engagement of a real actress for the highest departments of the art. While conjecture was thus busy, Mr. Kean, jun. was suddenly announced, to the surprise of the town, who had no suspicion that Mr. Kean had a son of age to perform the parts of full-grown heroes, and who now heard it proclaimed from every quarter, that the youth would exhibit all the genius and more than the remaining energy of his father. This note of preparation succeeded in drawing one of the most crowded audiences ever attracted to a theatre, and perhaps the most crowded ever known at the season, except on the opening of a new house; but it also made disappointment almost inevitable. Norval, the part judiciously chosen for the young object of all this mystery and praise, is no trial of tragic power. A graceful manner, a clear voice, and the appearance of ingenuousness and modesty, are sufficient to enable any well-taught lad to engage the sympathy of the audience, which bursts of passion would only disturb. Young Kean’s performance was by no means so agreeable as that of several aspirants who have come out in the part within our recollection: not that he was essentially inferior to them; but that he naturally enough attempted to introduce striking points, and “tower up to the region of his sire.” He is rather taller than his father; slightly and elegantly formed; with a thin, but earnest and expressive face; and apparently even younger than eighteen, the age at which he was represented by his friends. His action is very unembarrassed, and his attitudes at times picturesque; he occasionally imitates the abrupt transitions and rapid turns of his father, with good effect; but physically he wants voice, and intellectually passion. There has rarely appeared a debutant whose deficiencies in vocal capability were so distressing; because there is not mere want of power, but discordance of tone, which at present seems inherent in the organ, unless, indeed, the voice be breaking. The alternation between feeble bass and childish treble is sometimes even ludicrous, and always painful. Unless time and elocutionary management shall remove this objection, we fear it will be an insuperable bar to his becoming a great actor; and it should certainly have induced his friends to dissuade him from risking an appearance in London, while his faculties were so imma-

ture. It is understood that this daring engagement has been entered on by him without the sanction of his father; and if so, it is to be lamented, because the kindness and generosity of Mr. Kenn's nature are as well known as his frailties and his weaknesses. So well, however, had the way been prepared for his reception, that the almost universal expression by the daily critics, of an unfavourable opinion of his fitness for the higher and more arduous characters, has not destroyed the interest so skilfully excited; and his engagement, even on high terms, will (unless it is very long) be advantageous to the treasury. He repeated *Douglas* four times, to houses excellent for the time of year, and has since played *Selim*, in the fustian tragedy of "*Barbarossa*," with equal attraction, but without, in any respect, altering the opinion which his first appearance prompted. While he keeps within the line of youthful parts, where his age and figure tend to realize the scene, and to sustain an adventurous interest, he may attract, and obtain occasional applause; but his appearance in any of the higher and more passionate characters would undo him; and his only chance of ever playing them, with success like his father's, must be sought in diligent study, in practice on lesser stages, and in time,—which may give him a knowledge of the profounder and nobler affections, and energy to express them.

An extravaganza, in which the fearful incident of burying alive, from the immortal tale of *Sinbad*, is converted into a ludicrous distress, has been produced here with good effect, under the title of "*The Illustrious Stranger*." The attempt was bold, after the total failure of a farce on the same subject at the Haymarket; but it was justified and rendered successful by the peculiar skill of Mr. Kenny, the author. No one understands so well as he exactly how far he may go with safety; the thin partitions which divide the laughable from the disgusting; and to what extent the privilege of absurdity may be exerted. This discretion enables him to write for Liston with happier effect than any other of our humourists; and truly, those who have seen poor Bowbell wedded to a Princess, who pretends to fall sick and die, anticipating the honours of his august funeral, may thank him for as hearty a laugh as they ever enjoyed. Harley, too, has a capital opportunity of displaying his fidgety intelligence, and plays with great spirit into Liston's hands. The piece is also enlivened by some pretty music, very prettily sung by Miss I. Paton and Miss Love; the former lady

having much improved, and the latter displaying her long-known and well-relished archness.

This house is now stronger in opera than we ever remember any English theatre. Miss Paton has resumed her station "at the house-top," with unabated acicence and spirit; Braham is singing in his purest, noblest, and most affecting style; and, in addition to Mrs. Geesin and Miss Love, a lady named Grant has made a brilliant debut as Diana Vernon. In comedy, also, the combination of talent is considerable; including Liston, Harley, Dowton, and Jones from Covent-Garden; but there is sad want of an actress. Tragedy must wait (in spite of Mr. Keen, jun.) for the return of Macready, who will be well supported by Wallack and Cooper, who have been of late ripening into impressive tragedians.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Covent-Garden has opened with the excellent company of last season, excepting that it has exchanged Jones for Wrench, and obtained the splendid accessions of Miss Kelly and Mr. Keen. With the exchange we are, on the whole, well satisfied. Jones is a more accomplished performer than Wrench, but with far less natural ease and humour; his style is pointed, firm, and metallic, and is true Birmingham material with a high Birmingham varnish. Wrench, on the other hand, is just as nature left him, a careless, pleasant fellow, who, without even continuity of style, often pleases and never wearies. He made his first appearance in the strange farrago called "*Wild Oats*;" playing the strolling hero whom Elliston made so agreeable, by that union of earnestness and vivacity which lightened the ponderous fooleries of the play, and reconciled us to its extravagances, as the fit scenes for so eccentric and delightful a personage to bustle in, bluster, declaim, and play fantastic tricks of impudence and charity. Wrench has the careless gaiety and the facile transition, but he woefully falls off in richness of humour and force of expression. In his own Lyceum parts, as Mr. Jenkins in *Gretna-Green*, he will be more at home, and will add greatly to the zest of farces in which he will have Keeley and Power and Blanchard—three as genuine actors as ever raised a laugh—to assist him.

Miss Kelly made her first appearance at this house in the *Shepherd-Boy*,—a part in which she had produced great effect at the English Opera,—and was received with the most cordial and enthusiastic greetings. In the early scenes she appeared embarrassed by the warmth of

her reception, which she might fairly have reckoned on; but in the trying scene of the last act, where she gradually awakens the old affection in her estranged father, she exhibited the most intense sensibility, directed by the finest judgment and taste. Although the discovery is too long delayed, she held the audience in silence and tears for the half hour which it lasts—silence which may be felt, and tears which it is luxury to shed. She was excellently supported by Mr. Serle, who played the Marquis, and who, in the lighter parts, displayed a fine vein of gentlemanly pleasantry, and, at the last, no small share of the qualities by which Miss Kelly triumphed in the hearts of the spectators. The under tones of his voice, which are singularly sweet, and adapted to the expression of a gentle and refined pathos, were never heard before to nearly so much advantage. In other characters, especially in Cassio, his powers have come out more decidedly than last season; and he is gradually winning his way to that place in public estimation, which his evident devotion to his art, and disdain of all trickery, so richly deserve.

Mr. Kean chose for his *debut* the part of Shylock; in which he burst on the town, and which, if not the most striking, is perhaps the most perfect of his performances. He played it on this occasion, if not with all the vigour of his best days, with considerably greater spirit than he commanded last season, and was rewarded by the hearty applause of a house crowded to the roof. He was supported by Mr. Kemble in Bassanio—a part rarely filled decently, though very essential to the success of the play. In acting this part, Mr. Kemble has set an example to his profession, which we trust will not be in vain. The gayer scenes of Bassanio were charmingly played by him, and gave an unwonted relief to the stirring incidents among which the fierce passions of Shylock are developed. Miss Jarman acted Portia gracefully, but without sufficient animation: what, however, can be expected from a lady who appears in a new character almost every night? She has sense and picturesque action; and, if study can give force and depth of feeling, may become a tragic heroine. In the male department of tragedy this house is now unprecedentedly strong, including Kean, Kemble, Warde, and Serle. What might not be done if there were also a genuine actress?

THE "HECUBA" AT READING.

We are tempted to extend our remarks a little beyond our usual sphere, by the singular beauty of the classic representa-

tion we have had the pleasure of witnessing at Reading. At the triennial visitation of the school over which Dr. Valpy has presided for so many years, and with such high honour, it has been the practice to represent one of the Greek tragedies: a most arduous undertaking for youths, yet accomplished with a harmony and completeness which, to the spectator, entirely merges the sense of difficulty in that of pleasure. The play selected on this occasion was the "Hecuba" of Euripides; a tragedy far from perfect in form, as it includes two actions connected together only by a slender tie—the sacrifice of Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles, and the revenge taken by Hecuba on Polymestor for the treacherous slaughter of her son—but crowded with striking situations, and abounding in those touches of heroic pathos of which the poet was so great a master. It was performed not only with critical accuracy in the delivery of the text, but with an animation and fervour which marked all the shades of feeling, as if the young actors had been accustomed to think and to feel in Greek. The nice gradations of Hecuba's long sorrow were finely discriminated; and her tremulous exultation after her revenge was accomplished, was grand and even appalling. So the meek and unostentatious self-devotion of Polyxena: her refusal even to take the credit of disinterestedness, and her desire to soothe the affliction of her sorrowing parent, were felt by the audience as truly as if they had been given in English by some of our best actors. The narration of her death by Talthybius was really a spoken picture; and the parts of Agamemnon, Ulysses, and the choral women, were all eloquently and justly filled, and were realized by the aid of the most chaste and appropriate costume, only in miniature. The unlearned part of the audience "understood a beauty in the words, though not the words." In itself, the representation was well worthy the attention of a stranger, as a dramatic curiosity; but its interest was heightened by the sense of the thorough understanding which the performers must have acquired, of the antique pathos and grace which they were able so effectually to convey to others. The Greek play was followed by an abridgement of Hamlet, in which the catastrophe has been altered by Dr. Valpy, almost necessarily, but with the least possible innovation on the language of Shakspeare. This adaptation also, though not, of course, so extraordinary as the Greek play, was performed with great effect—the chief character being acted with spirit and grace, and an evident relish for

its beauties—and the subordinate parts filled with an equable propriety, so much wanted in the theatres. The whole formed a treat of a high description; and at-

tracted three elegant audiences, consisting of the principal gentry of Berkshire, and of many persons distinguished by classical and poetical tastes.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

In addition to the many avenues to publicity annually at the command of professors in the English school of art, Mr. Hobday has opened a gallery, at 54, Pall-Mall, for the reception, as he tells us, of "pictures of the first class, by living British artists." These are for sale upon commission. The gallery is consequently open to those genuine and effectual patrons of that school, who, not waiting till their taste and liberality shall tend only to the aggrandizement of the mere dealer, find a commensurate will and way to enrich their own collections, and dispense to talent the substantial meed which alone can sustain it.

The reception of "pictures of the first class," is a somewhat equivocal phrase; it tells the truth, but not the whole truth, and must not be taken in an exclusive sense: the doors open, "the little cat too" will get in. Accordingly, among many intrinsically good pictures, which would justify themselves and their possessors in any collection, and which one would presume "to be purchased need but to be seen," are certainly some of the indifferent works of the upper order of artists; some *chef-d'œuvres* of the second or third class of professors; and some few productions which have little to recommend them, either positive or comparative. We shall proceed briefly to notice a few of those pictures which, from divers causes, attracted our attention upon a short visit, without reference to their order in the catalogue, or as to whether they may have already been before our readers in critical commentary.

No. 3. *The Entombing of Christ*.—This is one of Westall's best pictures in the higher style of art; but it has little to distinguish it beyond the thousand and one which commendable emulation has excited artists, excellent in an humbler walk, to attempt on this and congenial subjects. "Proud to be daring," it is some praise to produce a merely tolerable painting, or even to fail, where the most illustrious in the art have rarely achieved an indisputable victory. Such modified praise this historical picture claims, which, while it has no particular blemish, beyond the artist's mannerism, evinces no remarkable character of beauty.

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We cannot accord so much commendation to Mr. Stump's *Gainlistening to the Curse of the Almighty against Murder* (135), another gallery picture. The design is clearly a copy, and if Mr. Stump had never produced a better work in this department of the art, we should decidedly advise him to expatiate on subjects such as his *Love and Jealousy* (16), and *Scene in Berne* (77), wherein the gracefulness and sprightly animation and meaning of his figures, the neatness of touch, and well-defined marking, together with their well-preserved perspective, evince great refinement of taste and accuracy of eye.

57. *A Fête Champêtre*. Stothard.—This eminent painter, who delights in showing us "the gayest, happiest attitude of things," has here happily depicted a scene of rural felicity, in well-conceived groups of *Donne e Cavalier*, the elegance of which accords well with the Arcadian scenery around them. Stothard's damsels are genteel, and his cavaliers are gentle, but they are often somewhat melancholy as well as gentlemanlike. With some drawbacks in point of mannerism, this picture is an estimable specimen of this artist's classic and elegant pencil.

58. *A Lion disturbed at his Repast*. Edwin Landseer, A. A. A.—Great as has been the praise which this picture, in common with the other works of this precocious artist, has received, it has, we think, in no respect been too lavish. For originality of design, accuracy of drawing and filling up, fidelity of character, and precision of handling, this difficult subject may bear comparison with the works of the best masters of the school in which his genius has prompted him to enrol himself.

140. *Helena. All's well that ends Well*.—Mr. Boxall has well "caught the mystery of her loneliness," in his idea of Helena, the "young, wise, and fair;" the neglected heroine of a neglected play of Shakspeare. The figure is unformed, and wanting in gracefulness, indeed too girlish, and reserved in colour; but if expression be the soul of beauty, as it is of music and of painting, Mr. Boxall's Helena must receive a due share of praise.

50. *Landscape*. J. F. Thomas.—A picture by a young artist, (still, we believe, 30

in his pupilage, studying under Danby,) which deserves notice for the boldness of its conception, and equally successful execution. It is a composition displaying a striking effect of sunlight, which darts through an obscure ravine, and illuminates the border of a lake in the foreground. The water, which it is so difficult to portray "lively," deserves every epithet of translucent, pellucid, &c. which can express almost a transfer of the element to canvass. If the design be partly imbibed from the artist's master, it may boast at all events a large portion of the romantic idealism characteristic of Danby, which is a distinct quality, and can only be caught by a congenial mind.

53. *The Upas*. F. Danby. — A gallery picture. Mr. Danby has invested this fearful and difficult subject, so often the theme of poets, and of travellers no less poetical, with all the adjuncts of terror. The extensive distance, to which imagination must fix a bound; a shadowy valley, the appropriate home of the angel of death; the desolate foreground, which vampires and ghouls might make their trysting-place; one human figure extended a blackened corse, imparting all the reality of despair to another, who stands aghast; the all-pervading gloom, as though light itself were poisoned—these tell the mysterious tale as well as pencil can unfold it. There is a poetical character in this picture, which declares it the offspring of no common mind. We turned away from this withering sight,—the worse for being so well,—with the consolation that, as the allusion yet holds good in poetry, this demon-tree, which it seems led a solitary life, the very phoenix of vegetables, is no where so real as on Mr. Danby's canvass. We turned to an *Interior*, a scene of homely and, what is better, of home-bred comfort, which, confining ourselves to the attributes of composition and expression, Wilkie might have painted and have boasted of:—

74. *The Contented Cottager*. Llosse. — This prettily-conceived group, with its kind and cordial feeling, might grace a palace; we wish the scene it displays more frequently graced the cottage, and that the time may never arrive, when a painter of such an old English scene of enjoyment must draw wholly on his imagination for rustic happiness.

44. *Noon*. R. Westall, R.A. — This is a pleasing picture as to design and grouping. The sleeping shepherd has chosen a fit umbrageous spot to hide him from day's garish eye, which beams upon the distance in all the potency of a yellow-green; or more truly, perhaps,—though not to nature,—a green-yellow. There is

a repose about the whole which is agreeable. Mr. Westall's sheep, however, are indeed "silly:" where he has met with such, except in a picture, we are at a loss to guess; they are truly right pictorial and conventional!

104. *The Larder*. G. Lance. — A print from this picture would make an excellent frontispiece to the most excellent treatise of gastronomy. The tail-piece, we fear, might be of a more tristful character. Many of the good things of this life, poultry, game, and other "perishable commodities," are delineated with a combined force and delicacy of touch, which bespeak a mastery in handling. The eye has here a durable feast, as *piquant* as the most insatiate gourmand could anticipate from the reality. The pains taken by this rising artist to render his works effective are most commendable.

Le Petit Louvre. — In the prettiest gallery in London is to be found the prettiest assemblage of drawings we have ever seen. They are copies of a collection of paintings made principally by one of the greatest lovers of design and masters of art that modern times, perhaps any time, has known,—*Tam Marti quam Mercurio*; even he who knew so well how to propitiate the prejudices of all classes, and identify their personal feelings with his success; who was recognised as Napoleon the Great. It is not to be expected that this miniature gallery of miniatures, will convey more than a shadow of that feeling which the magnificent *coup-d'œil* of the Louvre, and the contemplation of the finest works of the great heirs of fame in their respective schools, were calculated to inspire; but those who saw that superb collection in its glory, (or, as some will have it, in its shame,) may delight in having the warmth of their recollection rekindled; and those who did not, may here take a compendious view of the trophies, certainly not the least durable, of ill-woven ambition. We say durable, for let them now be seen where they may, as the adventures of a picture are matter of record, they will not fail to tell their marvellous tale.

It is no small merit in these drawings, although merely negative,—the artists will pardon it, not their countrymen,—that so little French mannerism is to be traced in their performance: they are translated, but not into French. Indeed, the draughtsmen employed, the *élites* of *L'Ecole de Dessain*, seem to have caught the spirit and style of their great archetypes. These are aptly conveyed through the humble medium of chalk, bistre, and sepia. Some indeed of the artists have been more emulous, especially in the de-

partment of landscape, and have produced finished drawings in colours, in many respects worthy of their respective masters. As approximating nearest in elaboration of finish, and perhaps in size, it will be expected that the drawings after the cabinet pictures are executed with the most success. This is the case: yet, inseparable as are our ideas of grandeur from our feelings of the sublime, it is surpris-

ing how much of the dignity and force of the noblest gallery pictures has been preserved and conveyed, in these their diminished representatives.

The arrangement allowing of easy inspection of every drawing, we know no exhibition which can be enjoyed with less fatigue; none where two or three hours may be more agreeably passed.

VARIETIES.

Medico-Botanical Society.—The first meeting of the eighth session of the Medico-Botanical Society of London was holden on Friday evening, the 12th of October, 1827, at the Society's apartments, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; Sir James M'Gregor, M.D. F.R.S. K.F.S. President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting holden in July having been read, several presents to the Society were announced, amongst which were 18-56 of the seed of *Argemone Mexicana*, a mild purgative, from Mr. Huggins, of Nevis—about 18-30 of the seed of *Genista tinctoria*, from the Rev. Mr. Smirnov, a plant used by the Russians as a cure for hydrophobia—Ainslie's *Materia Medica*, from the Court of Directors of the East India Company—a large collection of dissertations from Professor Thunberg, of Upsal, &c. &c. Several fellows were admitted by the President. The Marquess of Lansdowne was elected an honorary fellow; and the Marquess of Donegal, Admiral Earl of Northesk, the Viscount de Hayhana, the Count Mendelsloh, Sir Gerard Noel, &c. were elected fellows. Sir Anthony Carlisle, Sir Thomas Bowser, Dr. Burnett, Mr. Soane, &c. were proposed as fellows. The Director (Mr. Frost) then delivered the annual oration, which he commenced by showing the advantages derivable from the extended sphere of the Society, and its use to the medical officers of the army and navy; he then pointed out the salutary effects that would accrue from the regulations relative to the study of botany by them, instituted by Sir James M'Gregor, Director-general of the Army Medical Board. He condoled with the Society on the loss it had sustained in the death of the Duke of York, and congratulated the meeting on the Duke of Clarence's acceptance of the office of Patron, and on the warm interest his Royal Highness was pleased to take in their welfare. He recalled to their memory the handsome expressions which the Duke of Wellington had made use of on being elected an

honorary fellow; and enumerating the various occurrences which had taken place during the past year, concluded by congratulating the Society on its steady and progressive increase. On the motion of Sir John S. Lillie, seconded by M. C. Friend, Lieut. R. N. F.R.S. it was proposed that the oration should be printed and distributed amongst the members; and that the thanks of the meeting should be given to Mr. Frost for the same. A letter from the King of Bavaria to M. Yosy, the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, couched in the most handsome terms, was read, as also a notice, offering a reward of 25*l.* or a gold medal of equal value, for an accurate description of the plant yielding the myrrh, and which is merely supposed to be the produce of the "*amyris kataf.*" After some remarks from the President, assuring the members of the constant interest he took in the welfare of the Society, and pointing out the steps he had taken and would take for the promotion of its objects, the meeting was adjourned to Friday evening, the 9th of November. The room, which was crowded to excess, was decorated with a numerous collection of shrubs and flowers, amongst which were the sago, the fan and date palms, the tea-tree, the akee tree, *dracontium pertusum*, *ficus religiosa*, *mimosa sensitiva*, a new species of *caasia*, *laurus*, *benzoin*, &c.

Last Ascent of Mont Blanc.—A letter addressed to the Editor of "*The Suffolk Chronicle*," contains the following interesting detail of a new ascent:—

"SIR,—I have just received from two friends, whom I parted from at Frankfort in July, an account of their successful journey to the summit of Mont Blanc; and as several of your readers are interested in such undertakings, I beg to offer you the following abstract of the journal of their visit. It may be proper to mention, that there have been but few attempts to reach the summit of Mont Blanc. The first was made in July 1776, by M. Coulteran, and three guides from Chamounix; the second in July 1786, by some of the

guides; both unsuccessful. August 7th, the same year, Dr. Pacard gained the summit; and on the 1st of August, 1787, Saussure started on a similar journey. The result of the experiments this distinguished naturalist made at the great elevation, on the 2d and 3d of August, are well known to the students in physical science. In August 1788, M. Bourrit and his son, Mr. Woodley, and M. Camper, a Dutchman, made the attempt. Of these, the two former and three guides only reached the summit. The rest of the party were separated by a tempest, and suffered much. Even Bourrit washed in ice-water for a fortnight afterwards, to restore the use of his frozen limbs. On the 9th of August, 1789, Mr. Beaufoy reached the summit. In 1792, four other Englishmen attempted, but failed; all the party were injured by an ice-fall: one guide was killed, another broke his leg. On the 11th of August, 1802, M. Fornaret, of Lausanne, and M. Dorten, of Chamounix, ascended with seven guides. In August 1808, Jacques Balmat, Dr. Pacard's guide in 1786, ascended with fifteen Chamouniards, one of whom was a female. In 1820, Dr. Hamel, of Geneva, failed, with a loss of three guides, buried by an avalanche near the highest point. August 26, 1825, Dr. Edmund Clarke and Capt. Markham Sherwill, reached the summit. Their interesting account is to be found in "The New Monthly Magazine," Nos. 65, 66, 67. My friends, Messrs. W. Hawes and Charles Fellowes, close this list of adventurous tourists. They left the Hotel de l'Union, at Chamounix, on the morning of the 24th of July last, with nine guides, a young lad from the valley, and provisions for three days. At noon, three hours and a half after starting, they reached the foot of the Aiguille du Midi, and within a few feet of the first glacier. Here they died, twenty-two in number, having met the persons who carried the baggage of the guides so far. They started in the following order:—Two guides, tied together, fifteen feet asunder; two single guides, with ropes and an axe; four other guides, between two of whom each of the travellers was tied; one other guide, with ropes, in the rear. They carried straw, fire-wood, a saucepan, a blanket, &c. and *batons* (poles spiked with iron, about seven feet long), and were clad in winter clothing, with fur gloves, large straw hats, and green spectacles, or veils. The ice of the glaciers (different from any other ice in the world) is perpetually changing its character and appearance: this year, the Glacier des Boissons was more dangerous, though less difficult, to pass than usual, in consequence of the

heavy snows of last winter having filled the *crevasses* with a thin and weak covering. At half past four p. m. they reached the foot of Les Grandes Mulets, a pile of rocks rising about sixty feet from the summit of the glacier. The top of this pile is nearly flat, eight feet by four, and near this is another clear space, four feet square, called Les Petits Mulets. Here they rested for the night, covered with a blanket and sheet, supported by the *batons* against the rocks. Some of the guides lay on their feet, others leaned sleeping against the rocks, and attended to the fire. The thermometer was at 25° Fahrenheit. Avalanches were falling all through the night. Leaving their baggage, they started with a few canteens, a little wine and lemonade, at half past three next morning. The sky was of an intense blue colour; the stars appeared rayless, and much diminished, appearing suspended at various distances in the atmosphere. The summit of the mountain was tinged with the most delicate tint at sunrise. After passing several deep valleys of snow, they came to a majestic range of ice-cliffs, rising full two hundred feet above them, threatening an immediate avalanche. They then reached the Grand Plateau, at the foot of the Dôme du Gôuté, at half past eight, where their progress was impeded by the falling of the ice. Four guides went forth to discover a new passage; the rest took a breakfast of raisins, their only food for the next twenty-eight hours, and lay down to sleep on the snow. In an hour and a half, the travellers awoke in alarm for their four guides; but they were shortly seen emerging from an enormous crevice. The party followed with a bottle of lemonade. They were here thirteen thousand feet above the sea, and began to feel the effects of their elevation, head-aches increasing with their progress, swollen veins, and strong and rapid pulsation. This new pass is so steep as to require each step to be cut in the ice and snow. I imagine, from the account, that it is a better passage than the old one, being freer from crevices, and much shorter. At one thousand feet from the summit, their noses bled, and they almost spit blood. Mr. Fellowes suffered from this, being very delicate; but Mr. Hawes, who is a stout strong little fellow, escaped. Their respiration was much affected, and they could not walk more than six or eight steps without stopping. Two guides became exhausted and sick, and threw up much blood. Internal loss of blood, and blistered faces, were the lot of all. The cold was intense; the guiding ropes were frozen stiff. With slow and frequent rests they gained the summit (fifteen thousand six

hundred and sixty-five feet above the sea) at twenty minutes past two p. m. July 25th, 1827. After due congratulations, they drank the general toast, "Health to all below." The day was fine, the clouds were all below them, all the neighbouring country was free from them. The valleys of Italy appeared filled with wool. Between Marseilles and Lyons there appeared clouds; all else was clear, and like a map. They seemed to be in a land of snow. The valley of Chamounix, with the church and larger houses; the whole Lake of Geneva, except Lausanne; the Jura chain, the Lake of Neufchatel, the Italian Alps, with Mont Rosa, and the valleys of Piedmont, with their silvery rivers, lay all around them in beautiful array. Colours, however, were scarcely distinguishable. The summit of Mont Blanc they paced, and found it to be an oval inclined plane, one hundred and fifty feet by fifty. Saussure says it descends in an angle of from 28° to 30° ; on the south side the slope is 15° or 20° , on the north, 45° or 50° . It is covered with snow; and there is no rock till sixty or seventy toises below it. [The toise is 76 68-100 inches, not quite six feet and a half, English.] Our travellers tried to sing, but the Swiss chant was less harmonious than usual, owing to the want of vibratory action in the air. Saussure says the sound of a pistol is no more than that of a common cracker. Of birds they saw none; while at the top, a papilio flew near their heads with great rapidity; they saw another in the descent. This they commenced at three p. m., tied to only one guide. The common mode of descent is to sit behind the guide, clasp his body with your legs, and descend with great velocity, frequently seven hundred feet at a time. The air below much relieved them; but they were two hours in a snow storm, which prevented their seeing more than twenty yards. Arrived once more at the Grand Plateau, the thunder of an avalanche was heard immediately before them. To the Grands Mulets the snow was wet and soft, so that they sunk up to their knees. They found their bedding blankets also wet from the recently fallen snow. They would that night have continued their journey, but found their route destroyed by the largest avalanche known for years. It was too late to cut a new path, so they passed another night on the rock, during a heavy and unintermitting rain. This rain froze on their caps. (Lower down, at a height of only nine thousand feet above the sea, falling rain froze on my clothes at noon-day, on the 3d of July, 1825.) Seven avalanches fell during an hour and three quarters of the

night. Their faces suffered much from the cold. At day-light they started. Their dangers here were greatest. After many perils, they got to the foot of a cliff of ice, two hundred feet high, in front of a deep crevasse, down which they descended by cutting holes for their hands and feet. This was an awful situation; for more than a quarter of an hour speaking was not permitted, lest their voices should cause the avalanche to fall. "Three times," says Mr. Fellowes, "we heard cracks resembling the firing of a pistol. We exchanged looks. I do not think a word was spoken." When they had proceeded a quarter of a mile, they heard the fall of this very cliff. Without farther difficulty they reached the rocks. Two guides, who, having ascended the summit first, were quite blind from inflammation, were left at the first Chalet, a cottage where cheese and butter are prepared in the mountains; and at 9 a. m. 27th July, the party reached Chamounix, where they were welcomed by tenfold of its inhabitants, amongst whom was the celebrated artist, Mr. Wilkie. The travellers suffered but little from fatigue, and, in a few days, their faces were well. Thus have two young men of twenty, unaccustomed to such excursions, accomplished in safety the perilous task of ascending to the summit of the loftiest pinnacles in Europe. It is impossible to form an idea of the difficulty, without having traversed at least a portion of the glaciers, which are not a smooth surface, but vast masses of solid ice, squeezed and jumbled together without order, having chasms of 40 or 50 feet deep between them, and soaring upwards of double that height above each other. As such a district cannot be Macadamized, and there are no bridges, the passage is made by ascending and descending these crevasses, and by dragging yourself through the snows that partially fill them. Saussure calculated, that though the distance in a right line from Chamounix to the summit of Mont Blanc, is about 8 or 9 miles, yet the actual extent of this march is between 40 and 50 miles, occupying not less than 18 hours of hard fatigue. In the 49 hours of their journey, they must, therefore, have had at least between 80 and 90 miles to perform; no every-day exertion, when it is considered, that the day before they had walked from beyond Martigny, near the Tête Noir, a distance of at least 30 miles.

"I remain, your's, &c.

"W. B. C.

"East Bergholt, 22d Aug. 1827."

The Land Arctic Expedition.—About the end of June 1826, Captain Franklin arrived at the last of the Hudson Bay

Company's posts, named Fort Good Hope, in lat. 67 deg. 28 min. N. long. 130 deg. 53 min. W.; the expedition under his command in excellent health and spirits; and, so far as depended on personal exertion, the equipment of their boats, and the supply of stores and provisions, the most sanguine hopes of success were entertained. Three days' journey from thence, on the 4th of July, he despatched a party to the eastward, under the command of Dr. Richardson, and proceeded himself, in command of another party, by the western channel of Mackenzie's river, which flows at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and completed a survey of the coast from long. 113 deg. W. to 149 deg. 38 min. W. Captain Franklin was accompanied by Captain Back, who had been his companion on the former expedition. He was much impeded in his progress by the constant obstruction of ice, unbroken from the shore in many parts, until the 4th August—by the prevalence of fogs—and by the nature of the sea coast, which to the westward of the 140th degree is so extremely low and flat as to be unapproachable, even in boats, nearer than two or three miles. Indeed, beyond the 139th degree it was found impossible to land on the main shore, except at one point; and there they were most vexatiously detained eight days, in the best part of the season, by a fog so dense, that all objects beyond the distance of a few yards were obscured, and during all which time it blew a strong gale. On every other occasion they had to land on the naked reefs which front the coast, and on which it often happened no fresh water was to be obtained, and but little wood. Before Captain Franklin had reached more than half way to Icy Cape, most of his party began to have swellings in their legs, and showed other symptoms of extreme suffering, from their unavoidable exposure to wading in the water, for the purpose of dragging the boats where they were under the necessity of landing to rest or to get fresh water, or when they were compelled by the recurrence of strong gales to seek the shore. The temperature of the water was generally about the freezing-point, whilst that of the air seldom exceeded 36 degrees. The coast westward of Mackenzie's river, under any circumstances, was extremely hazardous to navigate; but under the difficulties which Captain Franklin experienced, farther perseverance on his part would have been unpardonable rashness. The whole party being of opinion that the obstructions were insurmountable, being completely beyond human control, were compelled to return,

in the conviction, however, that the navigation of the north-west passage is open.

A novel feature has occurred in this expedition in the violence exhibited by the Esquimaux. Both Captain Franklin's and Dr. Richardson's parties were attacked on the same day by great numbers of these people, who had stationed themselves in the eastern and western outlets of the Mackenzie. To this conduct the Esquimaux were probably stimulated by the Indians. The western party were also providentially saved from an attack of a tribe of mountain Indians, by an opportune notice of their intention. Before the attack, however, Dr. Richardson's party met several parties of Esquimaux, and had friendly communications with them; and it may, in some measure, be ascribed to the small number of the party, (twelve in all,) and the apparently distressed situation of the boats grounding on the flats of the Mackenzie river. But after the attack was defeated, and fortunately without injury to the natives, presents were made to, and bartered with, some individuals who belonged to the same tribe, but who had not been engaged in the affair, and who had signified their disapproval of the conduct of the assailants. The eastern party, under Dr. Richardson, who was accompanied by Mr. Kendall, an intelligent and distinguished young officer, succeeded in reaching the Coppermine river on the 8th of August, and returned to Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake, on the 1st of September. Like that under the command of Captain Franklin, they experienced repeated obstructions from ice, and occasionally from strong breezes; but they were spared the foggy weather, except on parts of two days, which had caused the western party so much anxiety and difficulty in their progress. The object of Dr. Richardson's party was to examine the intermediate coast between the Mackenzie and the Coppermine rivers. After separating from Captain Franklin, on the 4th of July, they pursued the easternmost channel of the Mackenzie, until the 7th of that month, when, finding that it distributed itself by various outlets, of which the more easterly were not navigable for their boats, they chose a middle one, and that night got into brackish water, with an open view of the sea, in lat. 69 deg. 29 min. N. long. 133 deg. 24 min. W. On the 11th, in lat. 69 deg. 42 min. N. long. 132 deg. 10 min. W. the water was perfectly salt, the sea partially covered with drift ice, and no land visible to seaward. They experienced considerable difficulty in crossing the estu-

aries of several rivers, which were deemed to be outlets of the shallow channels of the Mackenzie, that had been left to the eastward. They suffered, besides, some detention from ice and bad weather; and it was not until the 18th of July that, in lat. 70 deg. 37 min. N. long. 126 deg. 52 min. W. they got entirely clear of the widely spreading mouths of the Mackenzie, and of a large lake of brackish water, which seems to receive one of the branches of that river. The navigation across these wide estuaries was rendered embarrassing from extensive sandy flats, which occasionally compelled them to go nearly out of sight of land, and left them exposed to a frequently dangerous surf, in boats too slight to venture out into deep water, amongst heavy ice, in stormy weather. These dangers were gladly exchanged for a coasting voyage in the open sea. They rounded Cape Parry, in lat. 70 deg. 8 min. N. long. 123 deg. W. Cape Krusenstern in lat. 68 deg. 46 min. N. long. 114 deg. 45 min. W. and entered George the IVth's Coronation Gulf, by the Dolphin and Union Straits (so named after the boats,) which brought them within sight of Cape Barrow, and two degrees of longitude to the eastward of the Coppermine river. Their sea voyage terminated as before mentioned, on the 8th of August, by their actually entering that river. With the exception of a few hours on two or three days, Dr. Richardson's party experienced contrary winds during their entire progress, and latterly were delayed, and compelled to round every inlet of a deep bay, by thick ice driving in from seaward, and packing closely on the shore. The boats' crews, however, without suffering their exertions to flag, and taking every advantage of wind and tide, cut a passage with the hatchet; and by four days of hard labour cleared this obstacle, the most troublesome that occurred during their voyage along the coast. Although they saw much heavy floe ice, some of it aground even in nine fathom water, yet none of it bore marks of being more than one season old; and from the heights of land they could discern lanes of open water outside—so that a ship, properly strengthened for such a voyage, could make way through it with a favouring breeze. Throughout the whole line of coast they had regular tides, the flood setting from the eastward; the rise and fall being from a foot to twenty inches. In the Dolphin and Union Straits, the current in the height of flood and ebb exceeded two miles an hour. They found drift timber every where, and a large portion of it, on many parts of the coast, lay in a line from ten to fifteen, and in

some places upwards of twenty feet, above the ordinary spring-tide water-mark, apparently thrown up by a heavy sea. The coast in such places was unprotected by islands; and the inference is, that in some seasons at least, if not every year, there exists a long fetch of open water. After the first rapid, in the Coppermine river, Dr. Richardson's party abandoned the boats, with the remainder of their cargoes of provision, iron-work, beads, &c. to the first party of Esquimaux which should chance to pass that way; and on the 10th of August set out by land, with ten days' provisions, and their personal baggage reduced to a single blanket and a few spare mockasins, that they might travel as lightly as possible; and, farther to reduce the men's loads, the tents were left behind, and Mr. Kendall carried the astronomical instruments. They reached the eastern end of Bear Lake, at the influx of Dease's river, on the 18th, and remained there until the evening of the 24th, before the boats arrived to convey them to Fort Franklin. The person to whom the boats were entrusted, and who was sent off from Fort Franklin on the 6th of August, with the necessary supplies, and the strictest injunctions from Mr. Dease to use diligence in getting to the river, did not arrive on the latest day appointed for his appearance (the 20th), from a vague belief that Dr. Richardson's party would never return, and that he should make a needless voyage, and remain long waiting for them in vain. He therefore loitered by the way; and after the 20th Dr. Richardson was obliged to distribute his party into hunting and fishing groups, to procure subsistence. In these operations they were tolerably successful; and they also obtained supplies from a tribe of Indians, so that they had abundance. Dr. Richardson was not able to collect his party for embarkation until the evening of the 28th; and they reached the fort, after an absence from it of seventy-one days, the whole party in perfect health.

Captain Parry's Polar Expedition.—About the middle of May last, the *Hecla*, after forcing her way through the barrier of ice which commonly at that season opposes the passage of ships to the northward, reached an open space of clear water, several leagues wide, between the ice and the north end of Charles's Foreland; and sailed round Hakluyt's Headland, into the northern entrance of Smernburg Harbour, which was found closed by one unbroken floe of ice, still firmly attached to the land on every side. To this ice the *Hecla* was made fast, with the intention of sawing the ship into har-

bour; a violent gale, however, from the southward, broke away the ice at the margin, and the ship drifted, but was fortunately run into a smooth place which presented itself in the pack or main ice. Shortly after this the wind shifted to the north-westward, and the ice closed upon the land, preventing the escape of the Hecla, and drifting her considerably to the eastward, near Red Beach. Here the ship remained beset with ice for several days, at the distance of about five miles from the land, without any clear water in sight. About the first week in June, a southerly gale drove the ice off the land, and the Hecla got into open water off Waygatz Strait, after being twenty-four days hemmed in. Anxious search was now made for a harbour: but the whole coast was perfectly inaccessible, on account of the ice being firmly attached to the shores in every part. Captain Parry therefore sailed towards the Seven Islands, hoping to find them more clear from ice, and to discover among them some shelter for the ship; but on arriving at Walden Island, the shores were there also found entirely blocked up by the same obstacle. Captain Parry now proceeded to the northward, among loose and very broken ice, lat. $81^{\circ} 5' 32''$ being in long. $19^{\circ} 37'$ east—and might have advanced some miles farther to the northward in the Hecla, but his object was, if possible, to find a safe harbour for her, and he again stood to the southward; no alteration in character, however, was to be perceived, the shores being still locked up by an impenetrable barrier of land ice. A place of shelter was at last discovered for the Hecla, in lat. $70^{\circ} 55'$, long. $16^{\circ} 54'$ east, which appears to answer to "William Toleka Bay" of the old Dutch charts; and here, by sawing a canal for a quarter of a mile through the ice, she was placed in a secure situation. Captain Parry left the Hecla on the evening of the 21st June; with two boats which had been constructed for the purpose; Dr. Beverley accompanied him: the other boat was under the command of Lieutenant Ross, who was accompanied by Mr. Bird; and each boat had twelve men, with a supply of provisions for seventy-one days. On leaving Table Island there was scarcely any ice in sight: the weather was remarkably fine, and the sea as smooth as a mirror. After proceeding about ten miles they came to a body of ice, through which, however, they sailed some distance northward, but were stopped by it at noon on the 24th of June, being in lat. $81^{\circ} 12' 51''$, from which time their journey over the ice commenced. The ice across which they proceeded to the northward consisted entirely

of small detached masses, sometimes just so far separated as to render it necessary to launch the boats, and haul them up again; at other times, close enough for them to cross from one to the other by making bridges of the boats; occasionally joined together, so as to enable them to step across, though generally with great risk to their provisions; and in all cases requiring the most laborious exertions to allow them to make any progress. The surface of the ice also was so irregular, and so covered with deep snow, that even when they did meet with a mass of somewhat longer extent than usual, the boats were moved with difficulty, and it always required two, and often three or four journeys to transport their baggage; and these journeys were by an indirect route, that they had often to walk two miles to make good one mile of northward way. Such, indeed, were the difficulties of this travelling, that, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the officers and men for eleven hours daily, their progress to the northward did not at first exceed two or three miles a day. Captain Parry, however, persevered, in the hope of soon reaching the main or field ice, which has always been spoken of as occurring to the north of Spitzbergen, and which Phipps (Lord Mulgrave) upon the same meridian, and even in a latitude thirty miles to the southward, described as "flat and unbroken." As Captain Parry proceeded to the northward, he occasionally met with a small floe, and likewise with a few narrow holes of open water; but the greater part of his journey was over loose and ragged masses, only a few yards in extent, requiring the boats to be constantly launched and hauled up, which consumed considerable time, and proved very exhausting to the men. The quantity of fresh water on the ice was so great, that they were almost always wading through it, and their feet were consequently wet with snow water for twelve hours out of every four and twenty, by which exposure the men suffered much from chilblains, &c. In addition, they experienced a great deal of rain, more having fallen in the course of two or three days only, than during the whole of eight previous summers which Captain Parry had passed in the polar regions,—by which their clothes, boats, and provision bags were constantly kept in a wet state. They soon found that, notwithstanding the prevalence, at first, of southerly winds, the ice had no decided a tendency to drift to the southward, that they sometimes lost nearly as much while they were resting, as they had gained by the preceding day's labour. In consequence of

these united obstructions, they had, on the 10th of July, only reached the lat. of 82° , being then in the meridian of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east of Greenwich. Even such discouraging circumstances as these did not damp the zeal of Captain Parry and his party, and they still need every exertion to push to the northward, in the confident hope of at length meeting with the field ice, and of then making progress in some degree proportioned with their exertions; for although it became but too evident that the attainment of his whole object was no longer within the scope of his resources, Captain Parry had determined to reach the highest latitude which his means would allow, and, if possible, to extend his journey beyond the eighty-third degree. As they proceeded, scarcely any improvement was found in the nature of the ice; indeed, some of the lightest and most broken which was met with during their progress, occurred in lat. $82^{\circ} 40'$. In this parcel, as far as the eye could reach, nothing at one time could be seen but detached pieces of bay ice, so thin and decayed as to render it extremely dangerous to trust the provisions upon them. In passing from piece to piece of this ice, only one man could be allowed to venture near the edge at a time, for fear of breaking it; and although every care was taken, there was a constant, but unavoidable risk of losing their provisions, it being often necessary to leave, for a time, their whole means of existence on a surface of ice quite full of holes, and so thin and decayed, that the smallest motion among the surrounding masses would, in an instant, have broken it up, and sent the provisions to the bottom. On one occasion, the ice over which the boats and sledges were travelling, gave way under them, by which accident they narrowly escaped the loss of all their meat, and also some lives;—one of the men was saved only by his drag-belt being attached to the sledge. On the 22nd of July the northerly wind, from which they had been hitherto remarkably free, prevailed for several days together, giving the ice so increased a drift to the southward, that they could make little or no advance, even under circumstances in other respects favourable for travelling. In more than one instance Captain Parry found, by observation, that after ten hours' labour in travelling northward, he had scarcely gained, or rather had not retained, a mile, and had sometimes even lost ground. From the 21st to the 26th of July they had only gained one mile of nothing, though they had, at least, travelled twenty-three miles in that direction; so that a southerly set, exceeding

four miles a day, had prevailed during that interval. Under such circumstances it was evidently in vain to struggle any longer to so little purpose; and therefore, on the 26th of July, having travelled northward thirty-five days, Captain Parry came to the conclusion, that it would be only incurring useless fatigue to the party under his command, to persevere any longer in the attempt, which, on such ice as they had met, was altogether hopeless. The highest latitude reached by Captain Parry was $82^{\circ} 45' 15''$, upon the meridian of 20° east of Greenwich; to attain which, he and his party had traversed 292 miles; but taking into account the number of times they had to return for the boats and baggage in the course of every journey over the ice, in consequence of its broken and rugged surface, the computation of their actual travelling up to this point is 580 geographical miles, or 668 statute miles. If the ice had been of the nature anticipated, they could easily have accomplished the average of fifteen miles a day. In returning, the party experienced precisely the same kind of travelling as in proceeding northwards; but they now not merely retained whatever distance they travelled, but daily made several miles more, especially with a northerly wind. They reached Little Table Island on the 12th of August, having been actually upon the ice for forty-eight days; and gained the Hecla on the 21st, after an absence of sixty-one days. Captain Parry's entire party, although they had undergone such constant exposure to wet, cold, and fatigue, returned to the ship in excellent health, there being only three individuals ailing, one from accident, and two from swelled legs; but even these were convalescent in a short time. We now come to speak of the results of this voyage.—A continued series of magnetic and meteorological observations was obtained.—The magnetic dip was found gradually to increase in going northwards, from about 81° at the Hecla's station, to $82^{\circ} 22'$, in the latitude of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The westerly variation decreased in going northwards from 19 to $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and in going to the eastward it became still less; but any change of position to the westward caused the variation quickly to increase, which it did to $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, in the longitude of $17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east. All these phenomena would appear to favour the theory of two magnetic poles in the northern hemisphere of the earth, as suggested by Professor Hansteen. In the meteorological phenomena observed in the course of Captain Parry's progress northwards, there is, perhaps, nothing so remarkable as the extraordinary frequency of rain in

so high a latitude. In one instance, when in lat. 82½°, it rained hard for thirty-one hours, and on another occasion for twenty-one. On the 23d of July a very beautiful natural appearance was observed, consisting of six distinct fog-bows strongly tinged with the prismatic colours. No appearance of land was seen to the northward at the extreme point of Captain Parry's journey; and as the birds had almost entirely forsaken the party as they proceeded in that direction, and no bottom could be found with 500 fathoms of line, it is probable that there is no land within a very considerable distance. No drift-wood was met with after entering

the ice, nor any whales during the voyage, except on the ground already frequented by whalers on the western side of Spitzbergen. During the absence of Captain Parry, Lieutenant Foster, besides completing some surveys, made an interesting series of experiments on the diurnal changes of variation and intensity in the magnetic needle, by which an amount was discovered in these phenomena not before suspected to exist at Spitzbergen, and which will form valuable data in this department of science. A complete collection of specimens of natural history has been made.—*Literary Gazette.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences, June 18.—M.M. Lamarck, Bosc, and de Blainville, reported on the memoir by M.M. Raspail and Robineau Desvoidi, entitled "Researches into the Natural History of the Alcyonallæ of ponds—almost the last link between the vegetable and animal kingdoms." They were requested to continue their researches. M.M. Cordier and Brochant de Villiers made a highly commendatory report upon a geological paper of M. Bonnard.—25. M.M. Lacroix and Andreossy reported on the work of M. Denais, entitled "An Essay on Methodical and Comparative Geography," of which he was encouraged to continue the publication. M.M. Chaussier and Magendie reported on a memoir of Dr. Roberts, relative to a woman who had a teat on her left thigh, with which she nourished her own child and several other infants. M. Cuvier read a memoir on the saru of the ancients.—July 2. M. Grambart, of Marseilles, announced that on June 21, he had discovered in one of the feet of Cassiopeia, a new comet, invisible to the naked eye. M. Pons wrote from Florence that, on the 20th of June he had discovered a small comet nearly in the same situation as the above. M. Beaudant, in the name of a commission, reported on four mineralogical memoirs of M. Berthier, which were ordered to be printed in the collection of memoirs by persons not members of the academy.—9. The same honour was this day conferred upon a paper, entitled "A Geological Examination of the Question, whether the Continents which we now inhabit have been frequently overflowed by the sea?" by M. Constant Prevost. M.M. Cuvier and Cordier were the reporters.—10. In the name of a commission, M. G. Cuvier re-

ported on the bones collected in the grottoes of Osselles, near Besançon. M. Berthier was then elected member of the section of mineralogy, in the place of M. Ramond, and the loss which the academy had sustained by the death of M. Fresnel was announced.

Public Libraries in France.—There are in Paris five large public libraries, and upwards of forty private. The Royal library contains about 450,000 volumes, independently of an equal number of bound pamphlets, and about 80,000 manuscripts. The Arsenal library possesses about 150,000 volumes, and 5000 manuscripts; that of St. Genevieve, about 110,000 volumes, and 2000 manuscripts; the Mazarine library, about 92,000 volumes, and 3137 manuscripts. In the provinces the most considerable are—that of Lyons, which contains 106,900 volumes; that of Bordeaux, 105,000; that of Aix, 72,672; that of Besançon, 53,000; that of Toulouse, 50,000; that of Grenoble, 42,000; that of Tours, 30,000; that of Metz, 31,000; that of Arras, 34,000; that of Mons, 41,000; that of Colmar, 30,000; that of Versailles, 40,000; that of Amiens, 40,000. The total number of libraries in France amounts to 273. The number of volumes possessed by eighty of them is not known. It appears that the general total possessed by those whose numbers are known, amount to 3,342,870 volumes, of which there are in Paris 1,125,347.

Monsters.—A plaster-cast was lately sent from Canton to the Académie des Sciences at Paris, of a Chinese, aged twenty-three years, who, otherwise perfectly well organised, has attached to the epigastric region the body of an acephalous child, the size of a full-grown fetus. M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, to whom the exami-

nation of the subject was referred, made a report to the Academy respecting it; and it is a curious fact, that, three days after the reading of that report, a new monster, of similar construction, was born in the neighbourhood of Tours. The French journals are full of minute descriptions of these phenomena. To us it appears that good taste demands that the details of such matters should be confined to publications exclusively professional.

The Medico-Botanical Society of London has requested of the Geographical Society of Paris, to allow the travellers who go forth under their auspices, to collect medicinal and useful plants, for which service the English Society will remunerate them.

Licorice.—A mode has been discovered in France, of fabricating paper solely from the *Glycyrrhiza Germanica*, or licorice plant. It is said that this paper is cheap, that it is of a whiteness superior to that generally made, and that size is not requisite in its manufacture.

The English theatre in Paris has drawn crowded houses. Mr. Kemble appeared there in "Othello," and the theatre was honoured by the presence of the Duchess de Berri. His acting produced rapturous applause, except in the smothering scene, when hisses and groans, both loud and deep, marked the decided disapprobation of committing murder on the stage. Dramatic murder, execution, or assassination, is insupportable to a French audience. Horatius, in Corneille's tragedy, when he kills his sister, runs after her and murders her in the side scenes: groans, shrieks, and cries, in *coulisses* are allowable; but the public must not see the deed.

A new literary enterprise has been started in Paris,—it is no less than a daily literary journal, under the title of "La Nouveau Journal de Paris;" the form and justification are just the same as in the "Journal de Paris," which the ministers sent to the tomb of all the Capulets. It is well edited, and has, in less than three weeks, above two thousand subscribers.

Antiquities.—At Bischem, in the department of the Haut Rhine, some Roman antiquities have lately been discovered, nearly opposite Vieux-Brissac (the Mons Brisaicus of the Roman *Itinéraires*). The coal and cinders (says the *Courier du Bas Rhin*) indicate a conflagration; and the name itself—*Edenburg ou Edenburg*, gives the idea of devastation. Urns, vases of elegant designs, medals, domestic utensils, &c. and a brick marked LXXI. have been dug up.

Billiards.—A curious little work, called

the "Theory and Rules of the Game of Billiards," by A. Teyssèdre, has lately been published at Paris. It is divided into two parts. In the first, the theory of the game is explained—the means of avoiding being cheated in the choice of maces and queues are pointed out—the laws of the collision of bodies are detailed—the strokes which result from those laws are described—and general principles are laid down with respect to the manner of playing and of conducting the game. The second part contains the rules of the various games of billiards. At the end of the work is a vocabulary of the terms used in the game.

Tachygraphy.—A mathematical instrument maker at Paris, of the name of Conti, has conceived the notion of a portable instrument which he calls a tachygraph, by means of which any person may write, or rather print, as fast as any other person can speak. If such an instrument can be brought to perfection, of of what immense value it will be to parliamentary reporters! M. Conti, however, like many other ingenious men, is not rich. He calculates the expense of constructing a single instrument at six hundred francs; and he has applied to the Académie des Sciences for pecuniary assistance. His request having been referred to the consideration of a committee, a very favourable report has been made upon it.

Rhynoplastie.—The French have given to the revived art of making false noses of living flesh, the name of rhynoplastie. This art was derived originally from the Indians. In the latter part of the last century, a Mahratta, belonging to the English army, having been taken prisoner by Tipoo Saib, and having suffered frightful mutilations in consequence, escaped, and met at Kumor with a man whose skill in giving him a new nose excited the astonishment of the whole army, who were witnesses to the success of the operation. The art was afterwards practised in England; but the French declare that the false noses fabricated by Mr. Carpus, Mr. Hutchinson, and other English surgeons, resembled those vulgar noses which are called sheep-noses (*nasi ovilli*). M. Lisfranc, a French surgeon, who has paid great attention to the subject, lately read to the Académie des Sciences a paper describing the modes of operation hitherto in use, and that to which he has himself had recourse. The Indians have, it seems, two methods of restoring the nose. The one, by striking the seat of honour smartly and repeatedly with a slipper, until the skin becomes exceedingly tumefied, when they remove a

portion of it for the purpose of forming the false nose. The other mode is that which has been generally adopted by European practitioners, namely, of constructing the false nose of a portion of the skin of the forehead. The latter is also the mode which has been resorted to by M. Lisfranc, but with various modifications; the principle of which seems to be the introduction of pledgets of lint, in order to form a support for the skin. A French soldier, of the name of Eval, lost by the cold, during the Russian campaign, not only the bones and cartilages of the nose, but even a part of the protuberances of the upper jaw. His appearance was so disgusting and hideous, that nobody would eat or even work in his company. In the latter end of last year M. Lisfranc took him in hand, and completely restored him. Not only has he now a good decent nose, but his sense of smelling has returned; and a humour which flowed from his eyes, and was of so acrid a nature that it excoriated his cheeks, has been completely dried up.

Geology.—Among the fossil bones lately dug from under the lava of the mountain of Boulade, in the neighbourhood of Issoire, in France, none have been discovered belonging to the human body. The same is the case in the other mountains of the vicinity. But, although there are no human bones, in several places, and especially in the mountain of Boutarosa, (which is not far from the mountain of Boulade,) pieces of wood have been discovered, buried under the ancient lava, which observers worthy of credit declare seem to have been fashioned by the hand of man, and to have been cut with a hatchet, although rudely, and as might be expected in the infancy of the arts. Did man exist then, at that remote period when elephants, lions, and tapers, lived in Europe with rein-deer and bears? This is an exceedingly difficult question, and one which hitherto does not, by any means, appear to have been satisfactorily resolved.

Blue Dye.—The substitution of Prussian-blue for indigo, in the dyeing of woollen cloths, has long been a desideratum in France; the latter being an exotic material, of high and fluctuating, the former a home product, of moderate and steady price. M. Raymond, a French chemist, began to apply himself to this subject in the year 1819, and has at length invented a process which he allows to be more complicated than that of dyeing with indigo, but which is perfectly successful in the production of fixed tints of great beauty, and of any depth that may be required. The inventor confidently anticipates that this new process of dyeing blues

will speedily supersede the old. He has sent a paper on the subject to the Académie des Sciences.

Volcanic Hills.—In Auvergne, the Puy de Pariou, is one of the most recent of the volcanic hills. "This newest crater has the figure of an inverted cone. It is clothed to the bottom with grass, and it is a singular spectacle to see a herd of cattle quietly grazing above the orifice whence such furious explosions once broke forth. Their tracks round the shelving sides of the basin, like seats of an amphitheatre, make the excessive regularity of its circular form more remarkable to the eye. Its depth is three hundred feet, and the circumference about three thousand. The inclination of the sides of the exterior cone, and interior crater, are each about 35°. The acute ridge resulting from their junction is so little blunted by time, that in some parts it scarcely affords room to stand on. Its elevation above the south base of the cone is 738 feet. The lava which issued from this cavern, first deluged and completely filled an area surrounded by granitic eminences, and, probably, the basin of a small lake; thence entered the valley of Villar, a steep and sinuous gorge, which it threaded exactly in the manner of a watery torrent, dashing in cascades through the narrowest parts, and widening its current where the space permitted; till, on reaching the embouchure of the valley, in the great plain of the Limagne, it stopped at a spot called Fontinore, where its termination constitutes a rock about fifty feet high, now quarried for building stone. From the base of this rock gushes a plentiful spring, the waters of which find their way from Villar, beneath the lava which usurped their ancient channel."

Numismatics.—Among other interesting facts contained in the second edition of a work on Roman medals, by the Chevalier Mionnet, lately published in Paris, is the restitution to a single personage of the medals hitherto attributed to two. The name of Vaballathus and that of Athenodorus, have in two different languages the same signification. This prince, who was invested with the imperial dignity, in Syria and Egypt, was the son of Zenobia.

ITALY.

Hydrophobia.—In the 30th volume of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Academy of Turin, there is a very interesting memoir by M. Rossi, one of the members of the Academy, on hydrophobia and the consequent madness. The memoir is divided into two parts; in the first the author treats of spontaneous hydrophobia, with-

* Volcanic appearances in Auvergne.

out any bite from a rabid animal; the other contains a number of facts respecting canine madness. In the first part, M. Rossi speaks of seven cases of spontaneous hydrophobia, which, with a single exception, all proved mortal. In the second part, some remarkable circumstances are related, from which we select the following:—showing the almost inconceivable feeling by which animals are rendered aware of their danger when they are in the presence of any individual animal, of whatever kind, and however feeble, that is affected.—A large yard-dog, freely ranging, suddenly perceived a lap-dog, and was seized with a trembling in all his limbs. This formidable enemy approaching, the yard-dog allowed himself to be bitten, and died mad. It being thus known that the little dog was mad, he was pursued and killed; and the inspection of his carcase completely established the fact. An analogous occurrence may also serve as a warning to those imprudent persons who leave animals shut up in their houses during their absence for a shorter or a longer time. A cat which had been confined in this manner, after four days of captivity and privation of food and drink, became mad. M. Rossi introduced two dogs into the chamber in which the cat was. Although very strong, they exhibited the same symptoms of alarm that the yard-dog had done, and were bitten by the cat without making any resistance whatever. The consequence of course was, that they became mad also.—M. Rossi seems to consider the actual cantery as the only application to the wound resulting from the bite of a mad dog, from which any beneficial consequences can be expected; and he recommends that the burning should not be merely superficial.

Dreadful Storm.—The dreadful hurricane which lately visited almost all Calabria, has done considerable damage, that in Reggio alone being estimated at a million ducats. The district of Calona is converted into a lake, which, in many places, is thirty-five feet deep. Two-thirds of Gallico are destroyed, and one-third of the unfortunate inhabitants perished in the waves. From the town of Giovanni to Reggio, the whole country is a sea. In the neighbourhood of the latter a water-volcano has been formed, which continues to extend, and lays waste the country. The hurricane continued, and the inhabitants were in daily apprehension of hearing of farther misfortunes. Many ships were lost; one with sixty-two passengers, few of whom were saved.

An Italian Miracle.—In the month of August 1819, some polenta, a sort of food

made with the flour of maize, with salt and water, of which the Italians are very fond, placed in a house at Padua, in the situation, usually allotted to it, was found covered with red spots. This was thrown away, but what was prepared for the ensuing day's consumption underwent the same alteration. Some suspicion then arose that this was the work of the evil one; a dignitary of the church came to bless the interior of the house, and the kitchen in particular, where the occurrence had taken place, but in vain; the suspected colour did not disappear. Fasting and prayer were had recourse to by the unfortunate family; masses were celebrated on their account; still with equal want of success. Up to that time the secret had been kept, but the curiosity of the neighbours at last discovered it, and from that moment the family were regarded with a sort of horror and terror; their most intimate friends even shunned them. The magistrates of the place charged a physician, of the name of Sette, to investigate the facts. Public rumour became more loud, and the house wherein the phenomena had taken place, was incessantly surrounded with curious people. The cause of the *drops of blood* on the polenta was at length defined;—the family were eating the old corn, which, during the famine of 1817, they had refused to the poor, and in this way the divine vengeance was now declaring itself. Much prudence was required on the part of Dr. Sette; for the moral contagion, now ready to spread, was more to be feared than the alteration of the food in a small number of private houses. After many researches, the physician, who was a skilful naturalist, ascertained the specific character of this phenomenon, which was only a vegetation hitherto unobserved, and of which the colour alone had occasioned so much alarm.

GERMANY.

Foreign Literary Establishments.—In the University of Munich there were lecturing during the last summer, five professors of theology, twelve of jurisprudence, seven of statistical economy, sixteen of medicine, and thirty-six of the philosophical faculty. In addition to these seventy-six, a far greater number of persons, celebrated in science or art, have been attracted by the king's liberality to Munich; and have raised the Bavarian capital to high literary eminence.

Albert Durer.—The King of Bavaria has granted three thousand florins for the erection at Nuremberg of a monument to Albert Durer. It will be commenced in the spring.

Antiquities.—The King of Bavaria,

whose love of the sciences and fine arts is exemplary, has published an ordinance, by which he commands the Minister for the Home Department to give directions for the careful preservation of all the pictures, statues, and other monuments of antiquity, which are scattered in the various towns and cities of the Bavarian dominions.

An Austrian nobleman, favourably known as a writer on musical subjects, has produced the life of the celebrated Anton Salieri, Maestro di Capella, &c. &c., on which the Leipzig Musical Gazette bestows great praise:

Berlin.—The Museum for Antiquities, building at Berlin, is expected to be finished next year. The collection has been much augmented of late by the purchase of Count Ingenheim's extensive gallery; and contains about two hundred splendid works, including a Torso of Adonia, a fragment of frieze from the Forum Trajani, and other valuable specimens.

Astronomy.—On the evening of the 27th of February, 1826, at Josepstadt, in Bohemia, M. Biela perceived in the Ram a small round nebula, the situation of which he noted. The next day he became convinced that he had discovered a comet, the nucleus of which had advanced a degree eastward since the preceding evening, and had increased in size and splendour. Subsequent observations by various astronomers established very near correspondencies between this comet and the comets of 1772 and 1806. At length M. Clausen, of Altona, and M. Gambart, of Marseilles, each separately, traced an ellipse, which left no doubt of the identity of the three. It is calculated that the comet will reappear in November 1832, on its return from the sun.

The original manuscript of the important journal of the oriental traveller, Dr. Seetzen, who, it is generally supposed, was poisoned by the command of the Imam of Sana, in 1811, is at present in the University of Halle, in Saxony; and, according to Beck's Repertorium, is being prepared for publication by several learned men, under the chief direction of Professor Kruse.

Halle.—On the 18th and 19th of April last, the fiftieth anniversary of the promotion to the rank of doctor, of the venerable Niemeyer, Chancellor of the University of Halle, was celebrated at that University. It was attended by deputations from most of the other learned bodies of Germany. Among various testimonies of respect and esteem, the Franck Institution caused a gold medal to be struck, with this inscription, "Alteri conditori suo ante hos L. ann. creato doct. phil. instit. Franckiana

Hal: A. MDCCCXXVII. d. XVIII. April." A vase of silver was transmitted to the old man from thirty-three public functionaries of Prussia: it bore the following inscription: "A. H. Niemeyerum de juventute sua optime meritum viri venerantur." Sixty Mecklenburg students at Halle presented a beautiful porcelain vase, on which were these words: "Virorum erga A. H. Niemeyer de se juvenibus optime meritum pietatis pignus." The king also sent the venerable doctor a magnificent vase, and a letter of congratulation.

Professor Hamsteen contemplates a tour through Siberia, for the purpose of making observations on the magnetism of the earth. From the great talents of this eminent observer, very important results may be expected to reward his labours: he proposes setting out early next spring.

HOLLAND AND FLANDERS.

In carrying on some extensive works in the great basins and sluices at Torenzen, there has been found, twenty-four feet below the level of the sea dike, a stratum of turf, with oak, alder, and other wood, embedded in it. This seems to indicate that Zealand and Flanders were formerly united.

Madame Grevelink, the principal actress of the Theatre Royal at Amsterdam, and the mother of six children, drowned herself last month. Her death is much deplored, as she was a woman of considerable talents, and intimate with the leading literary characters of the country.

RUSSIA.

Paul Brookes, Esq. died lately, at St. Petersburg, aged sixty-three, much respected by most zoologists as an indefatigable traveller in the pursuit of natural history. For the last thirty years, with the exception of two or more that he resided in the New-road, London, he was engaged in zoological researches in France, Holland, Germany, Portugal, and Africa, also in North and South America. Having sold his house, he became an annual voyager to both the capitals of the Russian empire, viz. St. Petersburg and Moscow, as well as occasionally to Sweden, Lithuania, and even Lapland.—*Lit. Gazette.*

The Magnetic Needle.—It was some time ago stated, as the result of observations made by the Academy of St. Petersburg, that in that city the magnetic needle exhibited no variations. The fact was doubted; and it was supposed that this reported anomaly arose from the defective mobility of the instruments that had been employed. Recent observations prove that such was the case; and that diurnal variations of the needle occur in St. Petersburg just the same as elsewhere.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Ontario White Elm.—In the article of elms, our misfortune is, the great facility of raising them from suckers and layers. If raised from suckers, they are always a sucker, and they fill the ground all round about with suckers. If raised from layers, they are always merely a limb of a tree, and they begin to branch away before they attain any height: if you attempt to prevent this by pruning, you have a nasty knotty thing, good for very little as timber, and ornamental in the eyes of those only who like to see a sort of broom at the top of a handle forty or fifty feet long. We have gone on at this rate till people in general actually believe that the common English elm never has any seed, than which a more false idea never entered into the head of mortal man.

The Bush Vine.—"A vine," says Mr. Winterton, "called the bush-ropo by the wood-cutters, on account of its use in hauling out the heaviest timber, has a singular appearance in the forests of Demerara. Sometimes you see it nearly as thick as a man's body, twisted like a corkscrew round the tallest trees, and rearing its head high above their tops. At other times, three or four of them, like strands in a cable, join tree and tree and branch and branch together. Others, descending from on high, take root as soon as their extremity touches the ground, and appear like shrouds and stays supporting the mainmast of a line-of-battle ship; while others, sending out parallel, oblique, horizontal, and perpendicular shoots in all directions, put you in mind of what travellers call a matted forest. Oftentimes a tree, about a hundred feet high, uprooted by the whirlwind, is stopped in its fall by these amazing cables of nature; and hence it is that you account for the phenomenon of seeing trees, not only vegetating, but sending forth vigorous shoots, though far from their perpendicular, and their trunks inclined to every degree from the meridian to the horizon.—Their heads remain firmly supported by the bush-ropo; many of their roots soon reflex themselves in the earth, and frequently a strong shoot will sprout out perpendicularly from near the root of the reclined trunk, and in time become a fine tree. No grass grows under the trees, and few weeds, except in the swamps."

Valuable Discovery.—One of the most simple and useful discoveries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or new cut clover with layers of straw in ricks or stacks; thus the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and pre-

vented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and rye grass.

Method of Burning Lime without Kilns.—The practice of lime-burners in Wales was formerly to burn lime in broad shallow kilns, but in some parts they now manufacture that article without any kiln at all. They place the lime-stone in large bodies, which are called coaks, the stones not being broken small, as in the ordinary method, and calcine these heaps in the way used for preparing charcoal. To prevent the flame from bursting out at the top and sides of these heaps, turfs and earth are placed against them, and the aperture partially closed; and the heat is regulated and transused through the whole mass; so that, notwithstanding the increased size of the stones, the whole becomes thoroughly calcined. As a proof of the superior advantage that lime burnt in these clamps or coaks has over lime burnt in the old method, where farmers have an option of taking either at the same price, a preference is invariably given to that burned in heaps. This practice has long prevailed in Yorkshire and Shropshire, and is also familiar to Scotland.

Pine Apple.—The largest pine ever grown in this kingdom was cut lately from the hot-house of John Edwards, Esq. of Rheola, Glamorganshire, and was presented to his Majesty at Windsor. It weighed 14lb. 12oz. avoirdupois, was twelve inches and a half high, exclusive of the crown, and twenty-six inches in circumference.

Cobbett's Mode of making Quickset Fences.—The bank being formed, quickset (otherwise called whitethorn) plants, four or five years old, and removed previous to their last year's growth, each plant being as big at bottom as a man's (a labouring man's) fore-finger, should be planted, any time between September and April; and cut down, at the time of planting, to within a foot of the ground. The plants should stand fifteen inches asunder; they should be in one row, and that row about a foot from the outside edge of the top of the bank. The ground on the top of the bank should slope a little, from the outside edges to the stems of the plants, in order for them to receive the rains at their roots. Through the summer, the ground on each side of them should be hoed pretty deeply, and kept quite clean. These plants would, the first year, make long and strong shoots. The next spring cut them down to within an inch of the ground. Go over them in June; and cut off all their shoot

close to the stem, except the two strongest of each plant; and the ground must be poor indeed, if these do not, during the summer, get to be three feet high at the least. Let them go on another year. These shoots will then be five feet high. Then, in winter, take one of the shoots of each plant, and plash it close to the bottom; that is to say, bend it down longwise the hedge, and give it a cut on the upper side about two inches from the stem; cut off the top of it so as to leave the remainder about a foot and a half long; bend it down to the ground, making it lie as close as possible to the stems of the neighbouring plant; and fasten it to the ground with two pegs. When you have done this all the way along, there will be one plash for every interval between the stems of the plants. You must, of course, lay the plashes with their points all one way. When this is done, cut down the upright shoots to within four inches of the bottom. The next October, that is to say, at the end of the fourth summer, you will have a complete, efficient, and beautiful fence. It will want topping and side-pruning in order to keep it of uniform height, and to prevent the top and sides from injuring the bottom shoots, by drip and shade. It is, of course, understood that the hedge has been kept quite clear of grass and weeds all these four summers.—Never was there a greater mistake than to suppose that you get a cheap

hedge by using low-priced plants, or that you get a close hedge by using numerous plants. As to the former, a yard of broadcloth may be cheap at thirty shillings, while a yard of the fabric of the cotton lords may be dear at one single penny. Besides, so few plants in number, are wanted, according to my plan, that even the first cost may be less than that occasioned by the common method of planting quickest hedges. Then, as to the other error, namely, the supposition that a close hedge is obtained by putting the plants very near to one another; who ever saw any plants, of any kind, thrive, if standing so close as to struggle for subsistence? Such struggle immediately begins in a thickly set hedge. Some plants are stronger than others. The weaker plants are subdued. The growth is uneven. There are low places. Every person and thing, wishing to cross the hedge, is invited to these. Gaps come, and then the hedge is not worth a straw. In very good ground, this hardy plant will, even when thus mismanaged, get up; but, it will be feeble, have a big top and a hollow bottom. Whereas, by giving each plant fifteen inches of space, you leave room for its roots to get food; by using large plants you secure uniformity of size, and of growth. You quickly get stout stems; your shoots are strong; and you get an effectual fence in half the usual time.

USEFUL ARTS.

W. Mayhew, of Union-street, Southwark, and W. White, of Cheapside, for an improvement in hats.—It having been a serious objection to silk hats that they were stubborn; unyielding, and unpleasant to the head, and also that the edges of the tips soon wore bare and looked bad, the present is a plan by which the defect is completely obviated. The body or groundwork of the hat is made of wool or stuff, upon the same principle as a beaver hat, the under part of the brim covered with beaver or fur, instead of silk as heretofore, by which method the hat is rendered as pliable and as comfortable to the head as a beaver hat. The body of the hat is dyed black, so that the interior and exterior will be of the same colour, and the silk is placed on the crown and the upper part of the brim, and the hat altogether resembles beaver; the body and under part of the brim being of the same construction, and united in one body. With respect to the body, an extra quantity of stuff is added to that part called the brim of the hat, by bowing an extra piece in the way of stop-wool, and felting it together over a hat-bason, or any other thing convenient for the purpose; this will apply to beaver as

well as silk hat bodica. To obviate the objection with respect to the edge of the silk hat wearing out so soon, in the first place, a soft substance is put on the edge of the tip underneath the silk, so as to be better prepared to resist a blow, as that part of the hat is most exposed, and more likely than other parts to come in contact with hard substances. The silk hats hitherto made have been covered with silk, shag, or plush, made on a cotton back or ground; and cotton being a vegetable substance, does not take so good a dye as silk, so that when the silk is rubbed off the edge of a hat, the cotton ground appears, and not being of the same dye as the silk, looks shabby long before the hat is worn out: therefore, in addition to placing the soft substance as described above on the edge of the tip, the shag for that part of the hat is made with a silk ground or back instead of cotton; it will then be at that part altogether silk, and all of the same dye, so that when the upper silk or pile is worn off, the under silk being of the same colour is not observable, and will remove a very serious objection to silk hats. The patentees reserve to themselves the right of covering the upper part with

cotton instead of silk, should they deem it necessary.

Steam Navigation.—A Mr. T. Waghorn, of the Bengal Pilot Establishment, is going to establish between Falmouth and Madras and Bengal a steam mail-packet. The vessel is to be built after the model of the Leith smacks, of 200 or 220 tons, and to be provided with two 25-horse power engines; her mast is to be constructed so as to lower down on the deck in case of head winds, and the funnel is also to be lowered at pleasure. Every thing that can is to be sacrificed to expedition. She will carry no passengers, nor is live-stock of any kind to be taken on board. The captain and nineteen of a crew mess together, and potted meats are to be laid in, and all provisions to be stowed on deck until room is made below. By these means the utmost room possible for the stowage of coals is to be afforded, and it is expected the vessel will carry fifty days' consumption. Thirty tons of coals are to be stowed in as many iron receptacles, so that as ballast becomes requisite from the consumption of the engines, water may be pumped in. Measures to insure that no delay beyond a few hours shall occur at the Cape are also to be taken; and in seventy days from the vessel leaving the Thames she is to be seen on the Hooghly.

Cotton Rope.—We learn from an American paper, that an individual of Rhode Island has received a premium at the exhibition of manufactures in that State, for making cotton cord lines. It is stated that they outlasted the hempen lines employed for the same purpose. The inventor thinks that cotton cables would be more durable than hempen, being much finer, and many thousands twined together would be stronger; and there being no tar in the cotton, and the weight only a half for the same strength of rope, that it can be afforded cheaper.

The naval captains of the ships at Portsmouth lately assembled on board ship, at Spithead, to inspect the working of boat guns (carronades) which had been fitted by Lieut. Halahan, R. N. on his new plan, with springs, to do away the necessity of tackles, and consequently the labour of running the guns out. Pinnaces had their guns mounted, according to the present

invention; and on the usual plan. At a signal given, both boats commenced firing together, and continued to do so about four minutes and a half, during which time one fired eight rounds, to do which they were obliged to lay in the three foremost oars on each side, while the other fired thirteen rounds, and the men had no occasion to lay in more than one oar on each side. The advantages of Lieut. Halahan's plan, therefore, were most evidently proved, especially also as the boat can pull and work the guns at the same time. Besides, the gun recoils so easily, that, during the thirteen rounds that were fired, it did not once come back to the breeching; so that any boat capable of bearing the weight of a gun may have one mounted, and fire it as often as may be wished, without the least risk of either shaking or straining the boat. Moreover, the machinery is so very simple, that it can be taken off and replaced in two minutes, and when off, the gun is the same as any other.

Method of Engraving on Glass.—Cover one side of a flat piece of glass, after having made it perfectly clean, with bees' wax, and trace figures upon it with a needle, taking care that every stroke cuts completely through the wax. Next, make a border of wax all round the glass, to prevent any liquor, when poured on, from running off. Then take some finely-powdered fluato of lime (fluor spar), strew it evenly over the glass plate upon the waxed side, and then gently pour upon it, so as not to displace the powder, as much concentrated sulphuric acid diluted with thrice its weight of water, as is sufficient to cover the powdered fluor spar. Let every thing remain in this state for three hours; then remove the mixture, and clean the glass, by washing it with oil of turpentine: the figures which were traced through the wax will be found engraven on the glass, while the parts which the wax covered will be uncorroded. The fluato of lime is decomposed by the sulphuric acid, and sulphate of lime is formed. The fluoric acid, disengaged in the gaseous state, combines with the water that diluted the sulphuric acid, and forms liquid fluoric acid, by which the glass is corroded.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Gabriel de Seras, of Leicester-square, S. Wise, and C. Wise, of Maidstone, for improvements in sizing, glazing, or beautifying the materials employed in the manufacturing of paper, pasteboard, Bristol-boards, and other substances, communicated by a foreigner. August 21, 1827.

J. Haguer, of Cable-street, London, for a new method of working cranes, or tilt-hammers. August 30, 1827.

B. M. Combs, of Birmingham, for improvements on, or additions to a pulley, machinery, and apparatus, used and applied for securing, fixing, and

moving curtains and rollers, and other blinds. August 30, 1827.

W. Dettmer, of Upper Marylebone-street, London, for improvements on piano-fortes. August 30, 1827.

W. J. Ford, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, for improvements in the make, use, and application of bridle bits. September 6, 1827.

G. Clymer, of Finsbury-street, London, for an improvement in typographic printing, between plain or flat surfaces. September 6, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

The British Farmer's (Quarterly) Magazine. Exclusively devoted to Agriculture and Rural Affairs. By H. Fleming. No. V. 4s.

BOTANY.

The Florist's Guide, and Cultivator's Directory. Coloured plates. No. IV. 3s.

Edward's Botanical Register. Coloured plates. No. VIII. of vol. 13. 4s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Lord Liverpool. 8vo. 15s.

HORTICULTURE.

The Pomological Magazine. By Two Gentlemen closely connected with the Horticultural Society of London. Coloured plates. No. 1. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

Neele's Views of Seals. No. II.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Reports of Medical Cases, selected with a view of illustrating the symptoms and cure of diseases, by a reference to Morbid Anatomy, &c. By Richard Bright, M.D. 4to. Plates. 4l. 4s.

An Introduction to the Morbid Anatomy of Animals, compiled with constant references to Physiology. By G. C. Carus, translated by R. T. Gore, Surgeon. 2 vols. 8vo. 4to. plates. 3l.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Amulet. 18mo. 12s.

The Forget-me Not. 18mo. 12s.

A System of Popular Trigonometry, both Plane

and Spherical; with Popular Treatises on Logarithms, and the Application of Algebra to Geometry. By George Darley, A.B. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Lecture on the Geography of Plants. By John Bruton. 3s. 6d.

The Bijou. 8vo. 12s.

A Practical Treatise on the Blow-Pipe. 18mo. 4s.

The Establishment of the Turks in Europe. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

An Historical Essay on the Laws of Rome, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Household Book of Henry VIII. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The Mummy; a Tale of the Twenty-second Century. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 8s. 6d.

Thomas's Early Prose Romances. Parts I. to V. 3s. 6d. each; viz. Robert the Deuyl, Life of Virgilius, Thomas of Reading, Robin Hood, George a Green.

POETRY.

Professional Poems. 12mo. 4s.

Poetic Gleanings. 12mo. 2s. Metrical Essays on subjects of History and Imagination. By Charles Swain, 6s.

THEOLOGY.

The Religion of Christ is the Religion of Nature. Written in the Condemned Cells of Newgate. By Jorgen Jorgenson, late Governor of Iceland. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Popular Premises Examined, in Connection with the Origin of Moral Evil and the Attributes of God, an Essay. By Richard Dutton.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE Clarendon Papers will be published in a few days, by Mr. Colburn, in 2 vols. 4to. They comprise the Correspondence of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, and Laurence, Earl of Rochester; with the very curious Diary of Lord Clarendon, from 1687 to 1690, containing minute particulars of the Events attending the Revolution. They will be illustrated with Portraits, (copied from the originals, by permission of the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon,) and other Engravings.

Lady Morgan's new Irish Tale, entitled "The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys," is just on the eve of publication. Lady Morgan is a vivid delineator of national manners and character, and the epoch she has now chosen for illustration, has, in the present state of exhausted combinations, one great recommendation to the novelist—it is untouched. It has also a deep interest in an historical point of view—it embraces events which preceded the Rebellion, and finally accomplished the Union.

The noble Author of "Matilda," which a season or two since attracted so much attention, and to whom one or two other works have been falsely attributed, is about to publish another Tale of the Day, entitled "Yes and No;" which, according to the report of his Lordship's friends who have seen the manuscript, will establish the Author's reputation as an attractive Novelist.

The well known and admired Author of "Granby," who has been residing abroad for the last two years, has also

nearly ready for publication a new Novel, to be called "Herbert Lacy."

"Angelo's Reminiscences" are in the press, and will very speedily appear, consisting of the Memoirs of the Elder Angelo, his Friends and Connexions, from his first arrival in England in 1750; and continued by his son, Henry Angelo, to the present time. They are expected to excite a high degree of curiosity and interest, in consequence of the introduction of "personnages marquans," whose names figure in every page. The two Angelos had the honour of attending professionally, nine members of the Royal Family, and almost all the persons of rank in the kingdom, for nearly eighty years successively, and are thus enabled to add to the interest of their own reminiscences, by introducing numerous original anecdotes and curious traits in the personal history of many noble and illustrious characters. But the book will abound, not only in piquant matter relating to persons of rank, but of talent also—for the elder Angelo's intimacy with Englishmen, as well as foreigners, professors of all the fine arts, &c. made his house in Carlisle-street, for many years, the rendezvous of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, the Sheridans, the Linleys, Gainsborough, Foote, Bach, Abel, &c.; and this circumstance, joined to the fact of his acquaintance with the managers of the London and Dublin theatres, the principal dramatic writers, poets, painters, sculptors, players, composers and musicians, and all persons eminent for any de-

scription of talent, induce us to anticipate two very attractive volumes.

An octavo edition of the curious and valuable Memoirs of Pepys, which sold so extensively in their more expensive form, is nearly ready for publication.

"Vicissitudes in the Life of a Scottish Soldier," written by himself, will soon appear, and will contain some curious particulars of the Peninsular War, not to be found in works of more pretension on the subject.

Mr. Bowring, whose translations from the least known of the modern European languages have justly acquired him so much celebrity, is about to publish Magyar Nemzeti Dalok; or, Hungarian Popular Songs, with Critical and Historical Notices of the Magyar Literature and Language, as spoken in Hungary and Transylvania. He has also nearly completed a History of the Literature, and especially the poetical Literature of Bohemia, with Specimens of the Popular Songs of the Moravians, Slavonians, Bulgarians, and other Slavonic races. It will be divided into three parts: the first, comprising a Selection of the Historical Ballads and early Poetry of the Bohemians down to the time of John Huss; the second, embracing the Traditional and Lyrical Compositions of the People; and the third consisting of Specimens of the more cultivated Productions of the Modern Poets of Bohemia. The publication of the Runes of Finland, is delayed for the addition to them of sundry Laplandish and Esthonian Compositions, which Mr. B. has collected, and which will enable him to give a more comprehensive view of the state of Letters among the three principal branches of the Fennic stem.

The celebrated Author of "The Spy," "The Pilot," &c. has in the press a new work, called "The Red Rover." It is said to be another Tale of the Sea, and to be, of all his works, the Author's favourite.

Allan Cunningham's new Romance, "Sir Michael Scott," is expected to appear in a few days. The subject is most promising, and will afford ample room for the exercise both of the Author's romantic and poetical genius.

Mr. Elmes, the Architect, has in the press a work on the laws which govern the profession of Architecture, the Practical part of Building, &c. under the title of Architectural Jurisprudence. It will be ready immediately.

The Literary Pocket-Book for the ensuing year will be published early in the present month. The lists of literary men, artists, and musical professors, with their places of abode, are to be found in no other publication whatever; and among the papers written expressly for the pre-

sent number, will be found "Confessions of a Small Poet;" "The Seasons, by a Man of Taste;" "Sayings of a Man about Town, from the papers of a Nobleman," and other communications of originality and spirit.

Mr. Kendall is preparing for publication Judicial Oaths in English Jurisprudence, their History and Laws. Written with reference to the question of Administering an Oath upon the Gospel to Unbelievers, and likewise to the questions of the Legal utility and Christian lawfulness of judicial swearing in general.

The Enigmatical Entertainer and Mathematical Associate, for 1828, will be published the 1st of November.

Mr. Borlace is about to publish Observations and Illustrations of Gray's Poetry.

Mr. Robert Montgomery announces a poem, to be entitled "The Omnipresence of the Deity."

In the press, and expected to be ready for delivery on the 1st of January, Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character, Literary, Professional, and Religious, of the late John Mason Good, M.D. With numerous illustrative Selections from his unpublished Papers. By Olinthus Gregory, LL.D.

"Whitehall, or George the IVth." is expected to be ready early in the month.

On the 20th of November next will be published, Time's Telescope for 1828; or a complete Guide to the Almanack.

Preparing for publication, Sketch of a Journey through the Western States of North America, from New Orleans, by the Mississippi, Ohio, City of Cincinnati, and Falls of Niagara, to New York, in 1827. By W. Bullock, F.L.S. &c. With a Description of the new and flourishing City of Cincinnati, by Messrs. B. Drake and E. D. Mansfield.

Mr. George Cruikshank is engaged in illustrating Cowper's John Gilpin, which will be published about Christmas.

A third edition of Mr. Bakewell's Introduction to Geology, greatly enlarged, will be published early in January next. This work will contain all the recent Discoveries in Geology and numerous Geological Observations made by the Author in various parts of the Continent and in Great Britain, since the publication of the last edition.

In the press, Sylvia, or the May-Queen; a Lyrical Drama. By George Darley, Esq.

Mr. George Cruikshank is now engaged in designing and etching a series of about thirty subjects, to illustrate Punch and Judy, as it is performed in the streets, which will be published about Christmas, with a History and Dialogue of the performance.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED:

JOHN MACKIE LESLIE, ESQ.

THIS lamented individual, whose marriage* we announced only three months ago, died on Friday, the 7th of September, at his house at Huntingdon, of an attack of bilious fever and apoplexy. He was in the prime of life, and up to the moment of his fatal seizure in the enjoyment of every thing which could render existence desirable—health, reputation, domestic comfort, the unlimited confidence of his patients, and general public esteem. To a very quick comprehension Mr. Leslie united a classical taste, a remarkable fondness for every kind of polite literature, and a passionate love of the fine arts. Although he had never enjoyed the advantage of a residence abroad, in conversing on all subjects of art and foreign travel, he discovered much of the knowledge of one who had passed his life in the most interesting cities of the Continent. The well-chosen collection of pictures and engravings which he has left behind him are an unequivocal proof of his judgment and discrimination. Notwithstanding his numerous medical duties, he found time to make himself acquainted with all the new publications, both literary and scientific, and was one of the oldest and most active members of the Huntingdonshire Book Club. He was to have taken the Vice-President's chair at the anniversary meeting of that society the very day before his sudden and premature death. Mr. Leslie received the first rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar-school of Huntingdon, under its learned and exemplary master, the Rev. Mr. Edwards. He afterwards distinguished himself in the University of Edinburgh by his zeal and assiduity; and whilst he was laying the foundation of his medical knowledge, his superior intelligence, and the grace and suavity of his manners, rendered him a welcome visitor at the houses of some of the most noted characters of the day—Lord Craig, one of the senators of the College of Justice, the Rev. Sir H. Moncrief, father of the Scottish church, Mrs. Grant, author of the "Letters from the Mountains," Mrs. Brunton, author of "Self-Control," and Mrs. McLehose, the friend of Burns. With several of these distinguished persons he carried on a correspondence, chiefly on literary subjects, till his professional engagements obliged

him to desist from so gratifying an occupation. Many of his letters have been preserved by his Scottish friends, and they present a more faithful and impressive picture of his ardent and virtuous mind than a sketch like this can possibly convey. To conclude this slight outline of a character, which deserves to be filled up by a masterly hand, his piety was genuine, though never ostentatiously displayed. *Vale Dulcis Anima! Heu! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse!*

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, ESQ.

Lately, in Park-place, Edinburgh, Archibald Constable, Esq. the eminent publisher. It is now somewhat more than thirty years since Mr. Constable began to attract the notice of the learned of that city by his knowledge of rare books, particularly those connected with the early literature of Scotland; and several years before his name became known to the world as a considerable publisher, he had succeeded as well by the amenity of his manners, as by his professional intelligence and activity, in rendering his shop the favourite resort of all the more curious and aspiring spirits of the place. His views, however, were never limited to the collection of literary rarities, or to a merchandise confined to the existing materials of literature. He had always longed to become instrumental in adding something of importance to the stock of knowledge, and to enrol his name in the list of the more liberal and enterprising publishers of the day. Edinburgh fortunately possessed the means of gratifying his laudable ambition, and he luckily appeared at a period when, without such a man, her native genius might have been hampered in its flights, or damped or circumscribed by the arduous and range of its aspiring exertions. His fame as a publisher commenced with the appearance of the "Edinburgh Review," which he had the honour of ushering into the world; and he long ministered to its success and its glory by a deportment towards its conductors and authors as discreet and respectful as it was manly and liberal. Some years after the first appearance of this celebrated journal, he became proprietor of another national work, the "Encyclopædia Britannica," for which he paid a price that excited the surprise of some of the more timid of his brethren, but which was amply warranted by measures and results which his superior intelligence and sagacity had enabled him to plan and fore-

* To his cousin, the only daughter of Dr. Mackie, late of Southampton.

see. When that important work became the property of his house, the printing of its fifth edition was too far advanced to admit of any material improvements; but Mr. Constable saw very clearly that these were largely required in order to place it on a level with the knowledge, the wants, and the spirit of the age; and hence he devised the project of that Supplement which has added so much to the value and celebrity of the work to which it is appended, and to the public stock of useful knowledge and varied learning. During the progress of these works, his house was still farther aggrandised by the publication of the writings of Dugald Stewart and Sir Walter Scott. His intercourse with the latter was much more intimate, varied, and extensive, and in many respects more remarkable than was ever before exemplified between author and publisher. How it happened that, with all the splendid success, so beneficial and honourable to our literature, which attended Mr. Constable's undertakings, his publishing career should have closed so disastrously, we are not very able, nor much disposed at present to inquire. He had just completed the plan of the Miscellany, which bears his name, and was busied, seemingly, with well-founded hopes, in sanguine calculations of the returns which it would bring to his house. Its publication did not take place till after the failure of that establishment; and we are happy to think, that its subsequent success furnished some solace for his misfortunes, as well as some alleviation of his bodily sufferings; his final undertaking thus proving to be his last and only means of support. A man joining such professional abilities to such liberal and extensive views; so capable of appreciating literary merit, and so anxious to find for it employment and reward; so largely endowed with the discernment, tact, and manners necessary to maintain a useful, honourable, and harmonious intercourse with literary men, is not a common character even among the improved race of modern bibliopoliasts.

DR. EDWARDS.

At Falmouth, on Thursday, the 12th of September, Richard Edwards, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and a magistrate for the county of Cornwall; third son of the late Mr. John Edwards, for many years managing-partner of the Cornish Copper Company—a gentleman distinguished in his day by strength of understanding and strict integrity of principle. The deceased, after going through the usual course of school-education, was sent to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he regularly gra-

duated a Doctor in Medicine. Upon leaving the University he settled in London, and, whilst there delivered lectures on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and filled the office of Censor to the Royal College of Physicians. From London he removed into his native county, about the year 1808, and from that time until his death he continued to reside in Falmouth. In him were united great natural talents and the most varied acquirements. As a physician he was thoroughly acquainted with every branch of his profession, and deservedly held in the highest reputation. As a chemist and practical mechanic few men have surpassed him in knowledge and skill. His habits were active and industrious; his manners mild, gentle, and unassuming; and in private life there was a peculiar playfulness of humour about him, which could not fail to endear him to those who had the happiness of being numbered amongst his more intimate friends. His death will be deplored as a heavy loss, not only to his own family and connexions, but likewise to the community at large; and the poor of the town and neighbourhood of Falmouth in particular will severely feel it, as he was always ready on every occasion to tender them gratuitously his advice and assistance. He bore a protracted illness with admirable composure of mind, and the most meek and submissive resignation.

SIR P. MUSGRAVE.

Lately, at his seat, Eden-Hall, Cumberland, after a painful and protracted illness, Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. Member of Parliament for the city of Carlisle, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Cumberland, Westmorland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, Alderman of Carlisle, &c. &c. at the age of thirty-three. Sir Philip having left issue an only daughter, the title and entailed estates devolve upon his next brother, now the Rev. Sir Christopher John Musgrave, Bart.; but the bequeathable property is understood to be of large amount. The Hon. Bart. was returned to Parliament for Carlisle without opposition, in April, 1825, on the death of Sir James Graham, having previously maintained two spirited but unsuccessful contests for the representation in 1816 and 1820,—the first with Mr. Curwen, the second with Mr. James. In these animated and expensive endeavours to gratify an ambition highly laudable in a man of his lineage and wealth, Sir Philip displayed a firmness of purpose, an equanimity of temper, and a straight-forward honesty of principle, which extorted the respect of a large portion of his political opponents, and secured to himself the attachment of a nu-

merous body of friends. At the general election of 1826, he again presented himself, and was a second time returned, in conjunction with Sir J. R. G. Graham, without opposition, properly so called, but not without vexations and occurrences which produced a serious effect upon his health. In the relations of private life his conduct was exemplary.

JAMES MILLAR, M.D.

At Edinburgh, James Millar, M.D. a gentleman who bore a considerable part in the science and literature of his day. His education was obtained chiefly at the University of Glasgow, where he signalized himself by the extent and accuracy of his acquaintance with the Classics, and his taste for the varied departments of natural history. Removing thence to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. he prosecuted some of the physical sciences with an ardour and a success which rendered him at once conspicuous and highly useful. In 1807 he published, in connection with Wm. Vazie, Esq. an 8vo. pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the Advantages and Practicability of making Tunnels under Navigable Rivers, particularly applicable to the proposed Tunnel under the Forth." He was also chosen to superintend a new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to the improvement and interests of which he devoted a large portion of his life, and in the general management of which he must be allowed to have evinced much industry, information, and sound judgment. About the same period, and for some time after, he contributed largely to several of the periodical journals, both of London and Edinburgh, taking usually such subjects for his communications as harmonized with his favourite studies, but occasionally amusing himself with articles of a light or playful nature, to which his style of writing, distinguished by ease, perspicuity, and neatness, was equally well adapted. Of another dictionary of the arts and sciences, namely, the "Encyclopædia Edinensis," smaller in size, and of a more popular character, which appeared subsequently, he was the original planner and editor. Some of the essays or systematic treatises, which he furnished to it, have been published separately, and acquired favour; more especially that on chemistry, to the advancement of which, both as a lecturer and a writer, he zealously directed his highly respectable talents. In 1819 he published in 12mo. with coloured engravings, "A Guide to Botany, or a Familiar Illustration of the Linnæan Classification of Plants."

During these and various other labours,

he necessarily associated largely with literary men, to many of whom he made himself of service, by friendly assistance, and frankly offered suggestions, calculated to promote their individual views in the republic of letters, as well as its general welfare; and by all of whom, it is believed, he was esteemed equally for his gentlemanly manners, the amount and value of his attainments, and the freedom and independence of sentiment and spirit, with which, in the midst of many and serious trials and difficulties, he maintained the dignity of the philosophical character.

LIEUT.-COL. LYONS.

Lately, Daniel Lyons, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the East India Company's service. His effects in England were sworn under 14,000*l.* and he left the following singular will. After numerous legacies of 10*l.* each, the testator says that, having learned from Mr. Brougham's letter to Sir S. Romilly, the existence and nature of Monsieur Fellenberg's establishment of education at Berne in Switzerland, he directs that two hundred and fifty Irish acres of his estate, in meadow, wheat, barley, hemp, potatoes, &c. shall be devoted to the support, in Ireland, of an establishment resembling that of M. Fellenberg's, except the branch for educating young gentlemen. The agricultural institution is to consist of ten or fifteen boys; that for poor children of the lowest order; not to exceed forty boys of the town of Loughrea and its vicinity; and that M. Fellenberg's plan may be strictly adhered to, a copy of his description of it is to be always kept in the school. Great kindness is enjoined to the children, and the boys are to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to be educated out of the testator's estate, together with the produce of their labours. The schoolmaster is to receive 20*l.* and the usher 12*l.* per annum; and the master to have a school-house with an acre of ground, and the grazing of two cows free of rent. Both are to be of the Established Church; evening and morning prayers are to be read; the Thirty-nine Articles are to be explained the first Monday in every month, and the boys are to learn the Ten Commandments on the second; and are to be supplied with prayer-books and homilies of the Church of England. In the event of an impossibility to fill the school with boys of the Protestant Church, as by law established, one-third may be Roman Catholics. At fourteen, the boys are to be delivered to their parents, or if orphans, they are to be apprenticed to farmers. So minute are the

testator's directions, that he specifies the number of the brogues, noggins, trenchers, small and large toothcombs, &c. with which the boys are to be supplied. The manufactory of agricultural instruments incidental to M. Fellenberg's plan, is to be on a large or small scale, according to the taste of the testator's successors; and there is to be upon the estate a manufactory of coarse cloth, called ratteen, and another of coarse linen, to supply the boys of the seminary. "Whenever leisure moments occur, some portion of their time should be devoted to teaching the boys to knit yarn stockings for their own use; they should also learn to mend their clothes; a few old women should be constantly employed in spinning thread and wool for the above manufactory: wool and hemp to be annually supplied by my heirs, sufficient for both manufactories. Four acres are to be enclosed with a stone wall of solid masonry, eight feet high, for a garden, and a careful and intelligent gardener to be employed by his heirs to manage the ground for the seminary. The heir of the estate, within one month of his obtaining possession, shall appoint not less than six executors to manage it in the event of a minority; their names to be certified before magistrates in the neighbourhood. Two of such magistrates are empowered to eject any possessor by process of law, in the event of the testator's school not being kept up according to the testator's directions, the next heir then to take possession. Two magistrates of the neighbourhood are requested to inspect minutely the aforesaid estate and institutions, manufactory, &c. twice a year, as their travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the possessor of the estate, who, it is to be hoped, on such occasion will recollect Irish hospitality, without locking the doors, as formerly, to force the guests to drink." Notwithstanding all these minute directions, Colonel Lyons died before purchasing the estate which he had in contemplation to bestow in so singular a manner, and consequently the bequest is nugatory.

REV. MORGAN JONES.

Lately, at Blewbury, Bucks, the Rev. Morgan Jones, curate of that parish, who, with his scanty stipend, left behind him eighteen thousand pounds. For many of the last years of his ministerial labours he had no servant to attend any of his domestic concerns; and he never had even the assistance of a female within his doors for the last twelve years; the offices of housemaid, chambermaid, cook, and scullion, and even most part of his washing and mending, were performed by himself;

he has been frequently known to beg needles and thread at some of the farm-houses, to tack together his tattered garments, at which, from practice, he had become every expert. He was curate of Blewbury upwards of forty-three years; and it will scarcely be credited, that the same hat and coat served him for his every day dress during the whole of that period. The brim of his hat had, on one side, (by so much handling,) been worn off quite to the crown, but, on coming one day from the hamlet of Upton across the fields, he luckily met with an old left-off hat, stuck up for a scarecrow. He immediately secured the prize, and with some tar twine, substituted as thread, and a piece of the brim, quite repaired the deficiencies of his beloved old one, and ever after wore it in common, although the old one was a russet brown, and the new brim nearly as black as jet. His coat, when he first came from Ashton Keynes, in 1781, was a surcoat much the worse for wear; after some time he had it turned inside out, and made up into a common one. Whenever it became rent or torn, it was as speedily tacked together with his own hands; at length pieces fell out and were lost, and as fast as he found it necessary, he cut pieces off the tail to make good the upper part, until the coat was reduced to a jacket, stuck about with patches of his own applying. In this hat and coat, when at home on working days, he was constantly decorated, but he never wore it abroad or before strangers, except he forgot himself, as he several times had been much vexed at the ridicule his grotesque appearance had excited when seen by those with whom he was not much acquainted. This extraordinary coat (or more properly jacket) is now in the possession of one of the parishioners, and prized as a curiosity. His stockings were washed and mended by himself, and some of them had scarcely a vestige of the original worsted. He had a great store of new shirts, which had never been worn, but for many years his stock became reduced to one in use; his parsimony would not permit him to have this washed more than once in two or three months, for which he reluctantly paid a poor woman four-pence. He always slept without his shirt, that it might not want washing too often, and by that means be worn out; and he always went without one while it was washed, and very frequently at other times. This solitary shirt he mended himself, and as fast as it required to be patched in the body, he ingeniously supplied it by cutting off the tail; but as nothing will last for ever, by this constant clipping it unfortunately

became too short to reach down to his small-clothes. This, of course, was a sad disaster, and there was some fear lest one of the new ones must be brought into use; but, after a diligent search, he fortunately found in one of his drawers the top part of a shirt, with a frill on, which had probably lain by ever since his youthful and more gay days. This was, with his usual sagacity, tacked by him on the tail of the old one, with the frill downwards, and was thus worn by him until the day before he left Blewbury. Latterly his memory became impaired, and he several times forgot to change his dress, and has more than once been seen, at the burial of a corpse, dressed in this ludicrous and curious manner, with scarcely a button on any part of his clothes, but tied together in various parts with string; and in this state he has by strangers been mistaken for a beggar, and barely escaped being offered their charity. His diet was as singular as his dress, for he cooked his pot only once a week, which was always on a Sunday. For his subsistence he purchased but three articles (which he always denominated as "two necessaries and a luxury,")—the necessaries, bread and bacon, the luxury, tea. For many years his weekly allowance of bread was half a gallon per week; and in the fruit season, when his garden produced fruit, or when he once or twice a week procured a meal at his neighbour's, his half gallon loaf lasted him a day or two of the following week; so that in five weeks he often had no more than four half gallon loaves. He was also equally abstemious in his other two articles. He frequently ate with his parishoners; yet for the last ten years there was but a solitary instance of a person eating with him in return, and that a particular friend, who obtained only a bit of bread with much difficulty and importunity. For the last fifteen years there was never within his doors any kind of spirits; no beer, butcher's meat, butter, sugar, lard, cheese, or milk, nor any niceties, of which he was particularly fond when they came free of expense, but which he could never find the heart to purchase. His beverage was cold water; and at morning and evening weak tea, without milk or sugar. However cold the weather, he seldom had a fire, except to cook with, and that was so small that it might easily have been hid under a half-gallon measure. He has often been seen roving the churchyard to pick up bits of stick, or busily employed lopping his shrubs or fruit trees to make this fire, while his wood house has been crammed with wood and coal, which he could not prevail upon

himself to use. In very cold weather, he would frequently get by some of his neighbours' fires to warm his shivering limbs, and, when evening came, retire to bed for warmth, but generally without a candle, as he allowed himself only the small bits left of those provided for divine service in the church by the parish. He was never known to keep dog, cat, or any other living creature; and it is certain the whole expenses of his house did not amount to half a crown per week for the last twenty years; and, as the fees exceeded that sum, he always saved the whole of his yearly salary, which never was more than 50*l.* per annum. By constantly placing this sum in the funds, and the interest, with about 30*l.* per annum more, (the rent of two small estates left by some relations,) he, in the course of forty-three years, amassed many thousand pounds, as his bankers, Messrs. Child and Co. can testify. In his youthful days he made free with the good things of this life; and when he first came to Blewbury, he for some time boarded with a person by the week, and during that time was quite corpulent; but, as soon as he boarded and lived by himself, his parsimony overcame his appetite, so that at last he became reduced almost to a living skeleton. He was always an early riser, being seldom in bed after break of day, and, nearly like all other early risers, he enjoyed an excellent state of health; so that for the long space of forty-three years, he omitted preaching only two Sundays. His industry was such that he wrote with his own hand upwards of one thousand sermons; but for the last few years his hand became tremulous, and he wrote but little; he therefore only made alterations and additions to his former sermons, and this generally on the back of old marriage licences, or across old letters, as it would have been nearly death to him to have purchased paper. His sermons were usually plain and practical, and his funeral discourses were generally admired, but the fear of being noticed, and the dread of expense was an absolute prohibition to his sending any thing to the press, although he was fully capable, being well skilled in the English and Latin languages. The expense of a penny in the postage of a letter has been known to deprive him of a night's rest! and yet we must do him the justice to acknowledge, that at times, pounds did not grieve him. He was a regular and liberal subscriber to the Bible Missionary, and the other societies for the propagation of the Gospel and the conversion of the Jews, and he has more than once been generous enough to give a pound or two to assist a distress-

ed fellow-creature. Although very fond of ale, he spent only one sixpence on that liquor during the forty-eight years he was curate of Blewbury; but it must be confessed he used to partake of it too freely when he could have it without cost, until ten years since, when, being at a neighbour's wedding, and having taken rather too much of this his favourite beverage,

it was noticed and talked of by some of the persons present. Being hurt by this, he made a vow never more to taste a drop of that or any other strong liquor; and his promise he most scrupulously and honestly kept, although so contrary to his natural desires, and exposed to so many temptations."—*Devizes Gazette*.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Presentation to New Churches.—The following clause in an Act of Parliament, passed in the last session, is of great importance. Individuals building churches have now the perpetual right of presentation; whereas, under the former act, it extended to forty years only:—"And be it farther enacted, that when any person or persons shall, to the satisfaction of the said commissioners, endow any chapel built, or hereafter to be built, by such person or persons, with some permanent provision, in land or monies, in the funds exclusively, or in addition to the pew rents or other profits arising from the said chapel, such endowments to be settled and assured as the said commissioners shall authorize and direct, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to declare that the right of nominating a minister to the said chapel shall for ever thereafter be in the person or persons building or endowing the said chapel, his, her, or their heirs and assigns, or in such persons as he, she, or they shall appoint, and notwithstanding no compensation or endowment may be made to or for the benefit of the minister of the church of the parish wherein such chapel may be built." This clause offers considerable inducement, which did not before exist, to private individuals, to build churches in populous parishes, wherever church room is much wanted.

Printers' Pension Society.—A very commendable institution under this title, for the relief of aged and infirm individuals in the printing profession, has been formed, and met with much countenance and support. The business of printing is one that tends more than any other, perhaps, to deaden and destroy the energies of both mind and body: and men who have been all their lives shut up in a printing-office are old at that age, when others, whose employment is not so sedentary, and not requiring so great an exertion of the thinking powers, are but in the prime of life. They are, therefore, well entitled to general sympathy, and we doubt not that their Society will meet with it from

the humane and benevolent, and especially from those connected with the trade.

A subscription has been set on foot for erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. Canning, under the superintendence of nineteen Noblemen and twenty-one Gentlemen of the first weight and character in the country. Subscriptions are received by the principal bankers; and upwards of 3000*l.* have already been subscribed.

An Aurora Borealis, as remarkable, perhaps, as any that has been seen in this country, was observed the 25th. of September. It first appeared about eight in the evening, with a dense cloud, as a strong white light, much resembling the approach of sunrise, in a direction nearly due north; the light became still more intense by ten, and so continued till a short time after eleven, when a considerable number of dark clouds collected towards the north and north-west; and several streaks of a pale white light were seen proceeding from the clouds, and reaching nearly to the zenith. But the most singular part of the phenomenon was exhibited in a north north-east direction, where, at about 30° above the horizon, was a small dense cloud, above which was a broad streak, curved, and about 10° in length, varying in colour from a deep copper hue to a red; from this the corruscations were incessant, and remarkably bright, darting frequently to the zenith, where they were crossed by others equally bright and numerous, proceeding from the west towards the east. These appearances continued till after midnight.

A plan is under consideration for making a new road from the Uxbridge road near Shepherd's hush, to run north of Brentford and Hounslow. The great traffic on the road from Kensington to Hounslow will admit of the road projected; and it is said the coachmasters will be ready to promote the undertaking, for the purpose of avoiding the great injury their property sustains in the passage through the narrow rough ways of Brentford. The intended road is to pass near

the house of Sir Richard Birnle, at Acton Green.

By the Annual Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it appears that, in the adoption of certain measures with regard to the Apocrypha, the Committee have failed in their endeavours to conciliate all the friends of the Society. Many of the old subscribers have discontinued their subscriptions, and several of the Bible Societies in Scotland have altogether withdrawn from connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society, while others have suspended their usual remittances. The net receipts of the Society during the last year, amounting to 80,240*l.* are about 2,528*l.* less than those of the preceding year, a deficiency which, it is said, "chiefly arises from scarcely any remittances having been received from Scotland." Among the principal bequests to the Society during the last year, amounting to 2750*l.* is a legacy of 100*l.* left by the late Mr. J. Butterworth. The Society's expenditure during the year is 69,962*l.*; and they are under engagements, at home and abroad, to the amount of about 24,341*l.*

Annual Report of the National Vaccine Institution, for the year ending February 1827, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by Sir Henry Hallford, President of the Royal College of Physicians; W. Lambe and J. Cope, Censors of the College; Mr. Abernethy, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir Astley Cooper, the Vice-President, and Dr. Hue, the Registrar.—"From the quantity of vaccine lymph distributed since our last report, and from the accounts of our correspondents, we are led to presume that this practice is daily becoming more general; and this inference is still farther confirmed by the fact, that within the last twelve months only 503 deaths have occurred from small-pox within the Bills of Mortality; whereas, in the preceding year, 1,299 persons are recorded as having fallen victims to that loathsome disease. The whole of this difference ought not, perhaps, in candour, to be attributed to the influence of vaccination; for the small-pox in 1825 assumed a peculiarly malignant character; and there were more instances of that distemper occurring twice in the same individual than had ever been reported to us before. But when we reflect that, before the introduction of vaccination, the average number of deaths from small-pox, within the Bills of Mortality, was annually about 4000, no stronger argument can reasonably be demanded in favour of the value of this important discovery."

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. E. Mellish, Dean of Hereford.
- Rev. H. W. Barnard, Canon Res. of Wells Cathedral.
- Rev. G. B. Bloomfield, Prb. of Chester.
- Rev. T. Turton, Prb. of Haydon with Walton Lincoln Cathedral.
- Rev. E. J. Bell, Wickham Market V. Suff.
- Rev. J. Blanchard, Land V. with Middleton R. co. York.
- Rev. S. Cooper, Wood Walton R. co. Haats.
- Rev. C. Haycock, Withcott R. with Oveston P. C. co. Leicester.
- Rev. R. Remington, Chap. and Vicar of Manchester Collegiate Church.
- Rev. H. P. Willoughby, Burythorpe R. York-shire.
- Rev. T. Wise, Barley R. Herts.
- Rev. J. Shirley, A. M. to the Rectory of An-tingham, St. Mary, Norfolk.
- Rev. A. G. Cornwall, to the Vicarage of New-ington Bagpath, Gloucestershire, with the chapel of Owlpen annexed.
- Rev. Edward Willes, to the Vicarage of Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire.
- Rev. D. F. Markham, to a Minor Canonry in Windsor Cathedral, vacant by the preferment of Dr. Bagot to the Deanery of Canterbury.
- Rev. W. J. Blake, A. B. to the Rectory of Hast-bols Magna, Norfolk.
- Rev. W. Webster, B. C. L. of Jesus College, Cam-bridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of Preen, Salop.
- Rev. V. P. H. Somerset, B. A. to the Rectory of Honiton, Devon.
- Rev. G. M. Coleridge, M. A. to the Vicarage of St. Mary Church, Devon.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

- John William, Viscount Dudley and Ward, to be Viscount Ednam and Earl of Dudley, county of Stafford.
- Lord Cawdor, to be Earl Cawdor of Castlemar-tin, county of Pembroke.
- Mr. Reuben Harvey, to be Consul at Cork from the United States of North America.
- Marriages.*—At St. Marylebone, T. Tryon, Esq. of Bulwick Park, Northamptonshire, to Anne, eldest daughter to the late Sir J. Trollope, Barr.
- At St. Mary's Marylebone, D. Pennant, Esq. jus. to the Lady Emma Brudenell.
- At Chelsea, F. Harris, Esq. of Croydon, to Miss H. St. Clair Kelly.
- At Christ Church, London, Mr. S. S. How, of Tonbridge, to Miss C. Harrison.
- At Bedford, the Rev. J. Pemberton, to Mara-rette Cave, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. Raymond.
- At St. Clement's, Strand, J. H. Church, Esq. to Catharine Love, eldest daughter of the late J. New-man, Esq.
- At Colchester, Mr. J. Theobald, to Miss Inman.
- At St. James's, J. Foaker, Esq. to Eliza Bella youngest and only surviving daughter of the late W. Godwin, Esq.
- Captain Maingwaring, B. N. to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. M. T. Hill.
- At Cranby, the Rev. J. Wetherall, A. M. to Louisa, only daughter of T. C. Rose, Esq.
- Died.*—J. Buller, Esq. of Downes.
- At Mason-hill, Bromley, the Rev. John Peters, M. A.
- At Midhurst, Sussex, Mrs. Anne Harding, at the advanced age of 105 years.
- At Petersham, Charles Barratty, Esq. of Fig Tree-court, Temple.
- At Hastings, the Hon. Orlando Bridgman.
- At Langley Park, Jeremia Jane, the wife of Ro-bert Harvey.
- At Deptford, W. Paine, Esq.
- At West Cowes, Caroline, daughter of John M. Winter, Esq. of Shenley, Herts.
- At Hammonds, J. Mackie Leslie, Esq.
- At Stratham Paragon, Brixton, G. Scott, Esq.
- At Enfield, the Rev. W. Thomas.
- At her house, Deptford, Mrs. Bryant, relict of the late W. Bryant, Esq. of Maidstone.
- In the Albany-road, Camberwell, Mr. James Newman.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, attended by the President of St. John's, and by the Warden of all Souls' College, on Monday made their triennial visitation of Reading School; and, in conformity with ancient custom, were spectators of a dramatic representation, performed by the scholars committed to their fostering and superintending care. The performances were the "Hecuba" of Euripides, and "Hamlet," compressed into three acts by Dr. Valpy, both of which afforded great pleasure to the visitors, both on that and the following evening.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The most conspicuous of the recent improvements in Cambridge, are the new buildings erected at King's College, which principally consist of an extensive wing on the south side, in a line parallel with the celebrated Chapel of King's. This wing of King's contains the hall, and a vast number of apartments for the students, hitherto scattered over the town in lodgings, for want of accommodation at the College. To Bennet College a new square of buildings has been added, with an extensive entrance front on the west side, along Trumpington-street. An additional square to St. John's College is now in the course of erection on the western, or opposite side of the Cam, which, it is calculated, will cost upwards of 30,000l. A communication between the new and old buildings will be effected by means of an elegant bridge, intended to be thrown across the river.

CHESHIRE.

The foundation stone of a new bridge at Chester was lately laid by Earl Grosvenor, with great pomp and ceremony. It is to be of stone, two hundred feet span, and nearly sixty feet high—designated in Cheshire as "the wonder of the world," the old seven being, according to the design, superseded by this unique stupendous undertaking!

DURHAM.

A meeting of the principal inhabitants and householders of South Shields and Westoe, was lately held in the Town Hall at the former place, "to consider the propriety of applying to Parliament in the ensuing sessions, for leave to bring in a Bill to be passed into an act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the streets within the said townships, and to determine on the steps requisite to be taken for obtaining the same." A committee was appointed to forward the object of the meeting, and it was arranged that a subscription should be entered into.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of the Proprietors of the Grand Western Canal was lately held at Street's Hotel, Exeter; Sir L. V. Palk, bart. in the chair. Mr. Lyon addressed the meeting at considerable length, and remarked, that though the expenditure of the Company had, he conceived, been in some instances injudiciously applied, yet that the time was come, when, by good management, this measure might be made as advantageous as at first anticipated. The completion of the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, and the works in progress between Exeter and Topham, afforded them facilities greater than had been originally contemplated. It was his wish, however, that both Lord Rolle and Sir T. Acland, whose property this project would mate-

rially affect, should be consulted on the subject. He thought that as the affairs of the Company were principally managed by a body of proprietors in London, it would be highly desirable to appoint a sub-committee to act in unison with that body. Mr. F. Leigh, of Collumpton, begged to assure the meeting that he had lost sight of none of the advantages likely to result to the company from the arrangements alluded to by Mr. Lyon; but having embodied them in a shape to meet the eye of the general meeting in London, he trusted he should not be considered wanting in respect to the proprietors present, by declining to go at large into the subject, considering that in courtesy those observations should meet the eye of that body first. The Rev. R. P. Welland proposed a series of resolutions, in effect, that the time seemed at length arrived when the works of the Grand Western Canal might be proceeded in with advantage to the proprietors, and benefit to the public; and that a committee, consisting of Mr. Lyon, Mr. Cookson, Mr. Henry Bowden, Mr. I. Davy, to which the name of the Rev. Gentleman himself was added by the Meeting, be appointed for the purpose of transmitting the resolutions, and communicating with the body of the proprietors in London.

DORSETSHIRE.

At the annual meeting lately held at the County Hall in Dorchester, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it appeared that 455 Bibles, 2,367 Prayer-books, 507 Testaments, 208 Psalters, and 2,636 religious books and tracts, have been already distributed in the present year; and that from the year 1815 there have been distributed among the inferior classes of the county of Dorset, from the same society, no less 4642 Bibles, 18,612 Prayer-books, 4755 Testaments, 1467 Psalters, and 35,968 religious books.

In sinking a well lately at Sherborne, a chalybeate spring was discovered, within eight feet of the surface. The water already mentioned is impregnated with pyrites, and with essential salts. But mineral waters are not uncommon in the neighbourhood. There are three others within a few miles of Sherborne; one at Bradford Abbas, another at Stockbridge, on the estate of R. Gordon, Esq. and the third at West Camel; the latter has been found highly beneficial in cutaneous complaints.

ESSEX.

A beautiful fossil of the Sea Turtle has recently been discovered, and by the perfect substitution of all the organic parts, as well as its locality, it may be considered an interesting remnant of a former world. It is incrustated in a mass of ferruginous lime-stone, and weighs 180lbs. The spot on which it was found is in four fathoms water, and is formed of an extensive stratum of these stones, called the Stone Ridge, about four miles off Harwich harbour, and is considered to be the line of conjunction between the opposite cliffs of Walton and Harwich. The collection of them gives employment to numerous small vessels for the purpose of forming the Roman cement, and through these means was brought to light this magnificent specimen, which is at present in possession of Mr. Deck. It is understood to have been purchased by a gentleman of the University, as a donation to the Norwich Museum, which is rapidly rising.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A serious accident occurred lately at Gloucester to Mr. Britton, the antiquary. That gentleman being at Gloucester examining the Cathedral. Near the turnpike on the Stroud road, his horse starting, the rider checked him, and the animal reared up and fell backwards on Mr. Britton in a ditch by the road side. With the utmost difficulty he extricated himself from the struggling animal. He had sustained a terrible fracture of the right leg, both bones being broken just above the ankle, and the foot completely twisted round. Fortunately, Mr. Britton's cries for help were instantly heard by the inmates of a house near the spot, who rendered the most prompt assistance, and conveyed him to the Spa Hotel, where, within half an hour of the accident, the fracture was reduced by Mr. Fletcher in a very skilful manner; and Mr. Britton is going on favourably.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A tomb is erected over the remains of the late singular and unfortunate Rector of Little Stukeley, the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, with the following inscription, conforming exactly, as to capitals, punctuation, and spelling, with the original!

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Joshua Waterhouse, B. D. nearly 40 years Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, Chaplain to his Majesty, Rector of this Parish, and of Colton, near Cambridge, who was inhumanly murdered in *this parsonage house*, about ten o'clock, on the morning of July 3rd, 1837, aged 61.

Beneath this Tomb his Mangled body's laid
Cut Stab'd and Murdered by Joshua Slade;
His ghastly Wounds a horrid sight to see,
And hurl'd at once into Eternity.
What faults you've seen in him take care to shun
And look at home, enough there's to be done;
Death does not always warning give,
Therefore be careful how you live."

HAMPSHIRE.

In excavating the mud from the town quay, Southampton, for the purpose of enabling boats to get to it at low-water spring-tides, two coins were lately found, one of brass, about the size of a sixpence, having the word "Southampton," and the date 1607, (in Charles the Second's reign) on one side, with a coat of arms (not the royal arms), and on the reverse, the name of "Cornelius Macram" round the margin, and in the centre are the letters H. I. S. over some device which is obliterated. The other piece is gold, larger than a shilling, having on one side four lions, each occupying a quarter surmounted by a crown, and round it an inscription, not legible, but there appears a date, like 1401. On the reverse is a prow of an ancient ship, bearing two escutcheons, one appearing to be the arms of England, the other of France; an inscription on this side has only the word Rex that can be deciphered. The gold coin appears to be of the reign of Henry VII. and the ship on it is conjectured to be a representation of the Great Harry. Both these coins are in the possession of the finder, Arthur Blake, at the Camille steam-packet office.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The foundation of the Infant School at Royston was laid on Friday the 5th ult. The building owes its origin to the munificent patronage and encouragement which was given to the Royston Bazaar in July last, by the nobility and gentry of the two counties. The fluency of an autumn day enabled a number of persons to attend at the simple but interesting ceremony of laying the foundation of a building devoted to so useful an object. The

site and ground for exercise were given by Lord Dacre, whose liberality from the formation of the institution has been continually extended to it.

KENT.

At the Philosophical Institution, Canterbury, Mr. Bunbury lately commenced a course of Lectures on a subject, hitherto new to the society, that of the "Anatomy of the Horse." After a short address eulogising this and similar institutions, the lecturer announced that the portion of his subject for the evening, would be on the structure and functions of the Eye of the Horse. The various muscles which give motion to the eye were shown by some admirable preparations, displaying the internal structure, retina, optic nerve, cornea, Iris, cavi, &c. upon all which Mr. B. gave the most satisfactory elucidations. He concluded by expatiating on the value of comparative anatomy generally, which he considered not to have been hitherto duly appreciated—and announced his intention of continuing the subject.

LANCASHIRE.

At the late music meeting at Liverpool, among the distinguished artists who attended there, Miss Wilkinson rendered herself conspicuous. She is a finished singer, well instructed, with a sweet voice and correct expression, having feeling, taste, and discrimination. She gave with much sweetness and feeling Pergolesi's "Lord have mercy upon me;" and when she again makes her debut in the higher circles of art in the metropolis, will be as highly appreciated as she has been at Liverpool.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A short time since, as some labourers, in the employ of Mr. Cartwright, of South Thoresby, were digging for marl on an estate in that parish, they discovered seven skulls, and other bones of human skeletons, in four different graves, about three feet below the surface of the earth. Three of the holes (for the bodies appeared to have been doubled neck and heels together) contained each parts of a single skeleton, and the fourth four skulls, with a proportionate quantity of other bones. In one of the graves were also found a pair of fetters, (consisting of two iron rings, connected together by two small links of iron,) and a dagger, from ten to twelve inches long, the handle of which was completely corroded away. In the fetters, which were also much corroded, were two leg-bones; but they, as well as the skulls, crumbled to dust on being exposed to the atmosphere. There seems little doubt that they are the relics of soldiers slain in the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, which have thus been disturbed after a lapse of more than 180 years. The spot where they were found is within gunshot of the nearly depopulated village of Haw, the only remaining house of which still exhibits the remains of a range of battlements between the upper and lower stories. Thoresby is also the adjoining parish to Belleau, which was once a seat of the Earls of Lindsey, but at the close of the civil war was sequestrated to Sir Harry Vane; and is not more than two miles from South Ormsby, where the Royalists were encamped previous to the battle of Winceby, in 1643. The fetters and dagger are in the possession of Mr. Cartwright, on whose farm they were discovered.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A saline mineral spring, of great strength, has been lately discovered at Babington, on the property of Gervas Bourne, Esq. It has been carefully analyzed by a medical gentleman of Nottingham, and found principally to contain the muriates of soda, lime, magnesia, and iron, in such quantities and proportions as will most probably render it a very valuable mineral water. Although it approx-

imates nearly to the Moira Spring, which, indeed, it rather surpasses in strength, it promises to prove even more efficacious, on account of the valuable chalybeate qualities it is endowed with, in addition to the active ingredients of that justly celebrated water. The muriate of iron, which the spring exhibits in a notable degree, seldom occurs with the other ingredients it contains; and the muriate has the advantage over the super-carbonate of iron, to which most chalybeate waters owe their efficacy, in being permanently soluble, whilst the latter is deposited by boiling, exposure, and by long keeping. Half a pint of this water acts briskly on the bowels, which property, conjoined with the tonic effects of the iron, should experience confirm the anticipations of the analysis, will render it one of the most valuable mineral springs hitherto discovered in this country.

SHROPSHIRE.

A magnificent legacy has been made for the support of the Shropshire County Infirmary, by William Francis, Esq. of Balldwys, who died in Pembrokeshire, in August last. After the death of four persons, the youngest aged forty, the sum of ten thousand pounds will accrue to the Infirmary, according to Mr. Francis's will.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Some Roman coins, of small brass, were lately ploughed up at Hatch Beauchamp, near Taunton, in a field belonging to T. Clifton, Esq. of Hatch Court. They are of the age of Constantine, but were in general greatly corroded, and not otherwise curious than as identifying the locality of the Roman legions, or the Roman British soldiers, in that part of the country. They are of the same age as those found at the neighbouring village of Lillesdon about seventy years ago, and more recently at Holway and Mount Nebo, near Taunton.

A meeting has been held at Wells, at which resolutions were passed, and a Committee appointed for forming an Institution to encourage the establishment of Friendly Societies throughout Somerset. The Bishop of Bath, the Earl of Cork, Sir A. Hood, and General Bathurst, attended; and a fund is about to be subscribed to promote the object.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The new charter for the borough of Stafford was received in that town lately, from the Secretary of State. The Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for investing with authority the new Corporation are—the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. E. J. Littleton, Esq. member for the county, and the Rev. T. Whitby.

SUFFOLK.

The last General Quarterly Meeting of the Ipswich Mechanics' Institution, held at the lecture-room, Wm. Batley, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents, being called to the chair, the following gratifying Report from the Committee was read by one of the Secretaries:—"The Committee of the 'Ipswich Mechanics' Institution,' in presenting their regular Quarterly Report, feel great pleasure in congratulating its members on the continued prosperity and pleasing prospects of their useful and valuable Society."

SURREY.

In the church-yard of Woking, in Surrey, there is a tombstone to the memory of a celebrated artist, John Wilcox, native of that place, with the following inscription:—

"A wonder to mankind lies here interr'd,
On whom superior talents were conferr'd;
His penetrating and ingenious skill
No one on earth the vacancy can fill.
A friend, physician, and mechanic too—
Respected and beloved by all he knew."

These lines were written by a female in Woking and are well applied to the character of the deceased. A few years before the death of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Cracknell, of Brentford, wrote a poem on the great ability and skill of his friend, and gave it the title of "The Wonderful Man of Woking." Mr. Cracknell sets him forth as the greatest genius in handicraft he ever met with. Mr. Wilcox died on the 8th of September, 1822, much lamented, in the 65th year of his age. His professions, trades, and callings, were too numerous to be here specified.

The thirteenth anniversary meeting of the Epworth Bible Association was lately held, and was numerous and respectfully attended. N. C. Palmer, Esq. M. P. in the chair. The Report was highly satisfactory. It stated that a very considerable increase of funds had taken place during the last year; that the distribution of Bibles and Testaments by the Auxiliary had increased; and that increasing confidence was placed in the parent society, in consequence of the uncompromising fidelity of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to the resolutions passed excluding the distribution of the Apocrypha. It next adverted to the increasing distribution of the Scriptures on the Continent and in Ireland, and the reformation which, by the reading of the Scriptures, has already been produced; concluding by noticing the triumphs of the Institution: The Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, in moving the adoption and printing of the Report, regretted that any reference was made to the triumphs of the Society, as he wished the mind to be directed alone to that God whose work is carried on by its agency.

SUSSEX.

The second annual meeting of the Brighton Mechanics' Institution was lately held at the establishment, West-street, for the purpose of electing officers, &c. for the next half year. Dr. King was chosen President; Messrs. Ricardo and Sarel, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Ponne, treasurer. We are pleased to learn from the Report that the affairs of the Institution are in a more prosperous state than on any preceding quarter; so much so that a considerable surplus has been applied in liquidation of the debt incurred in the fitting-up of the rooms, &c. Several of the members of the senior class have made such considerable progress in intellectual improvement, that they are coming forward to superintend some of the junior classes. In respect to Dr. King, it is no more than justice to say that the Doctor has done much for the institution. At the meeting on Tuesday evening he liberally offered the sum of two pounds, to be given in three prizes at Christmas next; viz. one pound for the best piece of machinery, ten shillings for the best drawing, and ten shillings for the best piece of penmanship.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A monument to the late James Watt, Esq. has very recently been erected at Handsworth church, near Birmingham, in the neighbourhood of which, for many years, this celebrated character resided. On the south side of the church, close against the communion, a Gothic chapel, about 12 feet by 8 feet, has been built over the cemetery of Mr. Watt's family, and in which the remains of this gentleman are now deposited. The interior of this erection is cased with stone from the celebrated quarry at Roach Abbey, in Yorkshire, the ceiling of which is also stone, grained Gothic. Nearly in the centre of the building stands a marble Gothic pedestal, on the sides of which are cut the arms of the deceased, and on the front the following inscription:—
"JAMES WATT, BORN 19 JANUARY, 1736.
DIED 25, AUGUST, 1819. PATRI OPTIME

MÉRITO, E M P. Upon this pedestal is placed the full-length figure of Mr. Watt, in statuary marble, from the chisel of Francis Chantry, Esq. seated in a Grecian chair. On the figure is a loose gown; one knee is thrown over the other; across the thigh lies a book open, and in the right hand is a pair of compasses, as in the act of tracing upon the page. The attitude is easy in the extreme, and the features and figure altogether of this beautiful piece of sculpture bear a very remarkable resemblance to the late Mr. Watt. Through a Gothic arch in the wall of the church, this fine specimen of art is presented to the view of the spectators.

WILTSHIRE.

Mr. William Cross, watchmaker, of Trowbridge, a man of very celebrated mechanical genius, died there lately. A curious time-piece was some years since invented and manufactured by him, which shows, at one view, the rising and setting of the sun, its place in the ecliptic, the phases of the moon, with its rising and setting, and situation on the globe at any hour: these, with several other useful and interesting elucidations, are given in an eight-day piece, moved by a weight, which falls but about 14 inches; and its accuracy as a time-keeper is equal to the best manufactured regulator.

YORKSHIRE.

A railway is spoken of from Manchester to Hull, to take the direction of Saddleworth and Barnsley, in continuation of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, making a communication from the eastern to the western sea.

Leeds Suspension Bridge.—The work, both of the masons and the founders, is now in so advanced a state, that this bridge is expected to be completed about the end of the present year. The principle of the Leeds bridge, though resembling in some particulars that over the Menai Strait, will differ from it in one important point. The Menai bridge is suspended by chains passing over strong stone pillars, on each bank of the water; but the plan suggested by the engineer at the Bowling Iron Works, where the castings for the Leeds bridge were made, and which plan it has been resolved to adopt, is to throw two parallel arches of cast iron over the river, as far asunder as the intended width of the carriage road, the footpath being on the outside of them, and from those arches to suspend the road by iron rods.

The Lord Mayor of York, on a visit of the Duke of Wellington lately to that city, presented to his Grace the freedom of the city, in a gold box, of the value of fifty guineas, on the inside of the lid of which was inscribed:—

Presented by
The Mayor and Commonalty of the
City of York.

To the most Noble

Arthur, Duke of Wellington,

With the

Freedom of the City,

Sept. 24, 1827.

William Hutchinson Hearn, Esq.

Lord Mayor.

Also, with the above, a roll of parchment, containing copies of the oaths usually taken by parties admitted to the freedom of the city. His Grace, on receiving these marks of esteem, replied nearly as follows:—

“My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation,—I beg leave most sincerely to thank you, for the great honour you have done me by admitting me to the freedom of your ancient city. This mark of your approbation, my Lord, of my public services, must be numbered amongst the most powerful incentives to future exertion, and particularly so, as the approbation of corporate

bodies is always enhanced in proportion to their independence and respectability. Stranger as I am to you, my Lord, and to this Corporation, I attribute to patriotic views the honour which you have this day conferred upon me; and, my Lord Mayor, I sincerely hope that your kindness on the present occasion will encourage others in his Majesty's service to exert themselves for the benefit of their country. I assure you, my Lord, that I feel equally grateful for the honour you have conferred upon me, as if I had received it after a long life of personal intercourse. I take this opportunity of expressing my regret that another engagement prevents my stay in this city. Indeed, I had only imagined that I was going to pay a visit to my old and respected friend Lord Howden, and did not anticipate that I should be thus honoured in my passing through this city. I beg leave to repeat my regret that I cannot make a longer stay, and to tender my best thanks for the honour you have done me.” The Lord Mayor then presented his Grace with an Address from the Citizens of York.

The manufacturing districts in the North of England appear to be pretty well employed; but a severe loss has been sustained in the neighbourhood of Leeds by the failure of a great trading company connected with the United States. The present low price of cotton has been assigned as the reason of this calamity; but we should be inclined to think, from the enormous amount of the debts, that it is rather to be dated to that excess of speculation, or, in other words, that overweening desire of becoming rich all at once, which has of late infatuated and demoralised the commercial part of our community. Huddersfield is fast recovering from the deep depression of eighteen months bad trade; the worsted stuff business at Bradford and Halifax has been very brisk for several months; and at Knaresborough and Barnsley, the linen trade in those places is by no means in that state of depression which has been represented.

The excavations of the Manor-shore, York, have been continued. A MS. written on vellum, about the size of a bank-note, has been turned up. The writing is contained within a scroll surmounted by three heads, the centre one larger than the others, and two feet were also drawn, with spurs affixed to the heels. It is thought to be a grant of a house or tenement to the monastery from some monastic court. Last month the workmen also commenced taking down the walls of the palace over one of the vaults, or King's cellars. This labour has been attended with the discovery of several relics of the rich sculpture of the Abbey rudely walled up in this edifice. On Saturday, a piece of frieze was taken out of the wall, ornamented with ivy leaves, which had been richly painted a crimson colour and gilt. The course of excavation on Monday, led to the discovery of a remarkably fine column of a square form, exhibiting a variety of zig zag ornaments.

WALES.

A piece of plate was lately presented to Henry Allen, Esq. late Attorney-general of the Brecon circuit, on his retirement from the Bar. The piece of plate consists of a very large silver salver. On the cloth being removed, H. Bold, Esq. the senior Barrister, presented the salver “in the name of the Barristers of the Brecon Circuit, as a memorial of the high sense they entertained of his eminent services, and of that friendship which had so long subsisted between them.”—Mr. Allen, in the course of his reply, stated that “he had practised as a Barrister nearly fifty years, and had regularly attended ninety-seven Circuits of the Great Sessions; and, during the latter period of his professional career, had held the high office of Attorney-general.”

SCOTLAND.

His Majesty's Commissioners of Visitation having begun their sittings in King's College, Aberdeen, on the 17th of September, removed to the Hall of Marischal College; and, on that and the following day, were engaged in examining the Principal, and all the Professors and Lecturers connected with the University, and also three Medical Students, respecting a representation which they had given in about the Medical Classes. On the 20th, they inspected the buildings. On the 21st, at ten o'clock, the Lord Provost and Magistrates met the Royal Commissioners, by invitation, in the Town Hall, when, after a suitable address from the Lord Provost, the Solicitor-general, Lord Corehouse, and the Rev. Doctors Cook, Taylor, and Lee, were presented with the freedom of the city; the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Lord Advocate, having been enrolled as honorary Burgesses of Bon Accord, on former occasions. Lord Aberdeen made a neat reply, as President of the Commission of Visitation, in name of himself and his colleagues. On the Duke of Gordon's health being given, his Grace alluded to the connexion which had subsisted for so many ages between his family and the city of Aberdeen, and which he trusted would long continue, for the mutual benefit of both. The Commissioners, after the company broke up, returned to the College Hall, where they continued examining, and transacting other business, till about one o'clock, when they separated. Nothing can be officially known, as to the result of their proceedings, until their report shall be presented to his Majesty; but, in the meantime, we are happy to learn, that they expressed a very favourable opinion as to the manner in which education is conducted at both King's and Marischal Colleges. With respect to the buildings of the former, the Commissioners were much pleased with the manner in which the Government grant, and other means at the disposal of the University, had been laid out, for their extension and improvement; and in regard to those of the latter, we presume a very slight inspection would convince the Commission that the only safe course was, to raise them to the foundation. The Commissioners resumed their sittings at Glasgow on the 9th of October.

A meeting of General Commissioners for the improvements was lately held in the Council Chamber, Edinburgh, the Lord Provost in the chair.—Alter some unimportant business, a letter from the Lord President, regarding the present state of the Mound, was read; after which, the Lord Provost stated, that on the 24th of August he wrote to the late Mr. Canning, with the plans, requesting him to lay them before his Majesty, in order that the King might give the names of the bridges; these were, in consequence of Mr. Canning's illness and subsequent death, handed to the Marquess of Lansdowne. His Lordship wrote to the Lord Provost, intimating his Majesty's desire that one of the bridges should bear his name, and left the naming of the other to the inhabitants. Lord Fife, however, when lately in Edinburgh, mentioned that the King was most anxious about the welfare of the city, and was particularly pleased when he understood that the rocks of Salisbury Crags were preserved, and intimated that his Majesty wished that the name of the other should be

"King's Bridge."—The Lord Provost then proposed the West Bridge at the Castle, for many reasons should be called "King's Bridge," and that the South Bridge should be called "King George the Fourth's Bridge."

IRELAND.

The eighth and ninth report of the Irish Education Committee has just been delivered by order of the House of Commons. The first of these reports relates wholly to the result of the inquiries made by the Commissioners into the state of the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, and is of considerable interest. The first report, issued by the same Commission, submitted a statement of the opinions it had formed as to the education of children of the lower orders in Ireland, and communicated the result of their investigation into the various schools and institutions formed for general instruction. During the progress of the inquiry they were requested by the Lord Lieutenant to submit to the test of actual experiment the plan of education recommended in their first report; and to enable them to do so, the period of the Commission was extended to another year. Their efforts to accomplish this object, it is to be regretted, have entirely failed; and the ninth report details the causes of the failure, and gives the correspondence and evidence upon which the decision of the Commissioners finally rested. "We have experienced," they say, "difficulties which have not only prevented us from establishing schools in which the experiment might have been fully tried, but have induced us to desist altogether from any farther proceeding in that undertaking."

Territorial surface of Ireland.—Arable land, gardens, meadows, pastures, and marshes, 12,125,280 acres. Uncultivated lands and bogs capable of improvement,* 4,900,000 acres. Surface incapable of any kind of improvement,† 2,416,664 acres. Superficial area, 19,441,944 acres.

* Two-thirds of the quantity stated may be considered as applicable to cultivation; and one-third for planting young trees, and the future supply of turf, peat, &c. for fuel. The annual value of these lands and bogs, in their present uncultivated state, and according to the present value of land, amounts to 1,395,000*l*. For the expenses attendant on draining, fencing, and primary cultivation, together with the presumed future rental per annum, reference must be had to the Reports of the Bog Commissioners, wherein every subject connected with the value and improvement of one million two hundred and fifty thousand statute acres of bog is most minutely stated, and observations made respecting an equal quantity of mountain lands. Those Reports make no mention of bogs under 500 acres, nor do the surveys therein alluded to extend to more than one-fourth of the whole territory of Ireland. This will explain why the amount of uncultivated lands, according to my personal observations, and the most authentic information I could procure when travelling in Ireland, exceeds the amount of such lands as hitherto stated by those who have written statistical accounts of the Sister Kingdom.

† Roads of every class; lakes, rivers, canals, brooks, &c.; towns and villages; farm yards, and all other vacant spots, as quarries, ponds and ditches; hedges and fences of all kinds, cliffs stony places, woods and plantations.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 26th ult. 88 three eighths.—New Four per Cent. 1822. 102 half.—India Stock, 237 258.—India Bonds, 97 99 pm.—

Exchequer Bills, 62 63.—Bank Stock for Account, 216 216 half.—Exchange, Paris, 3 mo. 25 30 to 25.—Foreign Gold. 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.—New Dollars, 4*s*. 9*d*.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from September 1 to September 30, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Sep. 1	50	60	30.23	30.24	Sep. 17	57	70	30.08	30.10
2	45	66	30.24	30.19	18	54	69	30.18	30.20
3	44	67	30.20	Stat.	18	51	70	30.16	30.09
4	33	60	30.20	30.19	19	46	58	30.05	30.04
5	51	67	30.15	30.14	20	42	54	29.70	29.74
6	44	64	30.16	Stat.	21	43	63	29.77	29.57
7	41	66	30.16	30.17	22	54	69	29.49	30.40
8	52	64	30.16	30.07	23	48	60	29.43	29.52
9	52	67	29.95	29.94	24	44	63	29.46	29.60
10	54	66	29.80	Stat.	25	45	63	29.60	Stat.
11	56	70	29.77	29.69	26	46	68	29.53	29.57
12	64	82	29.65	29.70	27	66	54	29.80	29.65
13	48	63	29.77	29.99	28	49	63	29.64	Stat.
14	42	68	30.06	30.10	29	48	60	29.58	29.64
15	53	70	30.10	30.17	30	51	63	29.66	29.70

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 25, TO OCTOBER 19, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

September 25. WM. FIELD, Nutkin's Corner, Bermondsey, plumber and glazier. G. HART, West Ham, Essex, and Commercial Chambers, Minories, London, corn merchant and miller. WM. COLLINS, Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket manufacturer. T. MORGAN, Clifton, Gloucestershire, painter and glazier. C. HOBSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, victualler. R. H. SOMERVILLE, Liverpool, hostler and laceman. J. FRINDER, Oxford, pastrycook. M. ROBINSON, Woodhouse Carr, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyer. WM. GREENFIELD, Kirkstaid, Lincolnshire, miller. J. ACKROYD, Sheffield, Yorkshire, draper.

September 28. T. KNIGHT, Cold Harbour-lane, Lambeth, smith and farrier. G. FENWICK, Grosvenor Mews, Hanover-square, Middlesex, veterinary surgeon. W. L. LUBBOCK, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, bookseller. G. BURDY, Edge Lane, within West Derby, Lancashire, glass manufacturer. J. F. LAWFOOD, Newington, Surrey, ironmonger. R. T. ELLIOTT, Ipswich, King's Lynn, and Norwich, linen draper. J. GLOVER, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, grocer. B. WHEELDON, Manchester, cabinet maker. WM. LEE and T. SUDELL, Liverpool, merchants.

October 2. WM. SPARKS, Chalk Farm, St. Pancras, Middlesex, tavern keeper. P. GAILLARD, Billiter-street, London, and Liverpool, merchant and ship agent. J. CLARGO, Bucklebury, Berks, yeoman. WM. SPENCER, Manchester, grocer. R. BREESE the younger, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, ironmonger.

October 5. T. PRITCHARD, Foot's Cray, Kent, surgeon. P. EGAN, No. 111, Strand, Middlesex, bookseller. J. T. HUMFLEBY, Albion-lane, London, drysalting broker. R. WILSON, Friar-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, hardware manufacturer. H. RICKET, Carthusian-street, Charter House Square, Middlesex, victualler. G. DORVELL, Marlborough Terrace, Waltham, Surrey, auctioneer. J. TURNER, Manchester, corn broker.

October 6. J. M. CROAD, Cheltenham, scrivener. J. PHILLIPS, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, potatoes salesman. N. BIRD, North Shields, earthenware manufacturer. M. RUSHMERE, King's Terrace, Commercial Road, Haberdashery. WM. THOMAS, Upper King-street, Holborn, carpenter. J. TOONE, Loughborough, Leicestershire, draper. A. HAAS, Manchester, merchant.

October 15. E. BOUTLE, of the Back Road, St. George's in the East, Middlesex, builder. J. ORD, Regent-street, Middlesex, silk mercer. J. FLUCK-ETT, Thornough-street, Middlesex, grocer. S. STONE, Derby, ironmonger. G. BURGESS, Eton, Bucks, carrier. P. DUVAL the younger, Minories, London, carpenter. T. W. COLLINS, Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket manufacturer. W. MORRIS, Rockingham Works, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, potter and glassman. J. GEE, Nottingham, pawnbroker.

J. TAYLOR, Manchester, timber merchant. C. COX, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, common brewer.

October 16. L. PRICE, Park-street, Regent's Park, and of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, scrivener. T. POWLES and J. POWLES, Beech-street, Barbican, London, hostlers. J. WRIGHT, Princes-street, Leicester-square, Middlesex, smith and ironmonger. H. G. MAYNE, Copthall-buildings, London, merchant. J. EDWARDS, Water-lane, Blackfriars, London, victualler. W. B. HARRISON, Manchester, cotton dealer. G. D. KEOGH, Cornhill, London, commission agent. H. C. VERBEKE, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, lime and coke merchant. J. WHITELEGG, Manchester, dyer. R. KNOTT and R. TURNER, Salford, Lancashire, Morocco and Spanish leather factors. S. ROGERS, Liverpool, vinegar merchant. G. B. CLARKE, Gerrard-street, Soho, Middlesex, wine merchant. ELI ABBOT, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, cabinet maker.

October 19th. G. STEVENS, Islington, victualler. T. POTTS, Rotherhithe Wall, baker. S. BARBER and T. P. HILLARY, Dowgate Hill, wine merchants. T. STEPHENSON, New Malton, York, grocer. W. BOOTH, Workop, malster. G. GILBERT, Bath, in the Marsh, Lincoln, malster. M. H. RODWAY, Swells Hill, Gloucester, butcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

S. LAWSON, clothier, Edinburgh. MILLER and Co. shoemakers, Glasgow. G. MERCER, spark dealer, Glasgow. A. TOLMIE and Co. merchants, Glasgow. G. DONALDSON, builder, Edinburgh. N. ROBERTSON, cattle dealer, &c. Holmhead, near Stirling. WALSON and CALLAM, builders, Edinburgh. J. RHIND, Aberdeen. D. FORBES, tacksmen, of Melness, Sutherland. C. M'LAREN, grocer, &c. Edinburgh. A. SHERRIFF and Co. gunpowder manufacturers, Morfild. A. A. LAWRENCE, bookbinder, &c. Edinburgh. J. STEWART, merchant, Leith. J. S. MACFARLANE and Co. china dealers, &c. Glasgow. A. HAMILTON and SON, grocers and wine merchants, Glasgow. J. STEVENSON and Co. manufacturers, Stirling. R. URE, merchant, Glasgow. J. JOHNSTONE, builder, Glasgow. W. TODD, merchant, Glasgow. A. MONCRIEFF, fisher, Perth. HENRY M'KASSOCK and Co. wood merchants, Ayr. J. JAY, builder, Edinburgh. J. DALGLEISH, linen draper, Edinburgh. J. DICKSON, ironmonger, Lanark. M'KILSION and ROBERTSON, merchants, Banff. W. GARDNER, writer to the Signet, Edinburgh. J. GILMOUR and Co. merchants, Glasgow. W. DIXON, carpenter, Edinburgh. J. MEEK, perfumer, Glasgow. P. REID, dyer, and wool spinner, Milton, near Stirling. D. HUTTON, haberdasher, Edinburgh.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

DECEMBER 1, 1827.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESPATCHES have been received from the allied squadrons before Navarino, which communicate the gratifying intelligence of a great victory on the side of Greece and humanity, over the Turks, brought on by the breach of truce.

His Majesty's ship *Asia*, in the port of Navarin, October 21, 1827.

Sir—I have the honour of informing his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals. The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line. The *Asia* led in, followed by the *Genoa* and *Albion*, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line bearing the flag of the *Capitana Bey*, another ship of the line, and a large double-banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the station of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate *Armide* was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot* next to her, and abreast of the *Asia*, *Genoa*, and *Albion*; the *Dartmouth* and the *Musquito*, the *Rose*, the *Brisk*, and the *Philomel* were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and these orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries and to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships; but upon the *Dartmouth* sending a boat to one of the fire vessels, Lieutenant G. W. H. Fitzroy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the *Dartmouth*, and *La Syrene*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by a cannon shot at the Rear Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards, the battle became general. The *Asia*, although placed alongside the ship of the *Capitana Bey*, was even nearer to that of *Moharem Bey*, the commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ships did not fire at

the *Asia*, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the *Asia* fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place betwixt our two ships for some time after the *Asia* had returned the fire of the *Capitana Bey*. In the mean time, however, our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to *Moharem* my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders I know not; but this ship soon fired into the *Asia*, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the *Asia*'s fire, sharing the same fate as his brother admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the *Asia* became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of her crew. This narration of the proceedings of the *Asia* would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the *Genoa* and *Albion* took their stations was beautiful; and the conduct of my brother admirals, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout, was admirable and highly exemplary. Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the *Syrene* from being burnt by the fire vessels. And the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot*, following the fine example of Captain Hugon, of the *Armide*, who was opposed by the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination, was such as has been seldom before witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions. It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Captain Curzon, throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes, and the officers and crew of the *Asia*, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed: each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly, I have to lament the death of Captain Bathurst, of the *Genoa*, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell, commanding the Royal Marines of the *Asia*, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his val-

able assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my aide-de-camp was disabled; but I will beg permission to refer His Royal Highness for farther particulars of this sort to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon; when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents. When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders.—But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure his Royal Highness that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England so soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double-banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as his Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, any farther particulars he may require.

I enclose, for his Royal Highness's farther information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated, a protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence.—I have, &c.

(Signed) EDW. CODRINGTON,
Vice Admiral.

No. I.—(Translation.)

The Admirals commanding the squadrons of the three Powers which signed the Treaty of London, having met before Navarin for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said Treaty, viz. an armistice de facto between the Turks and Greeks, have set forth in the present protocol the result of their conference. Considering that after the provisional suspension of hostilities, to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 29th of September last with the English and French Admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian Admiral, the said Pacha did the very next day violate his engagement by causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point of the Morea. Considering that since the return of that fleet to Navarin, in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by Admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this Pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare

more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country. Considering that, with a view of putting a stop to atrocities, which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish chiefs, and the advice given to Mehmet Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities. Considering that there only remains to the Commanders of the Allied squadrons the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective Courts, namely:—1st, The continuing, throughout the whole of the winter, a blockade, difficult, expensive, and, perhaps, useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea and the islands.

2ndly, The uniting the Allied squadrons in Navarin itself, and the fleets; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system.

3dly, The proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarin, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the Treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself.—After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that the third mode may, without effusion of blood and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

We have, in consequence, adopted it, and set it forth in the present protocol.—October 18, 1827.

(Signed)

EDWARD CODRINGTON, Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

LOUIS, COUNT DE HEIDEN, Rear Admiral of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russians.

Rear Admiral H. DE RIGNY, commanding the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty.

No. II.

Extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship Cambrian, to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, dated Kithies, the 18th October, 1827.

I have the honour of informing you, that I arrived here yesterday morning, in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulph, we observed by clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the Pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian Captain was despatched to the Turkish Commander, a copy of which I enclose; the Russian and English officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon we, the two captains, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain is shocking; women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass! I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge. It is supposed that if Ibrahim remained in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation.

No. III.

Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey in the Port of Navarin, October 21, 1827.

3 Turkish line-of-battle ships; 1 Turkish Admiral—84 guns, 850 men, 650 killed; 1 ditto, 84 guns, 850 men; 1 ditto, 76 guns, 850 men—400 killed.

4 Egyptian double banked frigates—64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.

15 Turkish frigates—48 guns, from 450 to 500 men.

18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian ditto—from 18 to 94 guns, 200 men.

4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian ditto—19 guns, from 130 to 150 men.

5 Egyptian fire vessels.

Of the whole Turkish force only a few corvettes were preserved afloat, and they remained deserted. The British loss is 75 killed and 197 wounded. The French 43 killed and 144 wounded.

No. IV.—(Translation.)

As the squadrons of the Allied Powers did not enter Navarin with an hostile intention, but only to renew to the Commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Seigneur himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken, for the first cannon shot which has been ventured to be fired on the allied flag. We send, therefore, one of the Turkish captains, fallen into our hands as a prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Mouharem Bey, Tahir Pacha, and Capitana Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish chiefs, that if one single musket or cannon shot be again fired on a ship or boat of the Allied Powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the Ports of Navarin, and that we shall consider such new act of hostility as a formal declaration of the Ports against the three Allied Powers, and of which the Grand Seigneur and his Pachas must suffer the terrible consequences. But if the Turkish chiefs, acknowledging the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the forts before the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer, without evasions, before sunset.

Signed by the English, French, and Russian Admirals.

No. V.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia, Navarin, 23d October, 1827.

Monsieur L'Amiral—When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the Russian squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge of your conduct in that situation by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life. I have the honour to be, with the greatest esteem, your Excellency's friend and servant,

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON, Vice-Admiral.

To his Excellency Rear Admiral Count Heiden, &c. &c.

N. B. The answer of Rear Admiral Count Heiden does not appear to have been received.

No. VI.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia, Navarin, October 23, 1827.

Monsieur L'Amiral—When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the French squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge in that situation, by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th, with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life. Although it was my wish to avoid entering into any particular detail, the general expression of the Captains of the British ships, who were near the Armide, calls upon me to say, that the conduct of Captain Hugon entitles him to the marked consideration of your Excellency. I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD CODRINGTON, Vice Admiral.

Son Excellence Monsieur le Contre-Amiral, Chevalier de Rigny, &c. &c. &c.

No. VII.—(Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarin, October 23, 1827.

Sir—I consider your approbation, and the letter which you have addressed to me, as a testimony most honourable to myself and to the officers under my orders; and I shall preserve the letter as a valuable record of your esteem, and I also hope of your friendship.

In the action of the 20th, you set us the example; we could not do better than follow it.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most faithful servant,

(Signed) H. D. RIGNY, Rear-Admiral. To his Excellency Vice-Admiral Codrington.

No. VIII.—(Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarin, October 23, 1827.

Sir—I hasten to do myself the honour to inform your Excellency, from a detailed report made by Captain Hugon, of the Armide, that the excellent manoeuvre of Captain Davies, when the Rose came and resolutely cast her anchor within pistol shot of two Turkish corvettes, relieved the Armide in a few minutes from her unfavourable position; and it is my duty, and at the same time a great pleasure to me, to assure your Excellency, that on this occasion Captain Davies did every thing that could be expected of a brave and experienced officer.

Allow me also to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to Captain Fellowes, for the assistance which the Syrene received from the boats of the Dartmouth, when, with much skill and bravery, they attacked and turned off the fire-ships ready to come down upon us.

I am, with the highest consideration,

Your very faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY, Rear-Admiral.

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, commanding his Britannic Majesty's squadron.

Ministers have sent ample reinforcements to the squadron of Sir Edward Codrington. An Order in Council has been published in the Gazette, on the subject of the piracies of the Greeks in the Mediterranean. It states that until a Government shall be established in Greece, able to repress such excesses, all armed vessels bearing the Greek flag, will, after

due notice, be sent into British ports with their crews.

The Ex-ministers, or rather their partizans, have been making common cause with the Turks, and censuring the conduct of Ministers, and the brave and distin-

guished officer who achieved the late victory; as if the breach of the truce concluded between Ibrahim Pacha and the Allies, were not of itself enough to warrant any measures against them which it might be deemed most expedient to adopt.

FOREIGN STATES.

Recent intelligence from Spain informs us, that Ferdinand and his tools are once more employed in the, to them, grateful task of executing numbers of the late ultra insurrectionists. Ferdinand has the double pleasure, first of having imbrued his hands in the blood of the Constitutionalists, who were mainly instrumental in regaining him his throne from the French; and now, secondly, of shedding the blood of those who helped him to put down the Constitutionalists! In Catalonia executions and arrests are the order of the day. Those who ceased to carry arms, and surrendered on the faith of the royal proclamation of amnesty, are led to the scaffold without compunction.— Hangings, shootings, and torturings, occupy the tyrant or his instruments from morn till eve. This conduct has one advantage, that it will hasten the moment, when, seeing that no one party can trust them, all will unite and overwhelm the despot and his creatures—an event for which humanity must be anxious.

The flagrant conduct of the French ministry, and the attachment of the King to the Jesuits, together with the censorship, and the evident attempts to fritter away the rights granted by the Charter, have so disgusted the French people, that the elections are turning against the ministry in every quarter. Villele, in order to obtain an ascendancy in the House of Peers, to the firm opposition in which to his measures, the French people owe what is left them of the Charter, determined, impudently, in the face of the world, to add no less than seventy-six of his own creatures to the Upper Chamber at once, or one-fifth of the house; a step for which he ought to be impeached. The consequence has been, that in Paris, of 8000 electors, a seventh part only have supported the ministry, which has not returned a single deputy. The people having shown symptoms of their joy, without riot, the gendarmerie were let loose upon them, and the police, according to custom, set to increase disturbance and act *à la Sidmouth*, by which means a plea might

be found for employing severer measures, and repressing all opposition to the ministry. The obstinacy, bigotry, and weakness of mind for which Charles is so remarkable, may endanger his throne and the stability of his family, if he pursues his present course. The very name of the Bourbons seems the rallying point of stupidity and obstinacy. No reverses teach them wisdom, no misfortunes even common caution; none less merit sympathy from mankind, for none are so utterly reckless of deserving it. The French funds have fallen.

Austria, since the battle of Navarino, has begun to see matters in a clearer view, and has joined her representations to those of the Allied Powers at Constantinople, endeavouring to prevail upon the Porte to accede to the Independence of Greece. In the interim, an account of the effect of the intelligence of the battle on the Porte has reached England; all was pacific at Constantinople, and the battle of Navarino had acted favourably on the negotiations.

Accounts from Petersburg of the 3d ult. state, that news had just arrived that the important fortress of Erivan had surrendered to the Russian troops, and that the garrison, consisting of 3000 men, with Hassen Khan the Commander, were made prisoners of war.

Bogota papers to the 14th of September, announce the arrival of Bolivar at that capital on the 10th; his reception was enthusiastic. He immediately took the oath to maintain the Constitution till the convocation of the General Convention, by which the provisions of the Constitution may, if necessary, be altered in a quiet and legal manner. He has not proceeded to any acts of revenge against Santander and the others who were supposed to have counteracted his plans. In the South, Guayaquil seems to be still governed by the local authorities; but the leading men have intimated to the Liberator that they only waited for his arrival again to assume the supreme authority, to return to their duty.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Chronicles of the Canongate. By the Author of "Waverley," &c. In two vols.

The most interesting circumstance connected with this work is, that it is the first of its class which has appeared as the avowed production of Sir Walter Scott. The suppression of his name by that admirable writer, must be regarded as one of the oddities of literary history. He has long enjoyed the rare felicity of uniting the suffrages of persons of all characters, and of all opinions in his favour. The simple manliness, the unaffected good-nature, the absence of all arrogance of pretension, by which he was distinguished from the beginning of his career, secured to him the kind wishes even of those who on many points were his decided opponents. The works which he was publishing were such as could neither provoke enmity nor incur disgrace; and if a doubt existed, whether such compositions would be successful, the doubt was removed by the reception of the earliest of them. Yet, although the personal character of the author was a recommendation to his writings, although those writings were such as could only confer honour without the risk of hostility or discredit, the secret of the name was inviolably kept. To the inquiry why this was done, Sir Walter answers, "that it would be difficult to give any other reply, save that of Corporal Nym—it was the humour or caprice of the time." Perhaps to this it might be truly added, that some little apprehension was felt lest the solution of the mystery which surrounded the author might diminish the attraction of the work. From an introduction, however, to the volumes before us, we learn that it was the determination of Sir Walter Scott never to have avowed the Waverley novels during his life-time, and that this determination was altered in consequence of the exposure which arose out of the affairs of his publishers. We are inclined to give full credit to the sincerity of this resolution, and fully to believe that a coolness with regard to literary fame, and a desire to avoid the pettishness and uneasiness with which the *irritable genus* is reproached, were amongst the motives which had considerable influence in producing it. The Introduction is interesting, not only on account of this avowal of authorship, but as it contains an account of originals, from which the great painter has taken some of his most striking portraits.

Of the Tales it is unnecessary to say much. Like those which have preceded them from the same pen, they will doubtless be read by all who do not entirely neglect the literature of our own time. They display the accustomed characteristics of the author,—his wonted fluency and ease of style, the effect of which is increased, rather than lessened, by occasional carelessness—his usual tone of equable good-humour—his singular copiousness of familiar and forcible illustration—his close and unwearied observation of nature, whether displayed in the development of physical or intellectual peculiarities. In "concatenation of plot," force of character, and novelty of incident, they must take a lower rank than most of his preceding productions. The introductory

story, the history of a Scotch Laird, who sacrifices his estate by extravagance, and afterwards acquires other property in India and returns to settle in Edinburgh, might be almost considered "tediously spun out," were it not for the portrait of Mrs. Bethune Balliol, and some delightful touches of nature by which it is here and there enlivened. The following anecdote, during Mr. Croftangry's residence within the protection of the Sanctuary of Holyrood-house, may serve as an example.

"Day after day I have walked by the side of the kennel which divides the Sanctuary from the unprivileged part of the Canongate; and though the month was July, and the scene was the old town of Edinburgh, I preferred it to the fresh air and verdant turf which I might have enjoyed in the King's Park, or to the cool and solemn gloom of the portico which surrounds the palace. To an indifferent person either side of the gutter would have seemed much the same—the houses equally mean, the children as ragged and dirty, the carmen as brutal, the whole forming the same picture of low life in a deserted and impoverished quarter of a large city. But to me the gutter, or kennel, was what the brook Kidron was to Shimei; death was denounced against him should he cross it, doubtless because it was known to his wisdom who pronounced the doom, that from that time the devoted man's desire to transgress the precept would become irresistible, and he would be sure to draw down on his head the penalty which he had already justly incurred by cursing the anointed of God. For my part, all Elysium seemed opening on the other side of the kennel, and I envied the little blackguards, who, stopping the current with their little dam-dikes of mud, had a right, during the operation, to stand on either side of the nasty puddle which best pleased them. I was so childish as even to make an occasional excursion across, were it only for a few yards, and felt the triumph of a school-boy, who, trespassing in an orchard, hurries back again with a fluttering sensation of joy and terror, betwixt the pleasure of having executed his purpose, and the fear of being taken or discovered.

"I have sometimes asked myself, what I should have done in case of actual imprisonment, since I could not bear without impatience a restriction which is comparatively a mere trifle; but I really could never answer the question to my own satisfaction. I have all my life hated those treacherous expedients called *mezzo-termi*, and it is possible with this disposition I might have endured more patiently an absolute privation of liberty, than the more modified restrictions to which my residence in the Sanctuary at this period subjected me. If, however, the feelings I then experienced were to increase in intensity according to the difference between a jail and my actual condition, I must have hanged myself, or pined to death; there could have been no other alternative."

"The Highland Widow" is a Rob-Royish story, without any thing very striking, except the charm that the author's power of writing imparts to a subject which in other hands would be tame and uninteresting. The wonders of the Highlands are no more wonderful; and their romance has

because too familiar to excite the feelings which it once called forth. In this tale a strong interest is produced by a simple story. The date is modern; the *dramatis personæ* are supposed to have lived within our own time, and mere scenery is less relied on for effect than it has been hitherto. The whole looks as if *Blapat* was intended as the last of her race of heroines. She lives indeed to see the change of times; and even her own son is in her eyes a being of a different class from herself. The story of "The Two Drivers" is an ingenious amplification of an incident which in itself would barely furnish a paragraph for a newspaper. The worst part of it is the Judge's charge on the trial of Robin Oig. It is dull and feeble, and shows considerable ignorance of the mode of conducting the business of an English criminal court, and also of the phraseology which a Judge might be expected to employ on such an occasion. Of "The Surgeon's Daughter," the early part is the best. The description of Gideon Grey, of the arrival of Midlemas, and of the youthful days of young Midlemas and Hartley, are in the author's best manner. In the rest of the story, of which the scene is at home, there are some powerful passages. After it shifts to India, the extravagances are gross and glaring. The *dénouement*, with the exception of the killing of the Begum's Buckshee by the elephant, and one or two other particulars, is just that of a hundred ballets and melodramas. On the whole, these tales will be read with the pleasure which the efforts of their distinguished author have invariably imparted; and as many a valuable mine is yet unexplored, there is no obvious reason why the public should not long derive abundant gratification from materials embellished by the same hand.

Vicissitudes in the Life of a Scottish Soldier. Written by Himself. 12mo.

This volume is what it pretends to be—the genuine and unsophisticated narrative of a Scottish soldier belonging to the 71st Regiment—one of the most gallant corps in an army distinguished for the gallantry of all the divisions that composed it. The title of "Vicissitudes" can, however, scarcely be given to a record of unmitigated suffering, unchanging but in its varieties of wretchedness. It would seem that the army, like misery, "makes a man acquainted with strange bedfellows;" of this our reader may take the following examples:

"In ransacking a village which we came to, some potatoes and honey were found; this alleviated the pain of our gnawing stomachs a little; scarcely any of us slept during the whole night, the cooking of the potatoes engrossing almost all our attention. We then marched to the town of Lugo, where we remained one night and part of a day; but the enemy being just at our heels, it was not thought prudent to stay longer; we were therefore obliged to evacuate the town, and bivouac on its outside, with heavy hearts. It was, indeed, a miserable night: thrust out to the storm, and the rain lashing on me in torrents, I threw myself down in the mud, on the lee side of a stone dyke, as the best shelter I could find. Certainly there was no respect of persons here: the elements are remarkably impartial in such

cases as these; and on looking round the field I saw Colonel Pack squatting close by my side."

"Grim hunger was again preying on our vitals, without any prospect of our driving him out; when one of our company fortunately got hold of a bullock, which it appears had made its escape from the French. The poor animal apparently did not better its condition by desertion, as the time was but short before it was a bleeding carcase. The generous captor shared the prize with his comrades in the most honourable manner; and shortly after he received a humble message from Colonel Pack, begging a present of the heart, which request was not only complied with, but the kidneys were given in addition. This was not the only instance of officers being obliged to solicit a meal from privates: just at this very time several of them came and begged a few potatoes from us: those officers who were well liked received a supply with the greatest alacrity on our part, while the tyrannical ones were served with a grudge.

"Some of our men having been sent down to a farm-house for straw, met there with a number of French soldiers on the same errand. Reciprocal civilities passed between them, giving the direct lie to any national antipathy. In the course of the night we were roused by orders to fall in—no words were to be spoken, or pipes lighted. When we had marched on a short way, one of the men was seized with a violent cramp in the stomach, which set him a roaring like a bull: this noise being contrary to orders, we were forced to answer the poor fellow's cries with blows, to keep him quiet, no other method having any effect. It was still quite dark, when we marched through the town of Lugo. About this time, several pieces of cannon were buried, and their carriages burned, to prevent the enemy from reaping any benefit by them.

"In the middle of the day we halted in a turnip field. Even that miserable vegetable was considered delicious food; and the whole regiment attacked them as eagerly as famished wolves would have done a dead horse; for my part, never having been able to eat these roots, I was obliged to hush my hunger to sleep; although this, it may be easily conceived, was somewhat difficult. A constant pitiless rain continued to fall. A party of us having been sent to a farm-house for straw to litter ourselves in our muddy beds for the night, we received intelligence that apples were discovered up in the loft. This was, indeed, joyful news; hunger lending speed to my heels, I ran with inconceivable velocity to the place; but, alas! every apple had been already bagged, by crowds from every regiment in the army."

"We again marched on; but scarcely had I walked an hour, when I lost my shoes, and was obliged to trudge on barefooted. Many of the officers were in the same state; some of them attempted to defend their feet by wrapping pieces of blanket round them. My sufferings were now dreadful; every thing in the shape of stockings being long since gone, the constant friction of the wet trowsers rubbed the skin completely off my legs, and the raw flesh, feeling as if cauterised, increased my torments to an indescribable degree. But many were in a far worse condition, and lay down completely exhausted with excess of fatigue and misery, waiting impatiently for death

to relieve their pangs. The regiments in the immediate rear were, comparatively speaking, in greater distress than ourselves, having, in addition to all our sufferings, the enemy's cavalry to contend with.

"Order in the march was now totally disregarded, every regiment in the army being intermixed, on account of the best walkers pressing on, and keeping as near the van as possible; while the weaker ones either fell behind or fell for ever. Many fell sound asleep while walking, and then stood in the midst of the road like pillars: no attempts were made to awake them, the cry of 'Keep off' was raised, and every one studiously avoided jostling the sleepers. Three successive times did I fall into this strange condition, in spite of myself."

The whole of the book is written in this homely strain, and we do not blame the Editor for preserving innumerable touches of the Author's native Doric, which give it both a national and authentic character. We confess, that painful as such a story is to read, we are glad that it has appeared; for works of this kind cannot fail to do much good among the better portions of the lower orders, by divesting soldiership of all its false gloss of Chivalry and Romance, by stripping War and Carnage of their gaudy trappings—and showing that Conquerors and Heroes are as much hated and despised by those immediately about them, as they deserve to be by mankind in general.

Rambling Notes and Reflections suggested during a Visit to Paris in the Winter of 1826-27, by Sir Arthur Brooke Faulkner. 8vo. 12s.

Books founded on actual observation, and written straightforward without the ambition of authorship, generally contain some valuable matter. The present is a work of this nature. It does not affect extraordinary excellence of style, novelty of materials, or exactness of arrangement. Even the title scarcely shows sufficiently how unrestrained the Author has been; for a great portion of his remarks relate to popular education, and to the clerical and medical professions in England. To these subjects his attention has evidently been strongly attracted, and his opinions, whether to be fully approved or not, merit consideration. There are two points in what he says of the College of Physicians in which we fully concur; one is, that it is highly desirable that the members of the medical profession should receive a polished education, and the other, that the higher degrees of the English universities should be rendered more valuable by greater difficulty in obtaining them, in consequence of more laborious studies being rendered necessary. It would be a national misfortune that medical men should receive a mere technical knowledge: and in the two English universities they attain nothing more. Physicians have peculiar temptations to abuse their opportunities, and the best guarantee for their not doing so, is the education and habits of gentlemen, united with high professional knowledge. In this point of view it may be highly desirable that physicians, holding as they do the first rank, should pass through the English universities; but then those universities should be

efficient schools of medicine, or at least, their degree should be conferred with so much caution and discrimination as to deserve to be considered a satisfactory proof of competency. But on the contrary, the facility with which the superior degrees are conferred after that of Master is once obtained, renders them mere forms. In Law or Divinity, for instance, who gives a man greater credit for learning because he is a Doctor? Sir A. B. Faulkner appears to have been diligent in visiting the public establishments at Paris. His accounts of the prisons, and of the manner of administering justice, are especially interesting. Of an interview which he had with Pleyel the celebrated musician, we have the following account:

"Just returned from a long and interesting conversation with the celebrated Ignace Pleyel, a venerable old man of about 74, very animated, of middle size and thin, with a head of hair as white as snow, and dark, intelligent, penetrating eyes. He received me in his own apartment with great kindness. I told him my motive for taking the liberty of calling was the pure satisfaction of seeing a composer to whom I had been indebted for a very large share of the enjoyment of my early life. The passport was admitted without a moment's hesitation, and he became all at once as affable as if we had been old acquaintances. When I complimented his compositions, he answered, with a shrug of modest self-approbation, '*Mais, Monsieur, ma musique est ancienne a present.*' At the mention of Haydn, his eyes sparkled, and he spoke of him with enthusiasm. Haydn, said he, was the father of us all, (*notre papa*): he and Mozart monopolized all the genius of their age, and were among the last great masters who felt, and made others feel, that the end of music is to touch the heart. Beethoven he allowed to be a man of first-rate talent, but on many occasions deficient in originality; copying both his great predecessors, but especially plundering Mozart. He was quite of my opinion, that Beethoven has been the cause of generating the present vicious school of music-run-mad, by begetting a mania for imitating his abstruse and complicated harmonies, to the utter extinction of every thing like sentiment or air. At present, said he, '*il n'y a point de phrase.*' In place of this, the composer thinks he has 'attained all, when he has exhausted his invention in producing every practicable combination of notes, and every imaginable transition from one key to another. Music, he continued, like other things, is subject to its revolutions; and though her good genius droops for the present, the time must arrive, and that perhaps not far distant, when the phoenix will revive, and the world once more acknowledge the authority of the former school as it deserves. Handel he spoke of with the veneration due to his apotheosis. That wonderful man, said he, anticipated every thing that is to be known in the art, and must be for ever new.

"He dwelt much on the modesty of Haydn, one of whose peculiarities was, that he never could be brought to form the most distant idea of his own merits; and this, he assured me, was not affectation, but pure unsophisticated unconsciousness of having any thing to be proud of.

"As a farther evidence of the decadence of public taste in regard to music, he told me that there

has not for years been known speaking as a quartetto in a private house from one end of Paris to the other. The prevailing rage for the last twenty years has been for singing with piano-forte or harp accompaniment, one of the consequences of which is, that the first-rate professional violinists have deserted the fine school of Viotti, for airy with variations, tortured to worse than death, to the agonies of dying, to suit the violated palate of the public, to whom difficulty and excellence have long been synonymous. Viotti he considered not only as the greatest of all performers on the violin, but also the choicest of all composers for that instrument.

"While I was making some observations on the last *mercure* Haydn ever wrote, to which the words '*je suis faible et vieux*' were adapted by himself, he interrupted me by observing, that he was present at the time he wrote it; and that attempting to compose a quick movement as a finale, after a long essay to propitiate the Muse at the piano-forte, he at last owned he was unable to find one idea, ('*il ne pouvoit rien trouver.*') Times are altered, said the good old Haydn: when I was young, the ideas would come unsought; now I am obliged to seek for them, and worse still, to seek for them in vain.

"It gave me great pleasure to hear this prime of my favourites spoken of with so much respect and enthusiasm by his last surviving most intimate friend and pupil, and a person in every way qualified to form so just an opinion of his transcendent merits.—It was truly the *laudatus ab laudato*.

"For the last twenty years Pleyel has written nothing. I praised his quartetto in G minor (Op. 11.), observing, that I looked upon it as one of his happiest efforts; an opinion in which he did not seemaverse to join. This quartetto, said he, I dedicated to Haydn. It requires all the parts to be very well sustained, and accurately together, to give the right effect. To whatever subject our conversation might happen to stray, he always returned to Haydn; and certainly never was a movement done more justice to, or played with a more genuine *con amore*.

"Pleyel resided in England before the Revolution, but having property in France, was obliged to return, and has never since left the country. At present he passes a great part of his time in country retirement, the quiet of which he finds necessary at his advanced age; but his health, though infirm, is far from bad."

There are some excellent remarks on the ostentatious show of religion, and the real absence of it among all ranks, which confer infinite credit on the Author's candour and judgment, see page 229 and sequel. His observations on the conduct of the majority of the clergy of the Church of England, are full of truth, and must be admitted in their fullest extent by all but partizans. We quote willingly the following remarks:

"The present is not an age for half measures. People have begun to observe and to think; and if the clergy would really have them to place any credence in what they teach, it is time they should show that they believe it themselves. Nay, even if their temporal interests were their only concern, let them be assured that it is high time they should consult a little more consistency between profession and practice. We

hear a great deal from clergymen of the mischief done to our religion by such men as Hamel and Voltaire; but, however startling it may sound, positively more real injury is done by the professors of religion themselves, than by its most determined enemies. More scepticism, it is to be traced among the bulk of the people, to their apathy and inconsistency, than to all the speculations and revolting blasphemies of *Carliste* and the Christian Evidence Society. Nor does it require us to go far, or search deep, to find instances of this neglect of their duty. The humblest person in his reverence's parish sees, that beyond the stated routine of church service, he seldom volunteers the smallest extra trouble to visit his parishioners, with the view of ascertaining of what effect his ministry has been productive. If he can get his tithes as well paid for preaching once a week, I put it to himself, does the human being draw breath, who, by any remonstrance, shall be able to shame him into preaching twice, or to bend one extra knee! Unless called upon by some professional duty, which he cannot with decency evade, he probably has never paid a single visit to a pauper in the neighbourhood from one end of the year to the other, and whether the sheep are in the right path, or whether in fact he has been squandering his piety on the most perverse and irreclaimable of goats, he has never put one question, either as to the grounds or the growth of their faith. When you come to inquire into his usual habits, the diylac example will be found, simply, a well-feeding parson, and as content as any other man of mere flesh, to slide through the world with a good dinner, a fox-hunt, and a rubber at whist. I cannot place this apathy in a stronger light, than by citing the words of the excellent and pious Archbishop of Dublin. 'It is not,' says his Grace, 'by the parish ministers' securing the ostensible discharge of his Sunday's duty that he properly exercises his functions; or even by his providing for a punctual attention to those occasional duties, which he is invited to discharge. No, the clergyman should be the true parish priest, in continual contact with his flock; one whose voice they know; not only in constant residence amongst them, but in continual intercourse with them,—their adviser, their friend, the moderator of their disputes, the composer of their differences, the careful instructor of their children; not content merely to afford spiritual aid where it may be demanded, but vigilant to discover where it may be applied, and prompt to bestow it where it will be received,—stimulating all, and particularly the young, to come to that fountain of living waters, which it is his office to dispense.—This he can effect only by his continued personal discharge of the several offices of the priesthood.'

"Although I may appear rather fastidiously to have named the amusement of hunting, as unbefitting the spiritual gravity of a clergyman; let it not be supposed, that I object hunting particularly to the ministers of the gospel. I know there are numbers of them who have not hunted, and do not hunt through a whole clerical lifetime. Still there are too many exceptions to this ghostly abstinence, which may be rather startling to an ignorant lay-parishioner, who puzzles himself to understand how his pastor should be so occupied at all, while the concerns of his paro-

chial charge are neglected. Some allowance to may be made for the prejudice which has been taught to view the clergy as the 'messengers, watchmen, and stewards of the Lord, to teach and to premonish, and to feed the Lord's family, to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his children, who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved.' A little indulgence, perhaps, also may be extended on account of the impression made by the 75th Canon, ordaining that 'no ecclesiastical persons shall, at any time, give themselves to drinking and riot, *spending their time idly by day or by night, playing at dice, cards, tables, or any other unlawful game.*' Yet, although hunting cannot come under the head of games, lawful or unlawful; and a clergyman may most orthodoxly take his hunt, spite of the strict letter of the 75th Canon; still it does certainly look a little too much like spending 'his time idly by day,' not to raise a question as to its constructive meaning. How he will creep out of the direct injunction respecting his rubber, and 'idling by night,' are points I must leave to the interpretation of the church.

"I am prepared to hear it pleaded in mitigation, that the solemnity of his general deportment, and his impressive preaching, must sufficiently counteract any evil influence arising from occasional laxity in a pastor's private hours. The plea will be allowed; only let it first be decided how many homilies against gambling and hunting are sufficient to neutralize any one given instance of this reverend recreation. As to the exact quantum of moral impurity, there is no question before us. His reverence may mean no more harm while wrangling over the odd trick, than if he were revising or collecting his sermon for next day. The mischief arises from the practice being liable to be quoted for any other case, however unclerical and atrocious. Whether he plays for five-pound points at whist, or only frolics a little at penny loo, he should not quite forget that the same authority which commands not to covet, enjoins 'not to give thine enemy cause to speak ill of thee, and to shun all appearance of evil.' In my conception of the conduct befitting a clergyman, so far from the decent exterior, the grave look, the flowing surplice, cocked hat, lawn sleeves, or even the stated predication, availing as any excuse for his dissipated moments, or moments of vanity and levity, they are actual aggravations. A clergyman, in my view of his duties, cannot be too circumspect of appearances. Like Cæsar's wife, he should not even be suspected. 'With regret do I say it,' says Burnet, 'that although I have observed Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Dissenters, in many other parts of the world, our clergy are, without all comparison, more remiss in their labours in private, and the least severe in their lives;' whence it appears that such things are rather an old falling.

"But seriously and most solemnly I demand of my pastor, to tell me how he can stand excused in his own sight for such truancy. Does he not feel that even a disregard of appearances is more or less subversive of the faith which he is so sacredly pledged to defend? Surely to call such conduct by the name of hypocrisy is extenuation. Supposing a clergyman to be really indifferent,

positively careless or insincere in the discharge of his awful trust, in the absence of a fitter term, and with all the consequences of cacophony to be incurred, shall I not have more than the colour of a pretext to call it perjury, deliberate perjury,—If to be perjured, means to have wilfully violated or omitted to perform the most binding of sacred obligations, voluntarily undertaken? Once allow it to be perjury, it is the most barefaced and unblushing, as it is done *pro Deo et mundo*, and as it were in mockery of the world, for whose behoof the engagement was incurred; and it is a perjury of the most impious character, since God is not only a witness to the obligation, but a party to the engagement, whereby the minister contracts with his God to 'feed the flock' committed to his keeping. 'We be to the shepherds of Israel,' says the prophet, speaking of the clergy of his own day, 'that do feed themselves: should not the shepherds feed the flocks? Ye eat the fat, and ye clothe you with the wool; but ye feed not the flock: the diseased have ye not strengthened, neither have ye healed that which was sick; neither have ye bound up that which was broken; neither have ye sought that which was lost. And they were scattered, because there was no shepherd, and became meat to all the beasts of the field when they were scattered.'"

The Addenda consist principally of observations upon the administration and the constitution of the French Courts of Justice. There is also in this volume another instance of the never failing forgetfulness of princes of those to whom they may have been indebted, or to whom they have made professions in adversity. A note from Lady Falkner to the Duke D'Angoulême, asking no favour of any moment, was unanswered, though his highness undoubtedly received it. Princes are great fools for this conduct; every new adversity that occurs to any of these *déans moriels* (in title at least) will be regarded with increased neglect by those who will not fail to treasure up instances of princely ingratitude. A fallen prince has no claim but sympathy to the attentions of meaner men, and that, it should be recollected, is not, as they seem to think, their right, but depends upon their good behaviour.

The Literary Souvenir; or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. Edited by A. A. Watts. 18mo.

This beautiful volume of an Annual, which Mr. Watts has now for four years superintended with so much ability, comes before the public this season, with equal pretensions to its former success, both on the ground of its matter and embellishments, and still keeps in advance. Mr. Watts's own effusions are distinguished by great sweetness, tenderness, and delicacy; and this circumstance may account for the superiority which the literary department of his Annual has enjoyed above other publications of the same kind: and he has this year, besides most of the eminent names that formerly contributed to the prose department of the Souvenir, succeeded in engaging very effective assistance from persons not hitherto employed as writers for works of this class. Among the prose articles, we cannot help particularising "The City of the Demons," a very imaginative and powerful sketch, coloured

in style truly rich and Oriental; and a tale called "A Roland for an Oliver," which is said to be by the same Author, is equally clever in a different vein, and shows the Author to be as much at home in the world of realities, as in the sphere of dreams and magic. "A Day at Venice" is a story very sweetly and poetically told by Barry Cornwall; and among the lighter, simple, and more comic tales, we beg particularly to mention those of Miss Mitford; a tale by the clever Author of "Holland Tide," and an anonymous story, "The Whisperer," which is too good to be anonymous. We think, however, that "we do know the fine Roman hand" of its Author. Mrs. Hemans, Montgomery, Barton, Procter, Miss. Landon, Bowles, Hood, Coleridge, Mrs. C. Gore, Clare, &c. &c. have contributed to the greater portion of the poetry of the present volume of the *Souvenir*; and their names will afford our readers at once a guarantee of its excellence, and a pledge of its variety. The Editor himself has enriched this charming volume with one or two pieces, full of moral sweetness and graceful verbiage.

The prints are in general of corresponding excellence, and are selected with the best taste of any of this year's annuals. Of these, the first in attraction, to our mind, is "The Thief Discovered," from a picture by Chalon. The subject of this plate is derived from Beaumarchais' comedy, which the Italian Opera and our own Drama have made familiar to us; and the scene depicted is that bewitching one in the boudoir of the countess, where the page, held in enviable captivity by the lady, and her no less alluring maid, is detected in the fact of having amorously stolen some ornament belonging to the countess. The light and playful comedy of the scene is admirably illustrated by the artist. The women, both of whom are exquisite in their way, are admirably discriminated; and while nothing can be more finished and lady-like than the mistress, the pert, smart, oblique air of the maid is equally complete in its kind. And then what a room, and what a soft revelation of garden landscape through the casement! The former rich in its curtained couch, its mirror, its tapestry, and the fascinating luxuries of a lady's apartment, such as caskets of jewels, phials of odour, musical instruments, &c.; and the latter heavy with crowded leaves and flowers, and a sparkling fountain. The attitudes of the two women are, beyond expression, charming, and the drapery of the countess manifests the utmost perfection of refined and patrician grace. "Juliet after the masquerade" is also nearly complete of its kind. The picture is by Thomson, the Academician, and, in our opinion, is the best of his works; though we could have wished that the figure had been better, and more like the "white witch of Verona." Mr. Thomson's Juliet, though picturesquely dressed, is rather of too sorrowful an aspect; and this, we need not remind our readers, does not answer to Shakespeare's girl, at least not at the period of her story chosen by the artist. The other parts of the picture are delightful. The architecture, the amorous group of sculpture looking heavy and doleful in the light of the setting moon—the silvery fountain, the tops of some of the garden trees, which reach even to the high terrace, and the deep, dark sky,

leave nothing to be wished. The engraving by Charles Robt is worthy of the design. Mr. Leslie's sketch of "The Duke and Duchess reading Don Quixote," is almost equal to some of Newton's graceful delineations of the "high life" of our ancestors, and this, we think, must strike Mr. Leslie as being no small praise. Danby's landscape is a sweet composition, something artificial perhaps, but executed, nevertheless, with a proper feeling of nature.

There is a grand classical design by Linton, well engraved by Goodall, entitled "The Return of a Victorious Armament to a Greek city." Beautiful as this is, the charge we have ventured to make against Danby's landscape is still more applicable here. The buildings are well grouped, but the effect is theatrical and untrue, resembling in architectural design the forced and balanced features of the old landscapes of Wright of Derby, and Smith of Chichester. The other pictures, engraved in the *Souvenir*, have their respective merits, but do not call for separate notice.

As a whole, we prefer the *Souvenir* to any of even its more expensive competitors; and the Editor's Preface is most judicious. We agree with him, that such works should be adapted to please the mass of purchasers by lightness and variety, rather than by learning and depth.

The Literary Packet Book; or, Companion for the Lover of Nature and Art. 1828.

We are much pleased to see the revival of this little Annual, which, while it bears the old Diary shape, unites a portion of the literary taste that distinguishes the more pretending order of works of this class. Preserving still its old form, it affords the reader his modicum of entertainment of a very lively and pleasing kind, and contains what we have never before seen in any work, a list of living authors, many of whom have only published anonymously. We have, moreover, a chronological list of personages, eminent in literature in all times; of eminent living artists; of musical composers; the two legislative bodies, &c. &c., while in the pages of the Diary, besides the space left for memorandums, the birthdays of literary characters are recorded. The essays are, "On the Study of Nature," a somewhat metaphysical disquisition, though dry, not devoid of merit. Then follow the "Seasons," elegantly and playfully penned, and most religiously attractive to gastronomists, as if the four seasons of the year were only made for the Apicius's or Curtle's of the day. Against this doctrine we enter our protest, though we allow good eating to be among the best of sublunary blessings. Still every lover of good cheer will purchase this work for its pastora-gastronomical essays. The "Confessions of a small Poet" is very pleasing, though a little stiffly written; the idea of a man encountering the plagues of "poverty and poetry," from a "poetical necessity" is peculiarly happy. Some of the "Sayings of a Man about Town," are perfectly in keeping. Among the lighter parts, "A Remonstrance with J. F. Newton, Esq., by a poor Ghost," is excellently witty, and should have been subscribed, "The Ghost of Thomas Hood, Esq." who never wrote any thing better in his life, though it is after his own mode of conceiving. The "Epitaph on a Gentleman," and "Stratford upon Avon," contribute pleasingly to the variety of the Literary

Packet Book, which merits public patronage from its vast superiority to rivals, filled only with charades and epigrams, Morning Post-poetry, and new dappes-fresh from the parvenues of Soho, and the half-starved artists of the King's Theatre. What it so well merits we have no doubt it will receive.

A Treatise on those Diseases which are directly or indirectly connected with Indigestion, comprising a Commentary on the principal Ailments of Children. By David Uwins, M.D.

Numerous as have been the works which the press has lately given out on the subject of indigestion, we remember none which we have perused with more advantage than the present. The design of the author is to give a work readable by professional men, and interesting to the man of general intelligence; and we think he has succeeded. The arrangement is calculated to place the subjects treated of in the clearest point of view, and yet the writer is not too prolix. His book is divided into three parts. The first, which contains three chapters, treats of medical theories; the second, of the digestive apparatus, the nervous system, and nervous and bilious disorders; the third, of varieties in temperament, medicinal action, &c. Part II. is divided into four chapters, which contain every character of digestion, and the circumstances connected with it, or growing out of it. Part III. comprises indigestion, as popularly considered; Doctrines as to diet, causes, and preventives, &c. &c. and remedies, in three interesting and useful chapters.

It is impossible, in a space devoted merely to literary notices, to afford an idea of the contents of a work like the present, in any way that may fairly be considered as rendering it justice. A volume of 274 pages, containing nearly all matter which would be injured by partial extract, can only be fairly estimated by a careful perusal. Dr. Uwins appears to us to deserve well of the public, for the freedom from affectation and scientific mystery which pervades his pages. Great truths are simple, and the truths of science are of all others of this character. We cordially recommend it to our readers, as one of the very best which has appeared, and to our literary friends the following extract—

"Of the causes of indigestion, the most numerous by far is over-feeding; and although I have already said enough, and more than enough, perhaps, to convince the reader that I am no convert to, or partisan of, those principles of dietetic severity which have recently fallen into vogue, which demand that 'the scales shall regulate the quantity of ingesta, and which hold that even moderately to satisfy the calls of appetite, is to open the flood-gates of disease upon our devoted frame,' I do think that the habits of mankind are, for the most part, beyond the just maximum in point of quantity of aliment; and I feel fully assured, that the dyspeptic can never expect to gain relief from his uneasy feelings by any medicinal course, until he rigidly and steadily adheres to the great law of satiety, or conscious sensation; to which I have already had occasion more than once to advert. He must not look into books of diet, and try to compound with his inclina-

tions, by selecting those materials which are said to be the least injurious—just as the religionist of fear, and forms, and ceremonies, places so many prayers, and so much fasting, against a certain quantum or kind of sin—but he must set resolutely and radically to the work of reformation, and obey the dictates of his 'conscious sensation,' in the same spirit that the religious and consistent moralist listens to the dictates of principle, and complies with the demands of conscience."

Whitehall; or The Days of George the Fourth. 8vo.

We intended to have passed over in contemptuous silence, the dismal noisance before us; but as some of our readers might have been imposed on by the title, we throw away three lines in pronouncing it to be at once the wildest, most stupid, vulgar, and unintelligible trash that ever disgraced the press, and in which neither Whitehall nor George the Fourth are at all introduced. There is only one thing remarkable about it—that it should ever have found a publisher. To judge from the work, we should pronounce it to be the production of an intoxicated idiot; even its attempts at personality are impotent; and the Author might be condemned as malignant, if he did not abuse the privilege which bad writers have of being profoundly dull.

Practical Moral and Political Economy; or the Government, Religion and Institutions most conducive to Individual Happiness and to National Power. By T. R. Edmonds, A.B. Trin. Coll. Camb.

The importance of the subjects discussed in this work cannot fail to render the volume interesting. The bold and fearless manner in which the Author encounters established prejudices, will set in array against him a host of enemies. Most of the opinions, however, which he has advanced, are supported by sound and clear reasoning. Some have said that the work contains much that is new—others that the Author has derived most of his ideas from preceding authors. The work before us carries with it no intrinsic evidence that the writer has looked much into the works of the political economists. It is very natural to expect that many of his conclusions or ideas would coincide with those of other writers, in the same manner as the poetical images of one poet have been found to bear a very striking resemblance to those contained in some that are more ancient.

There is certainly in the volume before us much that is visionary and impracticable. That the principles laid down by Mr. E. ought to regulate the actions of mankind, we readily admit—but that they ever will do so in this sinful world, we unhesitatingly deny.

The volume is divided into four books—the first book treats of the physical condition of man—the second of the political relations of man—the third of moral or mental faculties and affections—and the last is an application of the three preceding books, first to nations in general, and secondly to England in particular. The most interesting book is the third, which contains in separate chapters very excellent and original treat-

tions, on Mind—Customs and Religions—Education—Languages—Crimes and Punishments—Sociolity—and Knowledge.

Political Economy is a difficult science to write upon clearly, and has been considered as a very confused and uninteresting science Mr. Edmonds has endeavoured to render it intelligible and amusing to all classes of readers.

Mr. Edmonds writes with ease; and that tone of confidence with which he delivers his sentiments, may by some readers be construed into arrogance; perhaps it is the natural language of one who after investigation and reflection has felt a conviction of the truth of the assertions which he makes.

In taking leave of the Author we recommend his Work to the attentive perusal of all readers interested in the subject of which it treats.

Mems, Maxims, and Memoirs. By William Wadd, Esq. F. L. S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, &c. &c. 8vo.

This is another volume of medical *facetas* and anecdotes, which, like some of the author's kindred productions, proves his extensive reading, and his possession of much gaiety and good-humour. The memoranda consist of a detail of all the interesting facts relating to medicine and surgery from the Conquest to 1800, arranged in chronological order. These are followed by some curious *memorabilia*, and then the author fairly dashes in *medias res*, and treats, in a very pleasant and anecdotal way, of hospitals, doctors, clerical and Irish, fees, pharmacopœias, College of Physicians, barber-surgeons, resuscitation, tobacco, apothecaries, quacks, plague, phlebotomy, military surgeons, chocolate, king's evil, &c. &c. This miscellaneous but amusing matter is succeeded by memoirs of most of the eminent names that have adorned medicine—not a dry record of their births, doings, and deaths, but a lively series of characteristic particulars respecting them. We believe Mr. Wadd is a very ingenious and eminent surgeon; and he may add to his reputation in this respect, the praise of being one of the most vivacious and learned illustrators of his art, by such productions as the present.

Poems on various Subjects. By John Taylor, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Amid the inequalities of style and thought which two entire volumes of occasional verse wrought from a single brain, must always be expected to present, we discern in those now before us many compositions of a merit by no means dubious,—nor have we any occasion to say that the variety which we have found in their perusal is attributable to those inequalities. The chief characteristics of Mr. Taylor's muse are a smoothness and polish that seldom fail to please the cultivated ear. His subjects are mostly such as have reference to social life and manners; and he is frequently very happy in scattering the lighter graces of compliment and elegant flattery through his *vers de société*, and in maintaining the tone of the agreeable companion where the narrative style is assumed. The poem, called "The Stage," with which the first volume commences, will be read as an agreeable remem-

brancer by those whose associations of memory still connect them with the dramatic gibdies of the last generation. The "Prologues and Epilogues" (the number of which gives a fair criterion of the author's repute,) have always neatness and aptitude, and sometimes the higher but less positively needful qualities of feeling and elegance. Among the pieces in which the jocular vein is made to flow, we recognize an old favourite, "Monsieur Tomson," one of the best of all things of its kind. The tales of "Frank Haymen" and "Dr. Topping," have likewise merit in this way; and we cannot but wish the author had given us more of what succeeds so well in raising our smiles. A few of the shorter miscellaneous essays, addressed to friends, possess but a slender interest for the reader; but they relate to names that are familiar to most readers.

The work concludes with a new version of Anacreon, in which a greater variety of metre is adopted than has been hitherto employed—a novelty, of which the object is to give a freer expression to the diversities of subject and sentiment occurring in the several odes.

In expressing our recommendation of these volumes (which are published by subscription), we cannot but feel something more than the ordinary good-will of criticism propitiated by merit. The author has been many years known and respected, both in the political and literary world. To those who are acquainted likewise with his private worth, it must therefore occasion much regret to find that the evening of his life has been clouded by troubles, the result of another's treachery; and that so many years of useful and diligent exertion have thus failed to secure for him in the end that independence which is the just aim of every honourable mind. We sincerely hope, in common with all who know him, that he may yet succeed in conquering the difficulties to which we have alluded.

The Romance of History.—England. By Henry Neele. 3 vols. post 8vo.

These volumes are intended to illustrate, by a series of stories, or brief historical romances, the manners, feelings, and actions of the most striking periods of English history, from the Conquest down to the Restoration. Without falsifying public events, Mr. Neele has introduced fictitious persons and circumstances, to give dramatic effect and interest to his narratives; and in inventing and combining these, he has shown an ingenuity and preserved a congruity and verisimilitude highly creditable to his talents. The reign of each sovereign is illustrated by one tale, so which a *prose* of his reign is preface. In this way the tales may be made useful, in conveying to young and frivolous readers the actual events of our national history, even if it does not lend them in the words of the author, to the pursuit of "the invaluable but neglected productions of the ancient annalists and chroniclers—the *saies* and picturesque descriptions of Froissart—the *romances*, energy, and eloquence of Hall—the profound and philosophical spirit of Philip de Comines."

"The period to which these Tales refer," as Mr. Neele advertises us, "is that between the Conquest and the Restoration. The former

epoch the author selected as a good starting-point, which would not carry him too far into the mist and gloom of antiquity—and the letter as a point to stop at, before he could become involved in any of the debatable matters which are agitated in the present day."

We confess that we are quite as well pleased that Mr. Meale did not proceed farther than the latter period. There is infinitely too little of romance below that point, to allow any one to make the events of the time picturesque; and we feel too grateful to the author for what he has done to wish that he had risked the popularity which these volumes must acquire, by painting events and characters so unromantic. The best tales in these volumes in our opinion, are, "The Monk's three Visits," "Earl Ranulph and his Page," "The Abbot's Plot," "The Rings, a Tale of the Field of Cloth of Gold," "The Legend of Pomefract," and the "Spaniard's Ransom." The latter is particularly interesting. "Wolstan of Worcester," and "The Prophecy," would afford some good extracts, if our limits would allow us to make them. These tales are of unequal merit, of course; but they are all pleasing, and some deserve a still higher praise.

Memoirs of the Public Life and Administration of the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is one of those works which are got up on the spur of the occasion. The "Memoirs of Lord Liverpool," while that nobleman is alive, but in compiling which neither he nor his friends had any share, must be characterized as a gratuitous speculation with the public. The difficulty of referring to documents and facts of a political nature, however, is daily felt, even in common conversation; and especially with respect to the events of our own times, which have not yet been incorporated in any standard history. The present work is little more than a collection of facts and dates, with the substance of speeches and documents, and so far may be useful; but the Annual Register would supply its place for these just as well. It seems to be got up with care; and although the author does not disguise his political opinions, he has not broken the clearness and connexion of his narrative by the number of his remarks, nor run the risk of rendering his book unpalatable to any class of politicians by violence or unfairness.

Poems, by John Craig. 12mo.

Homer was never more right than when he said that middling poetry is acceptable neither to men, gods, nor beetles. Mr. Craig's poetry is better than middling. It has merit, and might once have gained him fame, but it is scarcely good enough to do so now. His verse does not creep, but she does not soar. His verses are pretty rather than powerful. Writing miscellaneous poems is terribly uphill work in this age of the world; for though a writer, in truth, use his own thoughts, he will unavoidably appear to be adopting what has been said before, unless he possess singular powers. Infinitely diversified as Nature is in her productions, and human feeling in its workings, the great features of both have been used in a thousand different ways by men

of various genies; so that the effect of novelty is to be found only in extraordinary strength of imagination, great depth and nicety of perception, or peculiar felicity and vigour of expression.

A Journal of a Mission to the Indians of the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Mohawks on the Ouse or Grand River, Upper Canada. By John West, M. A., Author of "A Journal of a Mission to the North West American Indians," 8vo.

Mr. West left London on the 2d of June, 1825, and arrived at New York on the 10th of July. Thence he went to Boston; and at both those important cities he appears to have been strongly impressed with admiration of the growing greatness of the American Republic, and the enterprising and enlightened spirit of the people. The first Indians he met with were at Pennabscot Bay; but there he found the ground preoccupied by a Roman Catholic priest, who contented himself and the Indians by limiting his religious instructions to a prayer to the Virgin Mary, and "a form called, *Confiteor*." Mr. West next visited New Brunswick, and proceeded from St. John to the Vale of Sumner, where an establishment was formed by the New England Company, soon after the settling of the province, called "The Academy for instructing and civilizing the Indians." This was placed under the management of a board of commissioners, consisting of the leading provincial authorities; but its efforts proved of little use, the Indians returning to their migratory habits, and again falling under the influence of the Roman Catholic priests. The establishment is therefore about to be broken up. One part of the plan was to apprentice the children of the Indians at an early age to different settlers.

"It is not by such means, however," observes Mr. West, "nor any similar forced process that has been acted upon, nor any means that compel them to be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' in a menial capacity, that a just expectation can be raised of any conversion in their state. Their naturally high and independent spirit must be consulted in the attempt to do them good; and this is best done by encouraging them, on all favourable occasions, to become settlers on their own lands, or lands which in common justice should be assigned to them, as the original proprietors of the soil. An Indian sees acutely all the relative stations in society, and feels keenly the contempt with which he is often treated by white people, on account of the colour of his skin. A short time ago, Saccho Beeson, a chief of the Passamaquoddy tribe, accompanied a deputation of Indians to a convention in the state of Maine; for the purpose of asserting their right of property in the land where they were located. At the house of accommodation they were put into a back room for the night, with a small bit of a randle, where the doors of a considerable number of persons, who had arrived for the meeting, were left. The next day this spirited chief complained to the assembly, how badly Indians were accommodated; and being asked to state what he had to complain of, said, 'Boots too much, and light too little.'

"The Indians not being encouraged to intermarry or mix with white people, on terms of equality, have remained as a distinct people, or have been driven before those who have carried commerce, with civilization, far into the wilderness and lands of their forefathers. And it cannot be otherwise than affecting to an honest and feeling mind, to recollect the way in which Europeans first obtained a footing in their country, and the possession of their patrimony."

From New Brunswick our missionary proceeded to Nova Scotia. The present Indians of Nova Scotia are all of one nation, known by the name of Micmacs. Like those of New Brunswick, they wander in detached parties over the country of their ancestors, in extreme wretchedness, and are fast diminishing in number.

For the improvement of the Indians Mr. West recommends the erection of school-houses, the appointment of teachers, and the encouragement of agricultural pursuits. Near the Indian camp, on the Annapolis river, is a village of emancipated negroes. "A few of them have settled on lands, and accumulated some property by their industry, but in general neither they nor their descendants are good settlers. They are generally employed as menial servants, while they are considered as a degraded race, and looked upon by the whites as persons who have no ascertained situation in society." The American Colonization Society is engaged in effecting their removal to Africa. In June 1826, Mr. West left New Brunswick, to visit the Mohawk Indians on the Ouse or Grand River in Upper Canada. On his way back to New York, Mr. West inspected the prison at Auburn, and we extract his description of it.

"On my arrival at Auburn, I was much gratified in visiting the state prison, which exhibited the best example, both as it respects construction and management, that I had ever witnessed or read of. The whole establishment was a specimen of neatness, and contained within its walls four hundred and forty-four male, and seven female prisoners. Through the kindness of the governor, who afforded me every information on the subject of discipline, I visited their workshops. The first was that of blacksmiths; the second, carpenters; third, tailors; fourth, shoemakers; fifth, weavers; sixth, coopers. No prisoner in health was ever permitted to be idle; and if he knew no trade at his commitment, he was taught one within the prison walls. Some of the knives and rifles manufactured in the workshops were of a highly finished description; and it was mentioned, that the sale of the various articles made by the prisoners was expected soon to defray the greater part of the expenses, if not nearly the whole of the establishment. Such was the perfection of discipline, by means of silence being imposed upon the convicts, that I passed through several workshops, where nearly four hundred of them were at work, under the superintendence and eye of the turnkeys, without seeing an individual leave his work, or turn his head to gaze upon me as a stranger. So strictly is this restraint enforced, that the men would not know their fellow-prisoners, though they worked toge-

ther for years, if they did not hear the keepers call them by name. It being their dinner hour, I saw them leave their workshops, and proceed in military order, under the eye of their turnkeys in solid columns, with the lock march to the common hall, where they partook of their meal in silence. I saw no fetter, nor heard the clanking of any chain, nor was any military guard seen, excepting a man with a musket on the passport wall, to fire an alarm if necessary; yet there was perfect order and subordination. Not even a whisper was heard. If one had more food than he wanted, he raised his left hand, and if another had less, he raised his right hand, and the waiter changed it. Though in the presence of so large a number of convicts, who had all knives in their hands, yet no one appeared to apprehend the least danger from mutiny. So effectual was the restraint imposed by silence in preventing all combination, that when they had done eating, they rose from the table at the ringing of a little bell of the softest sound, formed again into solid columns, and returned with the same march under the eyes of their turnkeys. At night they were marched in the same order, and each locked up in a solitary cell, with no other book but the Bible, till the sun rose on the following morning, when they were led to resume their accustomed labours. The general appearance of the prisoners was clean and healthy, and no corporal punishment was inflicted on them, except the lash of the raw hide, as prompt punishment for any breach of discipline, or stubborn and refractory conduct. The effect of the whole system was stated to be most encouraging and salutary, as few who were discharged were brought under its discipline a second time. It appeared to me to approach a system of perfection in the management of criminals; and for unremitting industry, entire subordination, and subdued feelings of the prisoners, the state-prison of Auburn is probably without a parallel, among an equal number of convicts, in any other prison in the world."

On the whole, Mr. West's little book is highly interesting. He relates what he saw without tediousness or affectation; and as his pen is sincere, so is it free from that sort of obtrusive vehemence which renders the works of some religious persons intolerable to the world in general. It would have been better, perhaps, to have omitted some of those palpably common-place observations in which he indulges, although it is but just to say that these are not of very frequent occurrence. We remark that he uses one expression which has always appeared to us to be improperly applied by every well-instructed person—we mean the word "providentially." Providence, as the overruling power of the Deity, should be spoken of only on great and solemn occasions. Mr. West saw only one this word, but he says on one occasion, that, "through a protecting Providence" he had a safe passage "in the steam-boat across the Bay of Fundy." When a man talks of "providentially" getting a hackney-coach when it rains, or "providentially" arriving just as the dinner is put on the table, he produces any feeling rather than that of becoming reverence.

THE DRAMA.

THE MELODRAMAS AGAINST GAMBLING.

THERE is at Paris, where all extremes meet, a kind of sub-theatrical public, which makes amends for the severity of the orthodox dramatic code, by running wild after the most extravagant violations of all rules, and the strangest outrages on feeling and taste. Thus the members of this living paradox keep the balance even, and avenge the beautiful and the romantic. If they turn away with disgust from the *Weird Sisters*, and defy the magic in the web of *Othello's* handkerchief, they doat on *Mr. Cooke in the Monster*, and consecrate ribands to his fame. If they refuse to pardon the grave-diggers in *Hamlet*, they seek for materials of absorbing interest in the charnel-house which no divine philosophy illumines. If they refuse to tragedy any larger bounds of time than their own classical poets could occupy with frigid declamations, they will select three days from distant parts of a wretched and criminal life, in order to exhibit in full and odious perfection, the horrors which two fifteen years of atrocity can accumulate and mature. Of all the examples of the daring side of their eternal antithesis, the melodrama against gambling, produced within the last few months, is the most extraordinary and the most successful. Each act is crowded with incidents, in which the only relief from the basest fraud and the most sickening selfishness is to be found in deeds which would chill the blood if it had leisure to freeze. We do not only "sup full of horrors," but breakfast and dine on them also. A youth, who on the eve of his wedding-day sells the jewels of his bride to gamble with the price, and who deceives her by the most paltry equivocations; a friend, who supplies this youth with substituted diamonds which he has himself stolen; a broken-hearted father who dies cursing his son; and a seduction of the wife, filthily attempted while the husband is evading the officers of justice, are among the attractions which should enchain the attention, and gently arouse curiosity in the first act of this fascinating drama. The second act, exhibiting the same pair of fiends, after a lapse of fifteen years, is replete with appropriate fraud, heartlessness, and misery. But the last act crowns all, and completes the "moral lesson." Here, after another fifteen years passed in the preparatory school of guilt, the hero verging on old age is represented as in the most squalid penury—an outcast from society, starving with a wife bent down by suffering, and a family of most

miserable children crying for bread. His first exploit is to plunder a traveller, murder him, and hide his body in the sand; but this is little; the horror is only beginning. While his last murder is literally "sticking on his hands," his old tempter and companion, who had attempted to seduce his wife and had utterly blasted his fortunes, enters his hut, ragged and destitute, and by a few sentences rekindles the old love of play, and engages him in schemes of fraudulent gaming. After this little scene of more subdued interest, the parties leave the hut to inter the corpse of the assassinated traveller, and give opportunity for the entrance of the eldest son of the hero, and his recognition by his mother. In her brief absence, contrived for this special occasion, the friends resolve on murdering the youth, of whose name they are ignorant; the father watches while his familiar stabs the stranger on his couch; and just as the full horror is discovered, a thunderbolt sets fire to the dwelling of iniquity, and the father hurls his tempter into the flames and follows him! Such is the piece which has delighted the dainty critics of Paris, who revolt from *Julius Cæsar* as bloody, and characterize *Hamlet* as "the work of a drunken savage."

But the most offensive circumstance attendant on the production of this bloody trash is the pretence that it is calculated to advance the cause of morality by deterring from the passion of gambling. What a libel is this on poor human nature! Of what stuff must that nature be made, if it could receive benefit from such shocking pictures as representations affecting it nearly! No longer must we regard it as a thing of passion and weakness,—erring, frail, and misguided, yet full of noble impulses and gentle compassions and traits, indicating a heavenly origin and an immortal home; but moulded of low selfishness, and animated by demoniac fury. If earth has ever produced such beings as are here exposed on the scene, they are not specimens of any class of humanity, but its monsters. And on what minds is the exhibition to operate? On such as contain within themselves a conscious disposition to its atrocities, if any such there be, or on the rest of mankind, who sicken at the sight? The first are far beyond the reach of the actor's preaching; the last feel the lesson is not for them—if they indulge in gambling, they have no fear of murdering their sons, and "their withers are unwrung." In the mean time the "moral

lesson," impotent for good, has a mischievous power to wear out the sources of sympathy, and to produce a dangerous familiarity with the forms of guilt, which, according to the solemn warnings of Sir Thomas Browne, "have ofttimes a sin even in their histories." "We desire," continues this quaint but noble writer, "no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous; they omit of monstrosity as they fall from their rarity; for men count it venial to err with their forefathers, and foolishly conceive they divide a sin in its society. The pens of men may sufficiently expatiate without these singularities of villainy; for, as they increase the hatred of vice in some, so do they enlarge the theory of wickedness in all. And this is one thing that may make latter ages worse than the former; for the vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto seducible spirits, and soliciting those unto the imitation of them, whose heads were never so perversely principled as to invent them. In things of this nature, silence commendeth history; it is the veniable part of things lost; wherein there must never rise a *Pancovillus*, nor remain any register but that of Hell." The murderous phantasm of Paris will never deter men from becoming gamblers, who have the fatal passion within them, but it may assist in making gamblers demons.

In London, this piece has, we are happy to find, succeeded only at the minor houses, where the audience are accustomed to look for coarse and violent stimulants. It was first produced at the Coburg; and, assisted by splendid scenery and powerful melo-dramatic acting, was attractive for some time; but has given way to real operas, got up with great liberality, and the graceful performances of a young gentleman named Smith, who acts with more taste and feeling than the clever aspirants of his age usually exhibit. It was afterwards announced at both the winter theatres; but, fortunately for Covent-Garden, Drury-Lane obtained the precedence, and the good sense of Mr. Kemble profited by the example set before him. Here the enormities were somewhat foreshortened, being compressed into two acts, but unredeemed by a single trait of kind or noble emotion. Cooper, as the more potent devil, and Wallack, as his disgusting tool, played with considerable energy; but no talent could alleviate the mingled sense of sickness and suffocation with which their slimy infamies oppressed the spectators. Although much curiosity had been excited, the piece did not draw, and was speedily

laid aside; while at Covent-Garden, where its announcement was dignified by the names of Kemble, Ward, and Miss Kelly, it was most wisely suppressed in the shell. At the Adelphi, we have been told that it was rendered somewhat less revolting; but we could not muster courage to face it here, or even to endure it in the improved version of the *Survey*, where, according to the playbills, the Manager has, "after due correction, reformed his hero, and restored him to happiness and virtue." What a fine touch of *manly morality*! To hear Elliston deliver it from the stage, with all the earnestness of his much-heroic style, we would even undergo the purgatory with which he threatens us. He is the reforming Quaker of dramatic legislation, and his stage, during the run of the piece, was a court of case to Brixton, as Drury-Lane was to Newgate. Nothing can equal the benevolent discrimination of his theory, except that of a popular preacher, whom we once heard deprecating the orthodox doctrine of the eternity of future punishment, and cheering his audience with the invigorating hope, that, after being tormented for three hundred and sixty-five thousand years, the wicked would be made good and happy. We are thankful, nevertheless, that Mr. Elliston's tread-mill for gamblers has rested with the axes and ropes of his more sanguinary rivals; and that the young gentlemen addicted to play have finished their lesson. How it may operate in Paris and the neighbourhood of St. James's, will be ascertained in the ensuing winter.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Macready has re-appeared, after his long absence, with physical powers considerably strengthened, and without any of that alloy, in point of taste, which American audiences are sometimes supposed to foster. He chose *Macbeth* for his first character,—perhaps the most difficult in the whole range of tragedy,—and, although his performance was sometimes calculated to raise a doubt as to the justice of his conceptions, and was occasionally impaired by the nervous sensibility incident to the undertaking, it was replete with traits of high intellect, and presented several most splendid and heroic pictures. His silent acting in the earlier scenes—chiefly felt in the abstraction of his manner, as open to all skyey influences, which is the great imaginative quality of the part—was excellent; but he did not succeed equally well in the delivery of the verse. To us he seemed too fitful, hurried, and familiar. The prodigious rapidity of the action in *Macbeth* seems to us especially to require the exclusion of the

tones and manners of ordinary life, from which it differs so amazingly in its progress; its "lightest words" are the precursors of fearful deeds; and should be solemnly uttered; and they have acquired a sort of grave music in our thoughts, of which we require some echo from him who speaks them. This observation does not, however, apply to the soliloquy beginning, "If it were done when 'twere done, then 'twere well it were done quickly;" which was given with uncommon vigour and freshness, so as to make us feel how thought was suggesting thought, and image crowding on image, in a powerful and strongly agitated mind. His scene after the murder of Duncan, distinguished by the fearful whisper in which he begins; his interview with the desperate wretches whom he incites to murder Banquo; his banquet-scene; and, generally, his last act, were marked by the same tremulous force which they always possessed, and exhibited little novelty; but his manner of delivering the speech, "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," struck us as beautiful and new, though we can hardly describe how. His attitudes are occasionally rather too constrained; but there are three in the last scene which are studied for an historical painter;—first, where he bids Macduff "let fall his blade on vulnerable crests," and stands biding up his sword with careless ease, secure in the charm which seems to enclose him as with magical armour; next, when the enchantment is broken, and he stands, in breathless horror, gazing on him who is "not of woman born," every muscle relaxed, as one who looks on a wild beast about to devour him; and last, where he has fallen covered with wounds, and collecting all the old heroism of his character to die, fixes a look full of resolution and defiance on his enemy, leaning, as he kneels, erect on his sword, and instantly falls dead. He was well supported by Wallace in Macduff, and admirably by Cooper in Banquo, whose spectral solemnity at the ghost added much to the effect of the banquet scene. Poor Mrs. West was Lady Macbeth;—a sufficient reason why the tragedy should not be repeated, as even Macbeth's part is greatly injured by her extreme unfitness for this towering character.

Miss Paton, having been again ill, has again resumed her place, with strength much diminished by her indisposition, but with taste, science, and feeling, rendered perhaps more conspicuous and delightful by the abatement of power. Nothing could surpass in touching delicacy the manner in which she gave the line, "What was my pride is now my shame,"

of *Mandane*, in *Artaxerxes*, which was worth a hundred of the vulgar and noisy song; "The Soldier tired." In this opera *Bradam*; for the first time, played *Artaban*, and showed how a part witnessed many times, may become quite new beneath the touch of genius. These excellent artists have also appeared to great advantage, as *Rosetta* and *Hawthorn*, in "Love in a Village;" but here, as well as in *Artaxerxes*, were wofully incumbered with Miss Love's misrepresentation of the hero. In the first, which as a drama is altogether effeminate and mawkish, the assumption would be endurable, if the lady were better able to sing the recitative, especially as she gives the noble song "Water parted from the Sea" with good taste; but in the latter, where there is a real interest, and English costume, it is altogether without excuse, except such excuse as may be found in the circumstances theatre.

Another version of the French drama, from which Kenney's "Bride of Fifty" was taken, has been produced, but with inferior success. Of Mr. Poole's play it cannot be said, "that it is only not the best, because it is not the first;" for it is longer, and less lively than its predecessor; and the place of Sir Simon Slack, one of the richest things Kenney ever produced, or Farren acted, has been ill-supplied by a gouty lover, though robustly played by Downton. In the acting, too, the gist is sadly marred; for instead of the formidable Mrs. Clifford, as the antique bride, we had Mrs. Davison looking her youngest; and for Cooper, as the blooming scape-grace, we had Mr. Jones looking his oldest; so that, although both played particularly well, we could not understand the ill-assorted union. The most striking incident on the first night was the appearance of her Grace of St. Alban's, confident in feathers and smiles, and looking round the house complacently, as if she understood the audience were applying the play to her case, and meant to let them know they were welcome to her character.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. Kean has been acting, if not with greater spirit, with much more care, and in better taste, than for several seasons. His Richard and Sir Giles Overreach have proved so attractive, that they have been repeated alternately for several weeks without the intervention of any other character. There is no comparison in real merit between these performances as at present given; the first is a part of bustle, containing some brilliant points, but without the harmony produced by a pervading intellect; the last, a most animated picture, in which the strong con-

trasts are even less remarkable than the entire keeping. In the first, he was supported by Mr. Kemble in Richmond, and Mr. Serle in Buckingham; both excellently played, though Richmond gives scope for little beyond those personal accomplishments with which Mr. Kemble is so eminently endowed. In the "New Way to Pay Old Debts," Mr. Kemble, though filling a part beneath his usual range, lent more than his person and his name to the attractions of the play; his Welborn was entirely delightful. In the graceful supplication, the careless yet gentlemanly demeanour, the modest self-rebuke, the gaiety and the assumed importance, he was almost equally happy. Farren, as Marrall, was but half a Munden;—but what praise is it to be half! Much good obfuscation was thrown away on the imperfect manner in which the arrangements of some of Mr. Kean's scenes were conducted; but the true cause was little guessed—that the actor, who electrified the audience at night, was obliged to remain during the rest of the week on a bed of sickness, which he never quitted except to act; so that the plays had not the benefit of his attendance at a single rehearsal. As he has evidently gathered strength as his engagement proceeded, we trust his threatened retirement at the

close of the season, will be deferred for many years.

This theatre has obtained an important addition to its operative strength in Miss Hughes; a young lady of pleasing person, agreeable manners, and a sweet and well-cultivated voice. In *Mandane*, and in the heroine of *Oberon*, she has assisted in drawing good houses, although Mr. Kean has attracted two large audiences in the week, and Young, Kemble, and Ward, respectable houses on the remaining nights. Indeed, during the last month, the run has been decidedly in favour of this theatre.

A new melo-drama on the old story of the adversity of Alfred and the burning of the cakes, has been brought forward with good success; but it does not rank among the best of its kind. It gives opportunity for some excellent acting by Miss Kelly, as the Neatherd's daughter, by Fawcett, as a sturdy peasant, and Mrs. Davenport, who we hope, like the constitution, will "last our time," and who bids fair to last longer. We would rather, except for her sake, see genuine farces, which are better acted here now than we ever remember them; for Wrench, Kebley, Blanchard, and Power, are unequalled in their walks; and there is Miss Kelly for every thing.

VARIETIES.

Astronomical Society. June 8.—Some remarks on the astronomical observations of Flamsteed were read by F. Baily, Esq. who recommended more attention to be bestowed upon a work which had hitherto served as a basis for the observations of all subsequent astronomers. An ephemeris of the positions of the four new planets, at their ensuing oppositions, computed by himself, was transmitted by Mr. Taylor, jun. of the royal observatory. A paper on a new period of eclipses was read, by Mr. Utting; and a series of observations were communicated from Major Hodgson:—1. On the transit of mercury over the sun's disc. Nov. 4, 1822.—2. Occultations of stars by the moon, particularly of the pleiades, March 17, 1823.—3. A set of equal altitudes for determining the time at Putty Ghur.—4. Transits of moon and moon culminating stars, at the same place. It was stated in a letter from Professor Harding, of Gottingen, that he had discovered in Serpens a small variable star, of which the period seemed about eleven months. Results of his computations, relative to the solar eclipse of November 28, last, were communicated from Mr. G. Innes, of

Aberdeen. A description of an instrument, called a tangent sextant, was given by Captain J. Ross. A method of making the necessary computations for deducing the longitude from an occultation of the moon, by Lieutenant Drinkwater of the navy, was read—after which several optical and astronomical instruments of his own construction were exhibited to the society by Professor Amici.

Gosport Observatory: Aurora Borealis.—At nine o'clock, Sept. 26, a bright yellow light appeared in the N.W. quarter, behind a low stationary *cirrostratus* cloud, and gradually extended from N. to W.N.W. It continued to increase in altitude and width, and at ten had a brighter appearance than the strongest crepuscule that appears in this latitude in a clear sky about the time of the Summer Solstice; but neither lucid columns nor coruscations yet presented themselves. At half-past ten the Aurora had formed itself into a tolerably well-defined arc of intense light, whose base extended from N. to W.; and at a quarter before eleven perpendicular lucid columns and vivid coruscations of this subtle fluid appeared in quick succession. So brilliant was the

Aurora at eleven, that it reached eight or nine degrees higher than Polaris, and their apparent base was nearly horizontal with the star Beta in Ursa Major. At this time the coruscations, which appeared to spring up from a much greater northerly distance than the columns were, reached to the constellation Cassiopeia, which was nearly in the zenith. Soon after eleven a column of light, six degrees in width, gradually rose from the position of the before-mentioned star, and when it had reached an altitude of 70 degrees it changed from a light yellow to a blood red colour, which, with the more elevated and vivid flashes that frequently reached 20 degrees south of the zenith, gave the Aurora an awfully grand appearance. This wide coloured column remained perfect upwards of an hour, alternately waning and increasing in brilliancy, and ultimately passed through the gradation of colours which is sometimes seen in the clouds near the horizon at sunset, as lake, purple, light crimson, &c. : it became apparently stationary in the N.E. by E. point, and its eastern red edge was very well defined in the dark blue sky. Two more columns of light, nearly similar in colour and width, soon afterwards sprang up, one in due N. the other in N. W. and passed the zenith several degrees to the southward. These three columns presented a very grand appearance. At half-past eleven the Aurora suddenly changed to red, but soon resumed its light yellow colour. From about this time till twelve o'clock, the apex of the arc of light was within four or five degrees of the Polar Star, consequently the hemisphere from N.E. by E. to S.W. by W. was exceedingly brilliant, whilst the coruscations which flashed through the atmosphere quicker than sheet lightning in sultry summer evenings, formed whole, but irregularly shaped, arches from these points of the horizon through the zenith nearly. At one A.M. lofty perpendicular columns emanated from the Aurora in the western point, and at this time the northern hemisphere was filled with long and short streamers varying in width and brilliancy, and often terminating in very pointed forms. The coruscations from the N.E. and W. frequently met each other in the zenith, and enlightened the scattered patches of cirrostratus even to within 30 degrees of the southern horizon, and from these clouds being stationary, it is probable that the atmosphere was serene and undisturbed in their vicinity. Soon after two A.M. the Aurora grew faint, and gradually disappeared. The diffusion of the coruscations through the atmosphere

caused twelve accensions, or meteors, to appear at intervals in different quarters, but most of them were to the northward; it also had the effect, between the hours of observation, of increasing the temperature of the external air near the ground half a degree, notwithstanding the wind blew fresh from the south. This was the finest Aurora Borealis that has been observed here during the last seventeen years. In sixteen hours after the Aurora, heavy rain and a gale of wind came on from the S. E. by E. (to which quarter the coruscations mostly tended,) the common result here of the diffusion of a superabundance of electric fluid in the lower atmosphere.

Pearl Fishery.—The chank is the *voluta gravis*. The principal chank banks belonging to the English Government on Ceylon are situated along the north-west coast of Ceylon, a little to the northward of the island of Manar. The divers generally dive for these shells in three or three and a half fathoms water. The quantity of chank shells which are found on these banks is so great, that the Government frequently lets the right of fishing for them for one year for sixty thousand Ceylon dollars. Numbers of these shells are exported from Ceylon to every part of India, but more particularly to Bengal, where they are sawed into rings of different sizes, and worn by the Indian women as an ornament, on their arms, legs, toes, and fingers. As the Hindu natives of India have a religious prejudice in their favour, they are also used in the Hindu temples and at the Hindu festivals. If any of the reversed opening of these shells are found, with the opening on the left instead of on the right side of the shell, they may, it is said, in consequence of a peculiar religious prejudice in favour of such variety amongst the Hindus, be sold at any Hindu temple for their weight in gold. As the Ceylon divers learn to dive for pearl oysters, which are found in eight or nine fathoms water, by diving for the chanks which are found in three or four fathoms, the chank fishery is considered a nursery for the pearl divers. The principal pearl banks belonging to his majesty's government are situated along the western coast of Ceylon, a little to the southward of the island of Manar.

Enormous Crocodile.—"The vicinity of New Orleans," says Mr. Bullock, "is not interesting, and the roads and drives but few, owing to the swamp in which it is placed. We went in a carriage to lake Ponchartrain, about three miles distant, where we procured a few interesting freshwater shells; but, in general, the sub-

jects of natural history, which I had lately seen, had not much novelty to recommend them. I must not omit stating that, in one of my rambles, in a small street, near the steam-boat landing, I saw on a sign, in large letters, 'Big Bone Museum.' This excited my curiosity, and I expected to see mammoth-bones, as the banks, past which the water of this river rolls, had produced a great number of those surprising remains. I therefore entered, and was indeed astonished at the sight, not of the remains of a mammoth, but what are believed to be those of a stupendous crocodile, and which, indeed, are likely to prove so, intimating the former existence of a lizard at least 150 feet long; for I measured the right side of the under jaw, which I found to be twenty-one feet along the curve, and four feet six inches wide: the others consisted of numerous vertebrae, ribs, femoral bones, and toes, all corresponding in size to the jaw; there were also some teeth,—these, however, were not of proportionate magnitude; but the person who found them (W. S. Schofield) assured me that he had also discovered another tooth, similar to the rest, but considerably larger, which had been clandestinely taken from his exhibition-room. These remains were discovered, a short time since, in the swamp, near Fort Philip; and the other parts of the mighty skeleton are, it is said, in the same part of the swamp. On my hinting the probability that these bones might have belonged to a species of whale, Mr. S. gave me such reasons, on the authority of an intelligent zoologist and comparative anatomist, who was preparing to give the world a description of them, as convinced me that my conjecture was without foundation. I offered a considerable sum for these immense remains, but the proprietor refused to part with them."

Royal Society.—Mr. D. Gilbert has been elected to the temporary office of President of the Royal Society. Who will permanently succeed Sir H. Davy is not known. A good proportion of members think there should be a president, who, like themselves, knows little or nothing of science, but who will keep open house for them. Mr. Peel is thought an eligible person by these. The only legitimate members (i. e.) men of science, think that some deference at least should be paid to the objects for which the Society was originally formed. That Mr. Peel should succeed to the chair of Newton would indeed be a burlesque on the Society; for, however estimable as a man, this has nothing to do with the case. It would be as incongruous as Liston playing Hamlet. Yet so it is, some seriously

assert that the chairman of the Royal Society should have nothing to do with science, or the less the better; giving good dinners being the best qualifications; and perhaps they are right, for all the Society now does for science in the choice of many of its members. There is something, however, due to the public of England and foreign nations on the score of what the Society has been.

Royal Society of Literature.—The first council and ordinary meeting for the season was held at the Society's chambers, in Parliament-street, last month; and both were numerously attended. The Rev. Archdeacon Nares in the chair. In the routine of business several new members were admitted, and several more balloted for and proposed for ballot. A valuable collection of books, presented to the library of the Society by various donors, was received, and thanks voted. The paper read was from the pen of Mr. Malthus; and the chairman intimated a hope that the members, generally, would consider the contribution of papers a duty which would be grateful and acceptable.

Chemical Examination of Russian Platina. By Ch. Ossann, Professor in Dorpat. —The platina, from ore of the Urals, is more varied in character than that found in America. I have already been enabled to distinguish four different sorts, and I am told there are still more. One of the kinds, that which is most abundant, is sold at the mint in Petersburg. It consists of grains of different descriptions. Small grains can be separated by means of the magnet, resembling the magnetic grains in the platina of Brazil. The other grains are partly of a lighter and darker lead-grey colour, and about a line in diameter, partly of a gold-yellow colour, and some are small, flattish, and shining metallic. In the following analysis I used the bluish-grey coloured grains. The following results were obtained in soluble matter:

Palladium	- -	0.0198	1.64
Rhodium	- -	0.1354	11.07
Platina	- -	0.9752	80.87
Copper	- -	0.0245	2.05
Iron	- -	0.0279	2.30
Sulphur	- -	0.0095	0.79
Trace of Iridium.			
Residuum	-	0.0013	0.11
		1.1936	98.83

Poggendorf's Journal.

National Gallery.—The Marquess of Stafford has presented his noble picture by Rubens to the National Gallery. Such an example, from so high a quarter, independently of the intrinsic value of the gift, cannot fail to produce the best

effects. It will be recollected by most of the lovers of the fine arts, that the subject of this splendid picture is "The Allegory of Peace and War," which was formerly in the collection of Charles the First, and for which he paid four thousand guineas.

Society of Arts, &c.—This Society lately commenced its meetings for the season, W. Tooke, Esq. in the chair. The business of the vacation was brought up; books, models, and other donations, acknowledged; claims and inventions referred to the usual committees; and new members proposed. Among the latter were several noblemen, including, according to the newspaper account, "Lady Turnour!" As the process by which ladies are converted into noblemen must be one of the most curious novelties and recent discoveries in the mechanical or fine arts, we shall endeavour to obtain the secretary's report, or (if by patent, as noblemen often are created,) the specifications.

Royal College of Physicians.—The upper medical world is all astir, in consequence of the invasion of the rights and privileges of the Royal College of Physicians, by a number of less formally elevated members of the profession. It seems that the members of the college, dressed up in a little brief authority, are inclined to permit no individual, however qualified, to practise in London without being of their body; and they pretend to have the power of inflicting fines on such as dare do this. The right to act thus is about to be contested, and very properly. If such an authority as is claimed by the body were legal, it would be a piece of insane legislation. With them form is every thing. He who has studied in better schools of medicine than Oxford and Cambridge, who has by long practice and not dreaming theory, made himself a proficient in knowledge, may be excluded, while the qualified in forms may be admitted to every honour. The truth is, science should admit none of those corporate tyrants within its pale. Such bodies are mischievous if their powers go beyond a right of examining into qualification for the duties of the profession. To make laws which shall despotically govern those qualified, is pernicious to society as well as to science, and should be forbidden by the state. The realm of science is a republic.

Copyright.—An important question, as affecting authors and publishers, is now pending in the Court of King's Bench. It is, whether under the last Copyright Act of the 54 Geo. III. cap. 156, which gives to each of the Universities and Public Libraries the right of demanding a copy of every work published, those institutions

are entitled to copies of parts of a publication (such parts not forming an entire volume) before the whole work is completed. The question has been mooted in an action brought by the Trustees of the British Museum against Messrs. Payne and Foss, the booksellers, of Pall Mall, who published some numbers of the late Dr. Sibthorpe's celebrated work on Botany, "*Flora Græca*," the publication of which was commenced before the passing of the act in question, and the work was continued in numbers, but has not been completed, in consequence of the executors of the late Doctor not being possessed of adequate funds for the purpose. Mr. Justice Bayley has already expressed an opinion, at Nisi Prius, on the construction of the Copyright Act, against the claim by the British Museum, but the question is shortly to be submitted to the consideration of the Court of King's Bench.

Squalls of Wind on the African Shores.—It is well known that on the African shore violent squalls of wind and rain are very often met with by ships on the coast. They are almost always accompanied by the most vivid electrical phenomena; and though perhaps less dangerous in their effects than the thunder storms which occur in colder climates, exhibit appearances vastly more magnificent. The following particulars I have heard my father relate frequently concerning these squalls; and their connection with some of the recent discoveries in electricity will at once be perceived. The approach of the squall is generally foreboded by the appearance of jet black clouds over the land, moving in a direction towards the sea, at the same time that a gentle breeze blows towards the shore. In these circumstances, the precautions which my father usually adopted, were to take in immediately all sail, so as to leave the ship under bare poles, and send the whole of the crew below decks. As the tornado approaches nearer, the rain is observed to be gushing down in torrents, and the lightning darting down from the clouds with such profusion as to resemble continued showers of electric matter. When, however, the squall comes within the distance of about half-a-mile from the ship, these electric appearances altogether cease; the rain only continues in the same manner. As the tornado is passing over the ship, a loud crackling noise is distinctly heard among the rigging, occasioned by the electric matter streaming down the masts, whose points serve to attract it; and I think that I have been told, that, when this phenomenon takes place at night, a glim-

mering of light is observed over every part of the rigging. But when the squall has removed to about half-a-mile beyond the ship, exactly the same appearances return by which the squall was characterised in coming off the shore, and before reaching the same distance from the ship. The lightning is again seen to be descending in continued sheets, and in such abundance as even to resemble the torrents of rain themselves which accompany the squall. These squalls take place every day during a certain season of the year, called the Harmatan season. The jet black clouds begin to appear moving from the mountains about nine in the morning, and reach the sea about two in the afternoon. Another very singular fact attending these tornadoes is, that after they have moved out eight or nine leagues to sea, when they become apparently expended, the lightning is seen to rise up from the sea. The violence of the wind, during the continuance of the squall, is excessive.—*D. M. Milnegraden.*

The Typha.—The fecula of the subterraneous roots of this plant has lately undergone an examination by several French chemists, and presents some extraordinary and novel features. It has all the appearance of being an impalpable powder. Iodine communicates to it a dull and very indistinct blue colour. After having been plunged in boiling water, it does not form a jelly in cooling, but precipitates itself instantly, without losing its yellowish hue. Boiling it in alcohol, or keeping it for some time in cold water, weakly sharpened with mineral acid, deprives it of its ligneous colour.

Natural History.—A splendid collection of natural history, formed at the Cape of Good Hope by the indefatigable M. Villet, has, we hear, just arrived in this country, and is destined to be the first novelty of the season that will be brought before the public at the Egyptian Hall.

College of Surgeons.—It is understood that the general feeling of grievance in the large body of practising medical men against the governing members of the College of Surgeons, has lately increased. It is said that a majority express a determination, by repeated applications to the Legislature, to have those grievances, as quickly as possible, redressed. Mr. Peel, it appears, was not favourable to the wish of the surgical petitioners: but it seems his successor takes a different view of the circumstances of their case. The facts of that case are, that the Council elect none to fill up the vacancies in their body, but such as practise surgery only. They have passed a by-law, that no person practising as an apothecary or

midwife shall be eligible as a member; and they lay a heavy fine on any person who, after being a member, shall so practise. Now, it would seem, there is not a shadow of authority for this enactment of law or imposition of fine in the charter of the College; and the general body of surgical practitioners (for forty-nine out of fifty practise as apothecaries and midwives) are thus ignominiously excluded from all share in the government of the College. The exclusionists having committed this injustice, secure to their own small body all the offices of the College, with the farther advantage of benefitting themselves as Hospital Surgeons, by framing their own laws, and regulating the examinations of candidates for diploma. The injustice to the public is still greater than to the large body of medical men thus disfranchised of their professional rights by individuals who are no more than their equals. For the essential distinction between the two classes of surgery—the ins and the outs—is this, that the exclusionists only understand surgery, while the excluded understand pharmacy, medicine, and midwifery, besides surgery. The worst feature of the case, therefore, is, that the very increased power of a professional man to do good service to the public, is made the ground of most unjust disqualifications.

The Piranha.—The piranha (*Myletes macropomus*, Cuv.) is of the size of a carp, and its jaws armed with the sharpest teeth. Exceedingly voracious and greedy after flesh, and always assembled in large bodies, it is dangerous even to the largest animals, which are often seen, pursued by a shoal of the piranha, to rise for a moment bellowing on the surface of the water, and immediately after, each fish giving only one bite, are victims of a thousand enemies. The animals of the Sertão, in Brazil, know the danger which awaits them from this bloodthirsty race, and carefully avoid the ponds in which they live. When the capivara, pursued by other foes, is forced to take refuge in them, it does it with the greatest caution not to disturb the water too much. The horses and cattle sip only from the surface, and hardly dip their nose below it; notwithstanding which it is often bitten off. Even the cayman flies before this fierce enemy, and turns its belly, which is not provided with scales, to the surface of the water: only the otter, whose thick fur resists the effect of the bite, is secure against its attacks. The piranha is a very well-flavoured fish.

Portuguese Man of War.—There is a description of the beautiful and extraor-

inary insect known by this name, in the last number of the North American Review, derived from a memoir of Dr. Tilius, who accompanied M. de Krusenstern in his voyage round the world. "This worm, between six and eight inches in length, has seemingly the skill of an experienced navigator, and is in itself a little ship. Its evolutions are according to the winds; it raises and lowers its sail, which is a membrane provided with elevating and depressing organs. When filled with air, it is at the same time provided with a structure which furnishes it with the necessary ballast. When high winds would endanger its existence, it descends into the deep. From the under side of the body proceed tubes which extend twenty feet in length, and are so elastic and delicate, that they wind in a spiral form like a screw, serving at once as anchors, defensive and offensive weapons, pucunatic tubes and feelers. The insect has the colours of the rainbow; its crest, which performs the office of a sail, is intersected with pink and blue veins, trimmed with a rosy border, and swells with the winds, or at the animal's pleasure. The fibres contain a viscous matter, which has the property of stinging like nettles, and produces pustules. It acts so strongly, that vessels in which they have been kept for a time, must be repeatedly washed before they can be used. These fibres may be cut off without depriving them or the rest of the insect of the principle of life; and the separation takes place spontaneously, whenever the glutinous matter comes in contact with a hard surface, like the sides of a glass globe. The insect has, however, dangerous enemies in small dolphins and medusæ, against which neither its nautical skill nor its poison can defend it."

Volta.—The principal discoveries and inventions of this celebrated natural philosopher were as follows:—1. The perpetual electrophorus; a description of which he wrote in June 1775. It is important to remark this date; as the honour of the invention has sometimes been given to

Wilche, of whose experiments Volta was entirely ignorant.—2. The inflammability of the air escaping from marshes. In 1776 and 1777 Volta published some remarkable letters on this subject.—3. The Voltaic pistol and lamp. These instruments were invented in 1777.—4. The endiometer. This instrument, which was invented by Volta in the same year, 1777, serves to determine, with a precision until that time unknown, the proportion of the two gases, oxygen and azote, composing the atmospheric air.—5. The condensor. This instrument, which renders sensible the smallest portions of the electric fluid, was invented by Volta in 1782.—6. The Voltaic pile, of which it may truly be said, that it has been as productive of discoveries in natural philosophy and chemistry, as the telescope has been in astronomy, or the microscope in natural history. This astonishing invention, and the simple apparatus of which it is composed, were described by Volta in a letter written by him to Sir Joseph Banks.

Water of the Dead Sea.—Five different analyses have been made of the famed water of the Dead Sea, the first by Macquer, Lavoisier, and Le Sage (*Mém. de l'Acad. de Scienc. p. 1778*); the second by Dr. Marcet (*Phil. Trans. for 1807, p. 296*); the third by Klaproth (*Beit. b. v. p. 185*); the fourth by Gay Lussac, (*Ann. de Chim. et Physique, t. xi. p. 197*); and the fifth by Hermstadt, (*Schweigg. Journ. bd. 34, s. 153*). A sixth analysis has just been published, by C. G. Gmelin, in the *Memoirs of the Wirttemberg Society*, vol. i. Gmelin's investigation is interesting on account of his having detected brome as one of the constituents of this water. The following is the result of his analysis: chloride of lime, 3.2141; chloride of magnesia, 11.7734; bromate of magnesia, 0.4393; chloride of soda, 7.0777; chloride of potash, 1.6738; chloride of alumina, 0.0896; chloride of manganese, 0.2117; muriate of ammonia, 0.0075; sulphate of lime, 0.0527=24,5398; water, 75,4602.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences, July 23.—M. Arago, in the name of a commission charged to consider the means of executing the regulations regarding steam-engines, communicated the experiments made on the subject. M. Girard detailed the circumstances of the explosion of a low pressure engine at Amiens. Several experiments, instituted by M. Dulanie, on brome, were

stated by M. Arago. M. Cordier concluded his memoir on the internal temperature of the earth. M. Ampere presented many observations on this memoir, and objections against the hypothesis which forms its base. M. Dutrochet read some new observations on endormorism and exorism, and on the cause of this double phenomenon.—30. M. Thenard read a report on part of the MSS. forwarded by the mi-

nister of the interior, and acquired by the death of M. Preineck, a Prussian, who died at Amiens; they were considered not worth the expense of printing. M. de Petit-Thouars made a verbal report on an agricultural dictionary offered to the Academy, and presented some claims to what his own researches had established.—August 6. M. Young was elected foreign member of the Academy, in the place of the late M. Volta. M. G. St. Hilaire exhibited a plaster mask, modelled on the face of a man for whom M. Delpech had made an artificial nose. This operation was performed in Italy, in the sixteenth century; then abandoned and renewed in England, after the manner of some savage nations; and lately recommenced in France, by Dr. Delpech, who had succeeded in affording regularity to the features. M. G. St. Hilaire presented the head of a young camelopard, from which it was evident that, during its earlier years, the osseous germ of the horn is separated from the forehead by a distinct suture, like the antlers of a stag immediately before they are shed; and offered some remarks on the subject: among others, that, on the horns of the adult giraffe, some tuberosities may be seen, which evidently stand in the place of the antlers of the stag. M. de Candolle read a memoir on the family of the "Nodastomees." M. Stanislas Julien was elected sub-librarian. MM. Molard and Navier reported on M. Conti's machines, called a "Tachygraph and Tachytype." The first of these pieces of mechanism is designed to print with as much rapidity as words are delivered in ordinary speaking: the cost of its construction is estimated at six hundred francs (about 25*l.* sterling); and it was recommended to be undertaken at the expense of the Academy.—30. M. de Freycinet made a report on the work of M. Adrien Balbi, entitled "Introduction to an Ethnographic Atlas of the Globe, or Classification of the ancient and modern People, according to their Languages, applied to many Branches of Human Knowledge." M. Chevreul read a note on the discovery of the photenic acid in the orcanette (*lithospermum tinctorium*). M. G. St. Hilaire read a memoir on a horse, which had toes separated by membranes. M. Silvestre read a report on the second edition of a work by M. Francoeur, entitled, "Instruction in Linear Drawing."

Platina.—Among the articles in the exhibition in the Louvre of the products of French commerce and industry, is an ingot of platina, perfectly pure, homogeneous, and malleable, weighing 2910 ounces, and estimated at the value of

80,000 francs. This is probably the largest mass of that metal which has yet been seen.

Mr. Champollion, jun. is at present employed in having the Roman obelisks accurately drawn and engraved on copper. In this he is supported by the Papal government. The hieroglyphics he purposes to explain in the text of the work.

The exhibition for the encouragement of arts in Paris has closed, and numerous rewards have been bestowed: the preference has almost invariably been given to objects of real utility. Nearly all the English who exhibited have gained medals. Messrs. Manby and Wilson, of the extensive iron works at Charenton, for great improvements in their art; Mr. John Collier, for weaving and carding machines imported from England; and Mr. Ratcliff, for castings in iron. Several small cog-wheels, of different shapes, were executed with a perfection unknown, I am convinced, even in England; especially a small wheel, three inches in diameter, working on a pinion at right angles, making the teeth of each at the angle of 45°. They were exhibited rough, with the sand in them, which proved they had no need of filing up; while the French exhibitors filed up their castings and blacked them over. The jury at once decided in favour of Ratcliff, and he alone received a medal as an iron-founder.

French Press.—To the honour of the French periodical press generally, the establishment of an English theatre at Paris has been viewed with kindness, and even friendship: it is considered as a step towards the removal of those national prejudices which have been fostered for centuries between two nations which merit reciprocal sentiments of esteem, as being at the head of civilisation, the sciences, and arts. Potier's gracious reception by his Majesty George IV. went a great way in eradicating hostile feelings. The French pique themselves on urbanity, and do not like to be outdone in politeness. One drawback on the effect of the English drama in France is the want of scenery; for on the French stage the same decorations serve for a whole act.

The Royal Academy of Medicine in Paris has offered a prize of 1000 francs for an Essay, establishing by experiment and practical observation the efficacy of mechanical means in preventing the absorption of deleterious substances in general, and of the rabid virus in particular. The prize to be adjudged at the public sitting of 1829. Papers to be forwarded before the 1st of February.

The Georama.—The Georama is one of the most pleasing exhibitions of the French

capital, and is remarkable, not to say unique, for the degree in which it combines the advantage of scientific instruction with the gratification afforded by a grand and imposing spectacle. Ascending through the inferior pole of a colossal transparent globe, one hundred and thirty feet in circumference; the spectator, placed at the axis, contemplates, on the concave side of this spacious sphere, the uninterrupted representation of the surface of our terraqueous planet. This is given on a scale so considerable, and is so artfully executed, that, while he has the satisfaction of comprehending clearly and instantaneously, and with the most durable impression, the forms, and the relative position, distance, and dimensions of all the parts of the earth, he is astonished and delighted by the imposing grandeur of the sphere, and the beautiful effects of painting and transparency which it presents to him. The varied outline of the continents, islands, and coasts, the shading of the mountains, the traced lines of perpetual snow, the divers hues of the other regions, the fire of the volcanoes, the contrast between the aqueous parts which are lucid, and the opaque and dusky tint of the *terra firma*,—combine to produce a most interesting general picture, abounding in partial beauties still more admirable. In situations, for instance, where several of the peculiarities alluded to meet together, as where a prolonged highland peninsula, like that of California, stretches into the sea, between a narrow gulf on the one side, and the ocean's expanse on the other; or where a chain of lofty mountains, as the isthmus of Panama, separating the Atlantic and the Pacific, and connecting the two vast continents of the new world, is represented with the peculiar distinctions of shading, of transparency, and obscurity, which its several accidents require—the picturesque effect is indescribable. Of a different character, but not less striking, is the contrast of the busy, concentrated, and verdant appearance of the civilised and cultivated regions, crowded with names of cities and towns, and traversed by rivers, canals, and routes innumerable, with straggling, sandy, and trackless deserts, such as occupy the continents of Africa, of which the arid and inhospitable aspect is forcibly expressed. Other favourable occasions for effect have not been neglected: the various Archipelagoes are beautifully represented; and—not to mention groups of islands still more interesting—one who has enjoyed from the summit of Mount Etna the delightful effect produced by the almost bird's-eye view of the cluster of volcanic isles which form the *Æolian*

Cyclades, will not disdain the manner in which the original impression is here recalled to his mind. To the grand volcanoes a very natural effect of furnaces of living fire is given, by the use of a luminous red stone—an excellent contrivance for distinguishing them, and for facilitating the tracing their asserted line of connexion. The general construction of this grand machine is simple and ingenious:—adopting the conventional divisions of geographers, the author has employed the thirty-six meridians of the ordinary globe in as many curved vertical bars of iron; and seventeen circles of the same metal, marking the equator and parallels, to constitute the skeleton of this sphere. The map is spread on the concave side,—and the interior thus formed is illuminated by a soft and agreeable light, admitted through the blue transparency of the waters. The manner in which the sphere is upheld, is represented as very ingenious, but is not disclosed to the public. The ascent into the globe is by an elegant spiral staircase, passing through the antarctic pole, where the vast unexplored space admits of this encroachment without prejudice to the map. Three circular galleries, projecting outwards from the staircase, one opposite the equator, the other two nearly on a level with the tropics, afford accommodation for a numerous company, and opportunities for closer inspection and more particular study of the geographical details. The inventor, M. de Langlard, is said to have had his project in contemplation, and to have laboured more or less constantly, at its completion, for fifteen years.—*Lit. Gaz.*

Entomology.—Nothing can more clearly prove the amazing progress of which natural history is susceptible in many of its departments, than a paper presented to the Académie des Sciences by M. Robineau Desvoidy, on the “insects which compose the genus of flies (*musca*) of Linnæus.” In the twelfth edition of the *System of Nature*, the genera of insects with two wings were estimated at only ten; but in sixty years the successive researches of Fabricius, Latreille, and other entomologists, rapidly augmented that number. Fabricius carried it to twenty-three, Latreille to one hundred and seventeen, and Meigen to nearly four hundred. M. Robineau confines himself to one of the genera of Fabricius, to which the entomologist of Kiel appropriated the name of *Musca*. Of that genus he has observed and collected nearly eighteen hundred species; of which above fourteen hundred were before unknown. What is still more remarkable, and calculated to give a grander idea than was perhaps ever

before entertained of the riches of Nature, is, that the greater part of these species were collected in a small canton in a single department—that of Youne. The points of view in which M. Robineau has considered these insects, and the delicate peculiarities of organisation which he has noticed in all their parts, especially in the mouth, in the forms of the head, in the composition of the antennæ, in the moulding of the wings, in the arrangement of the little scales at the bases of the wings, &c. have given him the means of establishing several degrees of division and subdivision. The genera he substitutes for the sole ancient genus *musca* of Fabricius, which was of itself but a fragment of the *musca* of Linnæus, amount to the fearful number of nearly six hundred; that is to say, nearly seven times as many as Linnæus comprehended in the whole class of insects; of which, in the last edition of his work, only eighty-six genera are enumerated!

Steam-Pump.—A steam-pump of a very superior construction has been employed during the last year in the basin at Brest. The shocks and vibrations which so much diminish the force of the steam in ordinary hydraulic engines of this nature have been considerably diminished, and it works with a comparatively small supply of fuel.

Insanity.—A French physician, M. Voisin, in a recent work on the moral and physical causes of insanity, noticing the influence of professions in promoting this affliction, brings forward a curious table from M. Esquirol, showing the relative proportion of different professions in a mass of 164 lunatics, under the care of the professor. It runs thus:—"Merchants, 50; military men, 33; students, 25; administrateurs et employés, 21; advocates, notaries, and men of business, 10; artists, 8; chymists, 4; medical practitioners, 4; farmers, 4; sailors, 3; engineers, 2.—Total, 164."

THE NETHERLANDS.

There are in the kingdom of the Netherlands six universities; viz. Louvain, Leyden, Liege, Ghent, Utrecht, and Groningen; and three Athenæa, or colleges of a superior order, viz. Amsterdam, Franeker, and Deventer. There is, besides, a new theological institution at Louvain, called the Philosophical College. At the head of all the literary and scientific bodies in the kingdom is the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, which was founded at Amsterdam by Louis Bonaparte. It is divided into four principal sections: the first devoted to the exact sciences; the second to the national language, literature, and history; the third to the learned

languages, philosophy, antiquities, and general history; the fourth to the fine arts. After the Institute, the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Brussels enjoys the highest rank. The exact sciences, belles lettres, and national history, are the subjects of its studies. The Society of Sciences at Harlem is the most ancient of the learned societies in the northern provinces. It is especially devoted to natural philosophy, chemistry, and political economy. There are, besides, the Society of Netherlandic Literature at Leyden, the Zelandic Society of Sciences at Middlebourg, the Provincial Society of Sciences and Arts at Utrecht, and the Dutch Society of the Fine Arts and Sciences, (which is, however, occupied solely with Netherlandic literature,) having four ramifications; namely, at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, and the Hague. A society which is superior to every other in a philanthropic point of view, is the Society of Public Utility at Amsterdam. Its object is the dissemination of civil and religious instruction; and, in imitation of England, it has lately established savings' banks. There are numerous minor societies of various descriptions. The fine arts are closely cultivated in the Netherlands. There are galleries of pictures at Amsterdam, Antwerp, the Hague, Brussels, &c. and two academies for the fine arts, the one at Amsterdam, the other at Antwerp. Public exhibitions take place every year, by turns, at the Hague or at Amsterdam, as well as at Ghent, Antwerp, or Brussels. There are four royal conservatories of music and singing; namely, at Amsterdam, Brussels, the Hague, and Liege. The drama is not so much encouraged as in some other countries. There is, however, a national theatre at Amsterdam, and another in Southern Holland; and there is a French theatre at Brussels.

The kingdom of the Netherlands had, in the year 1825, 3,889 public schools, with 383,970 scholars, exclusively of private institutions, and 76,648 schools for children. The gymnasiums were frequented by 7,048 pupils, and the six universities by 2,636 students, of whom Louvain had the most, viz. 580. Holland and the northern provinces have, with regard to schools and gymnasiums, the advantage of the southern provinces; and in Flanders the gymnasiums flourish least of all.—*Beck's Repertorium.*

PRUSSIA.

New Publication.—E. Weber, bookseller in Bonn, has announced for publication a correct edition of the *Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ*, chiefly from the text of the Paris edition; together with the more

modern commentaries, and Du Cange's glossary. The famous Niebuhr is to have the chief management of this important undertaking, and the Prussian ministry has recommended the work for subscription to the schools and other literary institutions of the country.

Births.—There is no stronger proof that while the number of inhabitants in a country can never exceed the means of existence, that number is perpetually touching upon the limit of those means, than is furnished by a comparison of the number of births which occurred in Prussia in the year 1708, and in the year 1711. It is well known that, in the years 1709 and 1710, there was a frightful plague in Prussia, which destroyed 247,733 persons, out of a population of 570,000. After the plague, therefore, there remained only 322,267. Now, in 1708, the year preceding the plague, there were only 26,896 births; while in 1711, the year following the plague, in a population diminished by a third, there were 32,522 births. In 1708, before the plague, the proportion of the births to the population was as 1 to 21 $\frac{12}{100}$; in 1711, after the plague, the proportion of the births to the population was as 1 to 2 $\frac{10}{100}$! Since the prolongation of human life, (which the substitution of linen for woollen, as a covering for the skin, the better airing of houses, the greater attention to cleanliness, the improvement in the art of healing, the introduction of inoculation, and, more recently, of vaccination, &c. have occasioned,) the number of births in proportion to the population of the various countries of Europe has considerably diminished. But a few years ago, the annual average was as 1 to 26; it is now only as 1 to 33.—*Foreign Journal.*

At the end of the year 1820, Prussia (excluding Neuchatel) contained 11,272,842 inhabitants. In the six years which followed, 3,060,260 human beings were born in that country, and 1,921,956 died. The increase was therefore 1,138,304; and at the end of 1826 the population of Prussia amounted to 12,419,788.

ITALY.

Monument to Tasso.—A late subscription has been opened at Rome, for the erection of a monument to Tasso.

Antiquities.—There is a fine collection of Egyptian antiquities at Leghorn, sent thither by M. D'Anastazy, the Swedish and Norwegian consul at Alexandria. The manuscripts on papyrus are a hundred and twenty-six in number. One of them, in particular, is exceedingly interesting. It is in Greek, and is a treatise on metallic chemistry; containing nearly a hundred

recipes for purifying or combining various metals. This collection also comprises about three hundred articles in gold and silver; comprehending necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, rings, small figures, amulets, and other ornaments. Among them are three large and beautiful bracelets; one of which, in perfect preservation, belonged to King Toutmosis the Third, the fifth sovereign of the eighteenth dynasty, called by the Greeks Moeris. Among the scarabei, which are about a thousand in number, is one of a large size, rendered very remarkable by the inscription upon it, which refers to the marriage of Amenophis the Third, the eighth of the eighteenth dynasty, with Queen Taia. There are also some bas-reliefs in stone, admirably finished.

GERMANY.

The inauguration of the statue of Gutenberg, as the inventor of printing, took place at Mentz on the 4th instant.

ICELAND.

Iceland Literature.—The Icelanders have their literary societies, established for encouraging general literature, the publication of their ancient Sagas, and the translation of foreign works into their own tongue. They have already the works of Milton, and other poets, translated into Icelandic. They are a people exceedingly desirous of cultivating their minds; and that their exertions in overcoming their disadvantages have already attracted the attention of literary men in Denmark, will be evident from the following letter, which has been received from that truly learned and amiable man, Professor Rafn, the able coadjutor of the erudite and indefatigable Professor Rask, of Copenhagen:—

“Sir, To supply, in some degree, the great want and scarcity of books in that remote island, Iceland, the inhabitants of which are so remarkably fond of acquiring knowledge, and so well instructed, I proposed, some years ago, in the Icelandic Literary Society, the establishment of a Public Library at Reykewick, in Iceland, and am now, with great ardour, collecting gifts of books for it. In about a year I hope a complete catalogue will be published. I beg of you, dear Sir, to recommend this useful institution to yourself and your countrymen.—I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, your most obedient,

Charl. C. Rafn.”

Professor Rafn is the Secretary to the Society of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, and connected with most of the literary institutions in Europe, by his constant exertions to promote the correct printing and the judicious circulation of the Icelandic Sagas, or Chronicles, which will throw much light on the history of

northern nations. With other learned works, he has recently published a correct edition of Ragnar Lodbrog's famous Death Song, with a translation in Danish, Latin, and French, and very copious notes in Danish. Professor Rask is the gentleman who, about the year 1817, went into Asia, chiefly to investigate the relation that exists between the languages of India and Persia, and those of the Gothic and Germanic nations. In 1823 he returned to Copenhagen, with rich stores of Oriental knowledge, which he employs most successfully in illustrating the Gothic tongues. Before he left Denmark for Asia, he had published many valuable works in northern literature, amongst which was an Icelandic Grammar. Since his return he has been engaged with Professor Rafn in publishing the Icelandic Sagas, and in giving every facility to the Icelanders to satisfy their thirst for knowledge. These learned men have already collected several hundred volumes, and have set an example which all the promoters of literature in this country will be most willing to follow. If other authors would only send one copy of their works, and others their duplicates, how greatly would the size and the value of the Icelandic library be increased. Those who are disposed to aid the cause of literature, and to cheer the dreary winters of the Icelanders, by giving a few books, to be placed in the Public Library at Reykewick in Iceland, may send them to Messrs. J. and A. Arch, booksellers, Cornhill, London, who have kindly consented to take charge of them.

AMERICA.

Rapid Population of the United States.—A little work, entitled "Cincinnati, 1826," edited by B. Drake and E. D. Mansfield, "Counsellors and Attorneys," of that town, has reached us. Such a work, of course, treats of Statistics almost wholly, and will give the reader an idea of the rapid progress of human life and industry amid what, a few years ago, were primeval forests, untrod but by the scanty Indian and the wild animals of the woods. Cincinnati is situated in the Ohio State, which contains about 40,000 square miles, almost all of which are capable of cultivation. It is in this state that the Ohio canal is cut, to connect the river Ohio and Lake Erie. This work is in its dimensions nearly the same as the New York canal, already opened for the same purpose, and is twenty-six feet wide at the bottom. Its extreme length is 320 miles, including navigable feeders, and in it there are 1185 feet of lockage. This will make our canal companies wonder, and shows that all things in America are indeed on a grand scale! The population of the State

of Ohio in 1790 was 3000 : in 1800, 42,000 : in 1810, 230,760 : in 1820, 581,434 : and in 1826, about 800,000. In 1820 there were 24,642 more males than females : the number of white males above eighteen years of age was 130,460. The black population was 4723. What an increase, from 42,000 to 800,000 in twenty-six years! The militia of Ohio State is registered at 110,000, as all citizens of a certain age bear arms. Columbus is the capital, having about 1400 inhabitants. This town has a Penitentiary since 1815, in which 584 convicts have been confined. Of these, 225 have been pardoned; 25 have died; 130 served out their commitment. There were a few who once escaped from it; but only fifteen committals a second time of the same persons. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends, Catholics, &c.—in short, all sects are to be found. Religious opinions are equally respected, and none domineer by authority. The taxable property is calculated at 60,000,000 of dollars. The town of Cincinnati is situated in a valley, or rather plain, about twelve miles in circumference, having trifling inequalities in surface. The plain is surrounded by hills, about 300 feet in height, principally of freestone. It is close to the Ohio river, 500 miles from Washington, and about 800 from New York. It contains 2500 dwelling-houses; a gaol; court-house; banking-house; medical college; hospital; literary college; theatre; insurance office; lunatic asylum; grammar-school,—besides numerous schools for other branches of education; reading-rooms; two museums; a library established by legislative act; an apprentice's library; nine newspapers; "The Ohio Medical Monthly Repository;" a western magazine and review; an academy of fine arts; courts of justice; and a town police, &c. &c. The population consists of 7990 males and 7550 females, with 690 blacks; making a total of 16,230 persons. Among these are 28 parsons, 34 attorneys and counsellors at law, and 35 physicians; and 3000 of population are engaged in manufactures. Cincinnati, though settled first in 1788, did not seem to increase until 1805. In 1810 the population was but 2320 : in 1813, 4060 : 1819, 10,283 : 1824, 12,016 : and 1826, 16,230. The nine printing-offices publish 7200 newspapers a week, or 175,000 per annum. In 1826, in this remote town, 61,000 almanacks; 55,000 spelling-books; 30,000 primers; Bibles, News, Preceptors, and Readers, making 12,000; Ohio Reports 500; Symmes's Theory 500; Kirkham's Grammar 3000; the Vine-dresser's Guide 1000; 14,000 pamphlets; 5000

table arithmetics; 2000 Murray's Grammar; 1500 Family Physician; 14,200 Testaments, hymns, and music. The value of manufactured articles in 1826 was estimated 1,850,000 dollars. The commerce of Cincinnati upon the Ohio is considerable, and some of the best steam-boats in America are built there. The whole number of steam-boats that have navigated the Ohio and Mississippi since their introduction is 233. The following is the number of those built in the west territory, and the years in which they were built:—In 1811 and 14, 2; 1815, 2; 1816, 3; 1817, 7; 1818, 25; 1819, 34; 1820, 10; 1821, 5; 1822, 13; 1823, 15; 1824, 16; 1825, 27; 1826, 56. Of this number, 28 have been lost on snags (sunken trees in the rivers;) 6 were burnt; 1 stove by ice; 1 sunk, and the remainder of 90 worn out. At present, 143 steam-boats run on the Ohio and the Mississippi with their dependencies. They carry 24,000 tons. Of these, 48 were built at Cincinnati; 35 at Pittsburgh; 10 at New Albany; 7 at Marietta;

5 at Louisville, and 4 at New York. The largest is from 360 to 400 tons; the smallest 60. Most of them have high-pressure engines. From New Orleans to Cincinnati is now often accomplished in 12 or 14 days; it formerly cost months; and people came from that pestilent city during the most unwholesome season to Cincinnati for health. A Mr. A. H. Corwine is said to be a portrait painter of some merit, educated in the town. The morals of society are better than in many other states of the Union, and drunkenness is more rare. The utmost political and religious freedom reigns; and a difference of manners and customs makes none in the civilities of the citizens to each other. Such has been the progress of a single town in a few years in a remote part of America. Viewing the subject philosophically, and looking at the activity of the press, and of the arts that contribute to comfort in life, a hundred years, at this rate, will make America what no other country has ever been in her domestic strength.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Maturing Fruit.—A very ingenious invention has recently been discovered for hastening the maturity and increasing the flavour of fruits, and for flowering with greater vigour every description of exotic plant. The effect is produced by concentrating the sun's rays, by means of lenses, which may be adjusted by machinery, and which can be distributed at pleasure among the trees or plants on which it is intended to operate.

The Sun Flower.—The value of this plant, which is easily cultivated, and ornamental to the garden, is scarcely known in most parts of the kingdom. The seed forms a most excellent and convenient feed for poultry, and it is only necessary to cut off the heads of the plant when ripe, tie them in bunches, and hang them up in a dry situation, to be used as wanted. They not only rapidly fatten every kind of poultry, but greatly increase the quantity of eggs they lay. When cultivated to a considerable extent, they are also capital feed for sheep and pigs, and for pheasants. The leaves, when dried, form a good fodder for cattle; the dry stalks burn well, and afford abundance of alkali, and when in bloom, the flower is most attractive to bees. The properties of this ornamental flower render it peculiarly valuable in the cottager's garden.—*Northern Whig.*

To defend the Roof of a House from the Weather and Fire.—Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes well sifted, three of slakened lime ground

up with oil, laid on with a painter's brush, the first coat thin, the second thick. I painted on a board with this mixture, and it adhered so strongly to it, that it resisted an iron tool and the operation of fire. I used only a part of it, and leaving the rest in an iron pot, left it with water on its top, which is now as hard as stone, and not in the least altered by the effect of the water.—*Correspondent.*

Scions.—The best method of removing scions of fruit-trees from a distance, is to stick their lower ends into a turnip or potatoe, and then pack them in moss or hay; in this way they may be sent from England to America. On their arrival they should be half or three-quarters buried in moderately moist soil in the shade, and kept there till the season of grafting. A great means of success in performing the latter operation is to have the stock advanced somewhat beyond the scion; another means is to put a hood of paper over the graft, to guard it from the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, and in some degree to increase the temperature. In some nurseries, newly grafted dwarfs are earthed up to the top of the ball of clay, and the scion slightly protected by a little dry litter, fronds of fir-tree, or of ferns.

Method of forcing Figs.—No fruit-tree is so docile as the fig; it bears as well or better in a pot than a free soil; cuttings come into bearing the same season; a first and second crop are obtained in the open

air, and no tree forces better. Mr. Robert Chapman, the intelligent and skilful gardener at Harewood-house, has cultivated the fig in pots under glass at that place successfully for the last thirty years. The pots are generally from twenty to twenty-four inches wide, and fourteen inches deep. The trees are annually taken out of them in January, all the younger roots are cut off with a sharp knife; the ball is reduced according to circumstances, and the plants are re-potted in rich sandy loam. A bed of dung or leaves is made on the floor of a house, which has vines against its back wall; into this the pots are plunged, and a little fire heat is given, so as to keep the air from 65 to 70 degrees. The usual routine of culture is pursued; the fruit begins to ripen early in April, and a succession is kept up in the same house until October, after which the plants are plunged in the soil of the house, and kept dry until January. The sorts are the Genoa, the large brown Ischia, the small black Ischia, the Murry, and the black Genoa. The trees are of different ages, from three to twenty years.

Production of Potatoes from Seed.—In the autumn of 1823, John Longmead, of Liskeard, planted in his nursery one potato apple, of the London frame kind, which produced a number of tops in the spring of 1824; these were earthed up several times during the summer, and when dug produced one hundred and seventy potatoes, from the size of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg: these were again sown in a drill the following March, and produced more than nine gallons of fine potatoes. By this method a handful of potato apples will in two years produce sufficient potatoes to crop an acre of land.

Mangel Wurtzel.—The time recommended for sowing mangel wurtzel, or dibbling two seeds in each hole at fourteen inches distance, on ridges twenty-seven inches asunder, is from the middle to the latter end of April; the seed to be steeped some days before sowing. It will grow on almost any kind of soil, where a sufficient depth of mould can be procured. When the plants are sufficiently up to be singled out, the top and side of the ridges are to be hand-hoed, and the bottom scarified; this process to be repeated as often as proves necessary. If the land intended for mangel wurtzel cannot be got ready by the time specified for sowing, it will be transplanted, but the roots will grow more under-ground, be more blown, and not so large. It is stated that there is much difference of opinion whether it increases or decreases the size of the root by taking the tops off whilst the plant is growing. When the root is taken up, the

tops may be given to sheep on the newly-sown wheat; or to beasts in a straw yard, but the beasts must be tied up when they are given to them, or the master beasts will eat so voraciously of them as to be blown; beasts tied up in the stall for feeding, or milking cows, must have the root given to them in limited quantities in the early part of the year, when it is so very succulent. The taking up and storing of the roots should be as early as in November from fear of a frost. That part of them which is not likely to be wanted till after Christmas, to be stored in heaps, packed up half under and half above ground; the sides well secured with mould and straw, and the roof well thatched. That for early use will keep well any where under cover. Cows that eat mangel wurtzel will give a good quantity of pure-tasted milk. The opinion of the writer is, that about one-third more weight per acre may be produced of mangel wurtzel than of Swedish turnips; and as the young plant of the former is not subject to the fly as the latter is, that the cultivation of it will be much increased.

Vegetable Life.—A rather uncommon instance of the tenacity of life in the vegetable kingdom occurred some time since in the Royal park at Bushey. Some small portion of it was broken up for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprang up of the kinds which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens. This led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical spot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before.

How to destroy Caterpillars in an Orchard.—Plant, according to its size, from one to four plants of birdcherry; (*Prunus Padus*;) almost the whole of the caterpillars and butterflies within one or two hundred yards will resort to that plant. The appearance of the birdcherry will be hideous, but the fruit trees will be safe.—*Agricultural Journal of Bavaria.*

The following is recommended as a certain preventive against birds taking seeds out of the ground in gardens, &c.:—Mix together one pound of gas tar, a quarter of a pound of brown spirits of tar, and a quarter of a pound of grease. Into this dip some shoemaker's thread or twine, and draw it several times over the newly sown beds, supported a few inches from the earth on the tops of sticks.

Laying or Pithing Cattle.—The most general method of killing oxen in England is by knocking them down first by striking with a pole-axe on the forehead, and then cutting the throat; but, in this way, the poor animal often has to receive

many blows before it is brought to the ground. The method performed successfully upon the Continent, in Jamaica, in the Isle of Ely, and almost universally on the Lincolnshire bank of the Humber, is called "pithing, or laying cattle;" the operation is performed quietly, and without alarm to the animal, and all bruises are avoided, which are too common in forcing cattle into a proper situation to receive the stroke (too probably many strokes) when they are to be knocked down. A line being drawn from ear-root to ear-root of a bullock, an inch and a half distance from the horns, the centre of this line would be where the instrument should enter. The knife, or awl-shaped instrument, should have a guard for the hand, and the point perhaps be curved upward, to secure that direction in the hollow of the skull. No great force is necessary in the operation, which is extremely simple and easy of performance. The operator takes hold on one ear of the beast with his left hand, whilst he strikes with the right; in the same instant the bullock drops, and is beyond sensation of pain. The horns of an unsteady animal should be made fast, or a stroke may be given with them; nevertheless, cattle are layed, or pithed, abroad, in rows, without being at all bound or confined. The chief object is the laying down the animal quietly, in order to cut his throat, an end which must take place, whether he be knocked down or pithed, and the degree of pain presumed in the time between pithing and cutting the throat, ought at no rate to be compared with the accumulation of horror, misery, and affright, too often attendant upon the repeated strokes of the pole-axe. The general experience on the Continent, and in some parts of England, is decidedly in favour of pithing,

as the most convenient and humane mode of slaughtering cattle. This quiet, easy, and, by the victims, unsuspected, operation, ought to be universally practised in putting an end, when necessary, to the lives of dogs and cats, in which so much cruelty is often used.—We believe a similar process may be adopted with regard to eels; the fish pierced at the back of the head with an iron skewer, dies instantly.

Poor Rates.—On a large farm, of 1100*l.* rental, in Wiltshire, the poor rates have been reduced, by being confined to their honest uses, to 60*l.* a-year. It was a few years ago clearly proved to a young farmer, in another parish in the same county, that by allowing each of the labourers half an acre of ground, at the farmer's rent, the payment for their assistance would be saved, and that then the disgrace and ill-effects of pauperizing a whole parish might be got rid of. The labourers were consulted, and agreed to do without money, if this boon were granted to them. When the plan was mentioned to an old farmer, he at first approved highly of it; a few hours after he came bustling back, and put an end to the scheme, by saying, "Tis our interest to make the charge appear as heavy as possible, not to lighten it. We had best defer this plan till the protecting duty is settled by Parliament." In the parish of Trowbridge, the Rev. Mr. Crabbe lets the glebe lands to the poor for gardens. If this plan were universally adopted by the clergy, it would greatly assist the poor, and conciliate their feelings. In a parish in Dorsetshire, a few years since, a clergyman actually took the tithe of a small garden in kind, to annoy the owner, with whom he was at enmity. Asparagus even were set out for him.

USEFUL ARTS.

W. Day's, of the Strand, Patent for improvements on bedsteads.—The bedsteads described in the specification of this patent are made so as to extend sideways, or in breadth, by the end pieces of the frame being formed of tubular pieces, which successively slide into each other, like the joints of a telescope. These end pieces are kept at the required length, when extended, by several different devices; such as pins entered into holes—spring catches falling into apertures—studs passing along grooves and turning off sideways into slits—turn-buckles brought out through slots at certain distances—and, lastly, by long screws enclosed lengthways in the tubes, fastened

in one part to one of them, and having their extremities turning in nuts fixed in one or two of the others; in the latter cases, being fastened in the middle to one of the tubes, and the threads of the screws at the two extremities advancing round in opposite directions, in nuts fastened at its two ends to other tubes; by which means, when the middle joint is turned round one way, the joints will enter into each other, and their length be contracted; and, when it is turned round the other way, the whole will be extended. These bedsteads are also made to diminish in breadth by having long legs crossing each other at an angle, like camp chairs, connected together by a pivot,

and simply contracting the breadth of the ticken; or by having the legs made with sliding tubular joints at their upper portions, by which latter means the breadth may be either diminished or increased, without altering the angle of the crossing of the legs, or raising the frame so high as would necessarily happen in the other method. The parts of the tubes that enter into the others are prevented from being scratched, and also made to move steadily by cloth bands or rings properly disposed inside the cavities; and the tubes themselves are hindered from being drawn too far out by stops, and other means used before for the same purpose in other combinations of sliding tubes. The ticken is divided into two unequal portions, the smaller of which is but a few inches broad; each piece is lapped round the tubular side of the frame, and secured by sewing; and the two pieces are connected by lacing in the usual manner, when the frame is extended to its full breadth; but when this latter is contracted, a welt, or band, fastened underneath lengthways along the middle of the large piece, and perforated with holes in the same manner as its edge, is used in lacing this piece to the other; and the flap, which will be in this case left disengaged, is then merely spread even over the rest of the ticken; the larger portion of the ticken may also be contracted in breadth by means of a metal rod disposed lengthways in a fold prepared in it for that purpose. The ticken is fastened to the end tubes of the frame by several straps passed round them and secured by buckles. The ends of the tubular pieces of the frames are fastened to the tops of the feet, by having strong flat plates attached to them there, through which square perforations are made to receive square necks, that are made for them at the upper ends of the feet; the plates of the side-pieces lap over those of the end-pieces of the frame, and the necks of the legs then passing through both, the whole is pressed tightly together by screws that project upwards from the centre of the necks, and enter into nuts made for them in the lower ends of the bed-posts. The feet themselves are terminated by castors of the common construction. The frame of the tester of the bedstead is also composed of tubular pieces, and has its cross-joints formed of tubular slides, so as to be extended or contracted in the same manner as those already described; its pillars are also made with tubular sliding joints, by means of which the height of the tester, or canopy, can be increased or diminished as desired. The ends of the side-pieces,

and of the principal cross-pieces of the tester, may be fastened to the tops of the pillars by vertical pins, in the usual mode; or by horizontal rings attached to them passing over the tops of the pillars, and kept in their places by pins thrust sideways through the rings into the pillars. A sofa-bedstead is also described by the patentee, formed so as to be extended in breadth by sliding tubular cross-pieces in the same way as the other bedsteads, and figures of its principal parts are given in the drawing. The last article mentioned in the specification is a chair, the back of which is made of vertical sliding tubes, by means of which it may be made higher or lower, as desired. And the adaptation of the principles used for the bedsteads to this latter design, is the only instance given of their application to other purposes, as announced in the title.

W. Jefferies' Patent for improvements in calcining or roasting, and smelting or extracting metals and semi-metals from various kinds of ores.—The ore, or other matter, containing metals or semi-metals, is in the first place to be broken or crushed by stampers or rollers, until it becomes so fine as to pass a wire sieve, of eight or ten holes in the inch. After which, instead of introducing such pulverized ore or metal into a roasting oven or furnace, with a separate fire, mix and incorporate the same with a sufficient quantity of small coal, or large coal which has been broken down, and then introduce the mixture thus formed into an ordinary coke oven, which has been previously heated in the ordinary way. The mixture is to be cooked in the same manner as if coal alone was used, by leaving the door or mouth of the coke oven open until all the flame has worked off, and then closing it, and destroying all draught of air to prevent the farther consumption of the fuel. The charge is then to be drawn in the same way as if it were common coke, and, after cooling, it is to be broken down into masses of a proper size for the smelting furnace, to which it is next to be carried for the purpose of smelting out the metal or semi-metal from the coke with which it was before combined, and which becomes a part or the whole of the fuel to be consumed whenever coke is used in the smelting furnace, which may be of the ordinary construction for smelting or reducing the particular kind of ore under treatment. In selecting the coals for the above process, those which contain the least quantity of sulphur are to be preferred; but as the quality of coals, as well as of ores, or matters containing metals or semi-metals, vary in every district, and even in the same

mine, it is utterly impossible to specify the quantity or proportion of coals and ore, or other metalliferous matter to be used; but this will be readily ascertained by any competent workman, who has been accustomed to roasting by the former, or usual processes, and cannot be described in words, because the completion of the roasting operation can only be determined upon by the appearance of the ore, and of the flame and fumes which arise from it in the furnace. The only rule which can be given therefore, is, that there ought rather to be a superabundance than a deficiency of coal mixed with the ore, because by such superabundance the full completion of the calcining or roasting process will be insured; and as nearly the whole of the coal will be converted into coke, to be afterwards used in the smelting furnace, but little of the fuel will be wasted or improvidently expended. Nevertheless, the coke oven must not be closed, even though the coals may be consuming, until it has been ascertained that the roasting has been fully accomplished, by inspection of the fumes and flames; and if, on the contrary, a sufficient quantity of coal has not been incorporated, as aforesaid, with the ore or other matter, an additional quantity of coke must afterwards be added during the operation of smelting. In the old or accustomed method of roasting ores, a separate furnace, or oven, and fire are always employed, and the pulverized ore requires to be constantly stirred on the hearth, to expose every part of it to the action of the fire, and prevent the top surface from running or vitrifying, and thereby protecting what is underneath it from the flame. Coke is also separately prepared for the smelting furnace, without any useful application of the heat produced in making it. But by the improvements, as above described, both these operations are combined in one, thereby producing a great saving in fuel and labour, as well as a more perfect and complete operation; because by the mixture of the pulverized

ore with the small coal in the first instance, every part of that ore becomes exposed to the full action of the fire, without any chance of its running together, and without its requiring to be stirred or attended to in the oven, except only to watch for the completion of the process of roasting, as ascertained by the discontinuance of the flame, and appearance of the fumes when the coke oven is to be closed, as usual. By means of these improvements, the usual roasting fire is completely saved, and the heat of the coke-making employed in its stead; thus combining several operations into one with a more beneficial result.

Durable Transparent Writing on Glass.—Among our new and useful inventions is one by Mr. J. Hudson, of Cheapside. The appearance is that of ground-glass, with the inscription, figure, or any other object (desired to be made visible), of a silvery transparency. It is very distinct, both by daylight and artificial light; and may be most advantageously employed in many ways, both of private ornament and public utility. We have now steeple-clocks illuminated by gas (a desirable improvement, which makes the hour visible during the period when it is often most wanted to be ascertained); and by the same process our streets are so brilliantly lighted, that we can now see our way through them, instead of only seeing the darkness, as was the case with the former glimmering lamps, under the shadows of which the fittest spots for committing robberies were to be found. But in addition to this, it would no doubt be very beneficial to the community, if the glass of every lamp were legibly and ineffaceably impressed with the name of the street in which it shone, the parish in which it was situated (if in the country), the name of the turnpike-gate, town, or village (if on the road); and, in short, with any such information as passers-by and travellers so much require for their guidance.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. and T. Hall, of Leeds, for an improvement in the making and manufacturing of metallic blocks for drawing off liquids. October 11, 1827.

E. Carter, of Exeter, for a new covering for the roofs of houses and other buildings. October 11, 1827.

J. Horton, of West Bromwich, for a new and improved method of forming and making of hollow cylinders, guns, ordnance retorts, and various other hollow and useful articles in wrought iron, in steel, or composed of both those metals. October 11, 1827.

G. Gurney, of Argyle-street, Hanover square, London, Surgeon, for improvements in loco-motive engines, and the apparatus connected therewith. October 11, 1827.

J. Stokes, of Cornhill, London, for improvements in making, boiling, burning, clarifying, or preparing raw or Muscovado bastard sugar and molasses. October 11, 1827.

J. Wright, of Princes-street, Leicester-square, for improvements in window sashes. October 11, 1827.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Opinions of the late Rev. S. Parr, L.L.D. By the Rev. W. Field, 8vo. 14s.

Private Anecdotes of Foreign Courts. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 8s.

Vicissitudes in the Life of a Scottish Soldier. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of Virgil, Part I. 10s. 6d.

The Golden Gift, No. 1. Printed in gold. By W. B. Cooke, Soho-square.

Historical Tablets and Medallions, illustrative of an improved system of Artificial Memory, &c. By J. H. Todd, 31. 3s.

HISTORY.

The Correspondence and Diaries of the Earls of Charendon and Rochester. Edited from the original MSS. with notes, by S. W. Singer, Esq. F.S.A. 2 vols. 4to. Plats. 51. 5s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Statutes of the 8th George IV. 8vo. 11.

Mr. Peel's Five Acts. 8vo. 5s.

Abstracts and Papers, 1826-7. 8vo. 11. 15s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Treatise on Indigestion. By Dr. Uwins. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Lectures of Sir Astley Cooper, Vol. III. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Lecture introductory to the Study of Anatomy and Physiology. By H. W. Dewhurst, F.R.S. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burke's Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire. New Edition enlarged. One thick vol. crown 8vo. Plats. 11. 11s. 6d.

The Miscellaneous Prose Writings of Sir Walter Scott. 6 vols. 8vo. 31. 12s.

The Winter's Wreath for 1828. 12s.

Conversations on Animal Economy. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

Political Economy. By Edmunds. 8vo. 9s.

The War in Greece. By — Green. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

An Historical Sketch of the Origin, Progress, and Present State of Gas Lighting. By W. Matthews. 1 vol. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

The Establishment of the Turks in Europe. An Historical Discourse. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A Treatise on the New Method of Land Surveying, with the improved method of keeping the

Field book, &c. By Thomas Hornby, Lead Surveyor. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Literary Souvenir for 1828. 12s.

Stockdale's Calendar complete, for 1828. 11. 6s.

British Farmer's Quarterly Magazine, No. V. 3s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Flirtations, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

The O'Briens and O'Flahertys. By Lady Morgan. 4 vols. 8vo. 31. 3s.

Blue Stocking Hall. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 7s.

The Red Rover. By the Author of "The Spy."

"The Pilot," "The Prairie," &c. 3 vols.

Sir Michael Scott; a Romance. By Allan Cunningham. 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 8s. 6d.

The Romance of English History. By H. Noel. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

Emir Malek, a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Chronicles of the Caponsgate. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. Ringrove; or, Old Fashioned Notions. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

Tale of a Modern Genius. 3 vols. 12mo. 11. 1s.

Tales of the Munster Festivals. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

Whitehall; or, the Days of George IV. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Montauban and the Monk Hilario. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Fashionables and Unfashionables. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

De Lacy; or, Passion's Slave, a Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

POETRY.

Fifful Fancies. By W. Kennedy. 8vo. 6s.

Poems, by J. Taylor. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s.

Sylvia, or the May Queen. 7s.

The Griffin, a burlesque Poem. 8vo. 11. 1s.

Original, Serious, and Religious Poetry. By the Rev. R. Cobbold, A. M. of Ipswich. 12mo.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons on the Leading Principles of Christianity. By P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. 8vo. 12s.

The Forms of Morning and Evening Prayer, according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, &c. 2 vols. 12mo, 18s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels in America and Italy. By Viscount de Chateaubriand, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s.—French, 11. 1s.

Two Years in New South Wales, By F. Cunningham, Esq. R.N. Second Edition, with Map. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

LITERARY REPORT.

A Romance, entitled "Salathiel," said to be founded on a striking superstition of the early ages of Christianity, and to be singularly brilliant and original, is about to appear.

The Viscount de Chateaubriand has just completed his Travels in America and Italy, which are speedily to be published in French and English. According to the Author's "Avertissement," the Introduction will contain some fragments of his life; his opinions on the South American Republics, illustrated by unpublished documents, and the information of numerous travellers and residents; some valuable information relative to the American loans; his unpublished Travels through Italy; Five Days in Auvergne; and a Journey to Mont Blanc.

"Tales of Passion," by the eloquent Author of "Gilbert Earle," are announced.

Mr. Carne, whose "Letters from the East" excited so much attention, has a work in the press, under the title of "Tales of the West," illustrative of the manners and customs of the population of the Western Counties of England of all classes; and interspersed with sketches of character and incidents founded upon actual facts.

"Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Parr," by his pupil and friend, the Rev. Mr. Field, may be shortly expected; and from the Author's intimate intercourse with the learned subject of his memoirs, anecdotes and particulars of a very interesting kind, may be anticipated.

The Author of "The Chronicles of London Bridge" has in the press "Tales of an Antiquary,"

a work reported to be written upon a very original and amusing plan.

"The Confessions of an Old Maid," just announced, are described as being even more amusing than its pendant, "The Confessions of an Old Bachelor," which were so successful last season.

"The History of George Godfrey" will supply a link in the series of the recently published novels of society. There is one class which has never been exposed to the lash of the satirical novelist, but which ought to be so—we mean joint-stock company makers, stock-jobbers, merchants, bankers, and the whole "world East of Temple Bar." The Author of "George Godfrey" is said to be a person, who, besides great talents for writing, has had opportunities of observation, and means of knowing *en fond* the persons and practices he unveils; and it is understood, that some portraits introduced will be recognized at once as likenesses equally spirited and faithful.

The Author of "Granby" has finished his novel, entitled "Herbert Lacy," which may be very shortly expected to appear.

A new Novel, bearing the piquant title of "The Rouse," is in the press. It is very generally ascribed to a gentleman who is equally celebrated for his wit, and his extensive acquaintance with the world.

Lord Normanby's Novel, "Yes and No," is nearly ready. His Lordship's residence at Florence will not at all impede its progress through the press.

The new edition of "Burke's Peerage and Ba-

romance" is just ready for publication; it is expected to be found the most accurate, comprehensive, and concise work which has hitherto appeared upon the subject, an unprecedented mass of information having been obtained from the highest sources. The lineage of almost every house is deduced from the earliest era, and the genealogical details are interspersed with many interesting anecdotes of the various families. The Baronets of Scotland and Ireland, with their armorial bearings, &c. form a feature in the new work, not to be found in any other published since 1810. And an Introductory Essay upon the origin of titles of honour in England, with Engravings of the various orders of nobility and knighthood, will augment the interest of the whole.

"The Clubs of London" will be published about the beginning of December. It is said that this work will comprise anecdotes, recollections, and sketches of almost all the eminent persons belonging to these establishments, not only in our own days, but in those of the last generation; for the work is stated to be composed by an Octogenarian.

The Marquis of Londonderry is about to come forward as an author. His "Personal Narrative of the Peninsular War," we understand, is nearly ready for publication. It will contain many details, not only of Sir John Moore's battles and retreat, but of the later campaigns, which have never yet met the public eye. The noble Writer's friends describe the work as full of novel and historical information, comprehending every thing from the very commencement of the Spanish campaign. The accounts of Sir John Moore's movements; the crossing of the Douro; the battle of Talavera; the interview between Lord Wellington and Caeste previous to it; the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; the battle of Albuera, &c. &c. are particularly mentioned as disclosing many interesting and new facts.

"The Night-Watch, or Tales of the Sea," will soon be ready. This collection of Naval Sketches is to embrace all the conditions of Sea Life; Captains, Masters, Lieutenants, Surgeons, Boatswains, &c.; and to tell a story appropriate to each, in all styles of narrative from the deeply pathetic to the broadly comic.

The octavo edition of "Pepys's Memoirs" has not yet been published, but may be looked for in the course of the month. It is completely printed.

"The Red Rover, a Tale of the Sea," by the Author of the "The Pilot," will appear in a few days.

A History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus, by Washington Irving, in 4 vols. 8vo. is in the press.

Nearly ready, the Memoirs of the Life of General Wolfe. By Robert Southey. In 2 vols. 8vo.

The Life and Opinions of John de Wicliffe, D.D., illustrated principally from his unpublished Manuscripts, with a Preliminary View of the Papal System, and of the State of the Protestant Doctrine in Europe to the Commencement of the Fourteenth Century, by Robert Vaughan, will soon appear.

In the press, Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole, by means of travelling over the Ice in Sledge-boats, in the Year 1827. By Capt. W. E. Parry, R.N. F.R.S., &c., Commander of the Expedition. With Plates and Charts. Printed uniformly with Captain Parry's First, Second, and Third Voyages, for the Discovery of a North-West Passage.

Shortly expected, Narrative of a Second Expedition to explore the Shores of the Polar Sea, under the Command of Captain Franklin: including the Progress of the main part of the Expedition Westward, from the Mouth of the Mackenzie towards Icy Cape, by Captain Franklin, accompanied by Commander Back; and of a Detachment Eastward to the Mouth of the Copper-Mine, and from thence over land to the Winter Quarters on Great Bear Lake, by Dr. Richardson, accompanied by Lieut. Kendall. Illustrated with Charts and various Plates, descriptive of local Scenery, and the more striking Incidents of the Expedition, by Captain Back and Lieutenant Kendall. In 4to.

In the press, Narrative of a Residence and Travels of Three Years on the River Columbia, Southwards towards California, and in the adjacent Countries in the North-Western Parts of North America; and an Account of a Journey across the American Continent. With Appendixes of Natural

History, collected during the time. By Mr. David Douglas.

Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1831-23; comprehending an Account of the Syrtis and Cyrenaica; and of the ancient Cities composing the Pontapolis; and other various existing Remains. By Captain F. W. Beechey, R.N., and H. W. Beechey, Esq. With Plates, Maps, &c. &c. In 4to.—will soon appear.

In the press, Travels in the Hedjaz, with a Description of the Manners and Customs of the Bedouin Arabs. By the late John Lewis Burckhardt. In 2 vols. 4to.

Also, Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay. By the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. With a Map, and several illustrative Plates from the Author's own Sketches. In 4to.

The Seaboard's Log Book, including Anecdotes of well-known Military Characters, in 2 vols. post 8vo. is announced as nearly ready.

The History of Helias, Knight of the Swanee, from an unique copy, printed by Copland, now in the British Museum, will form the next in Mr. W. J. Thoms's series of "Early Prose Romances."

The first number of a Journal of Morbid Anatomy, or Researches Physiological, Pathological, and Therapeutic, by J. R. Farre, M.D., will appear early in the ensuing year.

Nearly ready, Illustrations of the University of Cambridge, being a series of Picturesque Views representing the Colleges, Halls, and other Public Buildings.

The Iskington Gazette; or Monthly Miscellany of Local Intelligence, is to appear in January.

The English in India, by the author of Pandurang Hari, and the Zenana, in a few days.

Mr. James Bird, author of the Vale of Slaughter, and other poetical compositions, has in the press a new poem, entitled Dunwich, a Tale of the splendid City, in four cantos.

A short series of popular Lectures on the Steam Engine, by Dr. Lardner, professor of Natural Philosophy in the new University, is announced for publication in a few days.

A new volume of Tales, by the author of May you like it, will appear before Christmas.

Viscount Dillon has in the press an epic Poem in twelve books, entitled "Eccelino da Romano, surnamed the Tyrant of Padua." The scene lies in Italy in the middle of the thirteenth century; and the poem contains the history of that portion of the Wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines.

In the press, Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character, Literary, Professional, and Religious, of the late John Mason Good; with numerous Selections from his unpublished Papers; by Dr. Olinthus Gregory.

Early in December will be published De Lisle, or the Distrustful Man.

A New Annual, intended for children, whose gratification has not been consulted in the former race of these gay presents, will appear in a few days. Its title (a very appropriate one) is "The Christmas Box;" and it numbers among its contributors, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Theodore Hook, Mr. Charles Lamb, Lord Francis Gower, &c. &c. Mr. Crofton Croker is the Editor.

Shortly will be published, Life in the West; or, The Curtain Drawn. A Novel. Containing Sketches, Scenes, Conversations, and Anecdotes of the last importance to families, and men of rank, fashion, and fortune. Founded on facts.

Six Elementary Lectures on Chemistry are to be given in the Theatre of the Royal Institution during the Christmas holidays, by Mr. Faraday. They are intended to form part of that general series of lectures which for some years past has been in course of delivery during the holidays, and of which the intention is to convey scientific information, at the same time accurate and simple, to the minds of a juvenile audience. The objects included in the present lectures will be air, water, and their elementary substances, combustible bodies, the ordinary acids, metals, oxides, alkalies, earths, &c. the intention being to make youth acquainted with the chemical nature of these agents, which though continually in their presence, and operating for their benefit, rarely present any definite ideas to their minds.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MR. SPOFFORTH.

DIED, on Saturday, the 8th Sept. of paralysis, in the 58th year of his age, Reginald Spofforth. He was a native of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, and gave early indications of talent in music. His uncle, who was organist of the collegiate church in that town, encouraged the propensity, undertook the care of his education, and placed him in the choir as a singing-boy. (The late Dr. Spray, of Dublin, was a chorister there at the same period.) The pupil made rapid progress in the elements of the art, and he soon became qualified to officiate for his uncle as organist, and continued his assistance as long as he remained at Southwell. The duty of attending church twice a day, and attending school, left him not much time for practice; yet his short intervals of leisure were eagerly sought after, and devoted to the study of music. Time thus employed induced habits of industry, and his uncle's examples of frugality and sobriety made an impression, which never forsook him through life. At that period, concerts were frequently given at Southwell and the neighbouring towns, by an association of professors and amateurs. Opportunities were thus offered for the exhibition of young Spofforth's skill and proficiency on the harpsichord. He assisted sometimes on the violin and tenor, in concerted pieces. The late Sir Richard Kaye, Dean of Lincoln, happened to be present on one of these occasions, and was so well pleased with his performances that he invited him to Lincoln, appointed him organist in the cathedral, and recommended him scholars in that city and its neighbourhood. The prospects not being sufficiently flattering to induce him to remain there, he obtained his release from his engagement, and went to London. The Dean, who was a good judge of music, and an amateur performer, gave Spofforth a letter of introduction and recommendation to his friend Dr. Cooke, organist of Westminster Abbey. Under that able and accomplished musician he studied three or four years, and executed the Doctor's professional duty in church. Although laying in stores, of which he gave such excellent proofs in the art of composition, yet he was doing nothing towards his own support. At the death of the Dean he had to seek, unfriended, one who could assist him in procuring an introduction to the most lucrative branch of the profession—that of teaching. The Nobleman's Catch Club had, from its first introduction, given an-

nual prizes to the composers of the best (what is termed) serious and cheerful glees. He was advised by the Doctor to become a candidate: he did so, and in 1793 obtained both the prizes. This encouragement led to the publication of "a Set of Canzonets for the Voice, with a Pianoforte accompaniment," printed and published by Lindley, Holborn. Fortune now began to smile upon his endeavours; and offers of employment as a teacher were made, which, to a young man in his situation, were highly flattering. At those schools where he received his early patronage, he continued, from principle, to give instructions to the last; though he could have employed his time more profitably, and less laboriously, in giving private lessons. He had great patience with his scholars, and was generally successful in his efforts; yet where there were instances of inaptitude to learn, it was his invariable custom to advise the discontinuance of taking lessons, and generally with this remark—"that with the variety of study required in modern education, time was too valuable to be consumed in hopeless perseverance." Such candour begat confidence, and increased the demand for his instruction. When, from the press of business, he was unable to accept employment, and requested to recommend a substitute, he never suffered the claims of friendship to prevail over principle: moral conduct and professional ability were the bases of his recommendation. It was his custom with those schools that were at a distance from town, and where the scholars were numerous, both in summer and winter, to rise at four o'clock, to be ready at eight to begin business. Often he sat down to teach for ten or twelve hours, without allowing himself time to take refreshment. Returning as late as nine or ten o'clock at night, he would partake of a hearty meal in a hurried manner, and then sit up sometimes until two or three o'clock in the morning, devoting the hours either to practice or composition.

A profession so laborious, and pursued so ardently, produced effects that might be anticipated, and the consequences betrayed themselves in debility of stomach, irritation of nerves, and derangement of the system altogether. He endeavoured to overcome the malady by greater attention to the regularity of his meals, and a stricter regard to regimen, and he was advised to abstain from study. He did so for a time, and improved in health; but attachment to his profession, and the am-

bition of keeping that rank as a composer which he had obtained by unremitted application, suspended the prudent advice of his medical attendant; and at last, suffering under accumulated disorders, he gave up professional teaching in 1819, and never afterwards resumed it. To a mind of so ardent a temperament rest became irksome. Though he relaxed his studies in composition, and devoted the most of his time in reading and improving himself in the French and Italian languages, and to the revision and correction of his manuscripts, yet fits of study would obtrude themselves. Thus haunted by propensities that it was difficult to turn aside, he would occasionally indulge; and the penalties he paid for the indulgence were lassitude and debility. Summoned to attend the sick-bed of him who had acted the part of a parent, he took leave of the writer of this memoir in April 1826, never to meet again. His uncle died shortly after that period, and left him the bulk of his fortune. As soon as the arrangement of his affairs would permit him to leave Southwell, he availed himself of it, and returned to Brompton, on the 11th of August, with health apparently renewed, and with an intention of remaining there during the ensuing winter. Having for so long a period been debarred from the enjoyment of music and musical society, health and fortune gave assurances that he should be indulged in these gratifications. Though his personal appearance indicated a favourable change, yet the disorder was making insidious advances, and undermining a constitution that had for many years been struggling against it. Taking his customary exercise on the morning of the 31st Aug. in the company of his nephew, he had proceeded as far as Hyde Park corner, when he felt himself unwell, and hastened home. He had scarcely sat himself down, when he was seized with a fit, which deprived him of the use of one side. For two or three days, hopes were entertained that life might be spared. The writer of this had left London a few days previous to Mr. Spofforth's arrival, but of which he had had no intimation. Desirous of taking the earliest opportunity after his return to town, to repay several calls which he had made during his absence, he went for that purpose to Brompton, on Thursday, the 6th of September, and was much shocked to learn what had befallen him. On expressing a wish to see the friend, with whom for more than thirty years he had been in habits of intimacy, he was told that Mr. Spofforth was too ill to see any one; that inward paralyzation had taken place, and that there were no hopes of recovery. Sweet-

ness of melody and simplicity of harmony are the characteristics of Mr. Spofforth's compositions. He published only one book of glees, the others were printed singly. If surprise should be expressed why so eminent a composer has given so few specimens of his abilities in print, it may be answered, that naturally fastidious as to the merits of his own works, and being of diffident and retired habits, he dreaded the ordeal of public opinion.

H. WANSEY, ESQ. F. S. A.

Lately, at Warminster, H. Wansey, Esq. His loss will be long regretted by his many acquaintances, to whom he had made himself agreeable by his intelligence, his varied information, his habitual cheerfulness, and constant readiness to assist or to oblige. Those who knew him more intimately, have to regret a man of very amiable dispositions, a lover of peace, a steady friend. The poor have lost one who was no inactive spectator of their sufferings, but who went about doing good amongst them. An activity of mind and body, under benevolent impulses, and generally under the guidance of a sound discretion, was the most distinguishing feature in his character. He entered with assiduity into the business of many of the societies formed in Bath with a view to the public benefit; and particularly into the business of the Bath and West of England Society, established for the encouragement of agriculture and the arts; which Society marked its sense of his services and merits by electing him into the number of its Vice-Presidents. The objects of that Society he was peculiarly able to advance in that department which respected the growth and management of wool, so important a part of the husbandry and manufactures of this portion of the kingdom, in consequence of having been in early life extensively engaged in its practical details. Many of the observations of his intelligent mind on this subject he communicated to the public in various treatises. He travelled in other countries in search of knowledge. He visited America and the most interesting parts of the Continent; and the works in which he communicated the result of what he observed, especially that on America, contain much valuable information. He sometimes aspired to a higher species of literature. Mr. Wansey was elected, many years ago, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and the transactions of that learned body contain two or three curious communications from his pen. Much of his time, in the latter years of his life, was devoted to the collection and arrangement of materials for the History and Topography of the Hundred of Warmin-

ster, subsidiary to the magnificent work on the county of Wilts, of which Sir Rd. Colt Hoare is the founder and principal director.

C. G. KIESEWETTER.

Christoph Gottfried Kiesewetter, the celebrated violinist, born at Anspach, in the year 1777, was the son of Johann Frederick Kiesewetter, first violin at the Royal Chapel of Anspach, and one of the best performers of the school of Beuda. C. G. Kiesewetter had, since the winter of 1821, spent much of his time in England, where he acquired great popularity by his concerto and solo playing. A competent judge of the science has observed, that "Kiesewetter was on the violin, what Munden was in comedy; like him, he could either raise a smile by his comic skips and eccentric *roulement*, or move the heart by his touches of exquisite feeling." His first performance in London was at the Philharmonic Concert, where his success was complete. He was the first who introduced the compositions of the celebrated Mayseder into this country: In the season of 1824, he performed at the Spiritual and other concerts in London. Kiesewetter was engaged at the late Leicester music meeting, where he played once. He was also engaged at Norwich, but the committee would not suffer him to perform, in consequence of the indisposition under which he was labouring. Mr. Oury, leader of the ballets at the Opera House, was fortunately with him. From that gentleman he received every attention. Mr. Oury brought him to London, on the night of Sunday, the 23rd of September, and never left him till he breathed his last, at his apartments in Great Portland-street, on the morning of the following Friday. It is feared that Kiesewetter's circumstances were not the most flourishing. He has left an affectionately-attached widow and eight or nine children, in Germany.

LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, second son of Archibald, the ninth and late Duke of Hamilton, by Harriet Stewart, daughter of Alexander, seventh Earl of Galloway, was born on the 16th of March, 1769. Having been educated at Eton, he was brought into Parliament for the county of Lanark, and he immediately entered warmly into political life on the Opposition side. His Lordship was an active and intelligent member of the House of Commons. In 1804, he published "Thoughts on the late and present Administrations," in which he warmly advocated the cause of Mr. Fox. When the charges, upon which an impeachment was subsequently founded, were brought forward against Lord Melville, he observed, "that not

one Scotch member had spoken against the nefarious conduct of his countryman, and that he rose only for the purpose of declaring that it was disapproved by the Scotch nation." At the time of the inquiry into the conduct of the late Queen, he was one of her Majesty's warmest partisans. He has more than once, we believe, received the thanks of the county of Lanark, for his independent conduct in Parliament. His Lordship had nearly recovered from an illness by which he had been some time afflicted, and was making arrangements for his departure for Scotland, when, unfortunately, a severe cold, caught from a too sudden exposure to the air, terminated his life. He died on the 4th of September, at his residence, in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

DR. GOODENOUGH, BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

Lately, at Worthing, in his 85th year, the Right Reverend Samuel Goodenough, D.C.L. Bishop of Carlisle; Vice President of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. His Lordship was the third son of the Rev. William Goodenough, Rector of Broughton Pogges, in the County of Oxford; and was born at Kimpton near Weyhill, in Hampshire, on the 29th of April, O.S. 1743. His father was then holding this living for a minor and distant relation, Mr. Edward Foyle; and in 1750, upon Mr. Foyle's being of age to take the Rectory of Kimpton, returned to his living of Broughton, where his family had been settled for nearly two centuries, in possession not only of the advowson of that rectory, but of very considerable landed property; which had then, however, passed into other hands, through the improvidence of some of its hereditary possessors. A school of good repute being at that time established at Witney, under the direction of a most excellent man, the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Gutteridge, Mr. Goodenough placed his sons there; from whence, in 1755, the future Bishop was removed to Westminster School, where, under the kind and able instruction of the late venerable Archbishop Markham, he succeeded in becoming a King's Scholar, and was elected in 1760 to a Studentship of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1766 he returned to Westminster School in the capacity of usher, and filled that honourable station with much diligence and ability for four years; when having inherited from his father the advowson of Broughton, and obtained also from his College the Vicarage of Brize-norton, one of the adjoining parishes, he married in 1770, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. James Ford, one of the most eminent medical professors of that time

in London, and retired to his living of Broughton. But he was speedily called from this retirement by applications which were made to him to take charge of the education of various young noblemen and gentlemen of high condition. This led, in 1772, to the formation of his establishment at Ealing, and laid the foundation of his future advancement in his profession. During six and twenty years that he continued to reside there, he had successively the charge of the children of Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lady Albemarle, Lord George Cavendish, the Earl of Northampton, the Marquis of Bute, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Duke of Portland, together with many others of high distinction, among whom we may specify the present Viscount Sidmouth. While ardently devoted to the improvement of these chosen pupils, he still found time to gratify his own peculiar taste and inclination, by the study of theology and the cultivation of science. The retirement of his own closet, and the meetings of the Royal and Linnæan Societies (of the latter of which he was one of the original framers,) were his chief recreation after the fatigues of teaching. This procured for him the friendship of Sir Joseph Banks, and of nearly every individual eminent in science; and on so solid a foundation were their friendships laid, that we may truly say they only ceased with the lives of the respective parties. His own personal proficiency in the department of science may best be shown by referring to his various papers in the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, particularly those upon the genus *Carex*. We may say, that they have, amidst all the subsequent improvements in botanical knowledge, continued to be the text-book of all who would wish to master the difficulties of that genus; and how great was his success in horticulture, a pursuit which had not then been advanced to the degree of fashion which it has since attained, has been sung by the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*. Professional advancement, founded upon knowledge of a higher cast, now however called him to other scenes. In 1798 he was appointed to a Canonry of Windsor, and in 1802 was removed from thence to the Deanery of Rochester; from which station he was again advanced in 1808 to the Bishopric of Carlisle. His own merits were in these several steps aided by the warm attachment of his pupil the present Viscount Sidmouth, whose sister had intermarried with the Bishop's brother, and especially by the generous condescension, we may say the strong friendship, evinced by the

late Duke of Portland for the tutor of all his sons. Of his unaffected piety, punctuality, high integrity, and inflexible adherence to his duty in the discharge of these several offices, we need not speak. They are amply attested by all who have acted with him, or who have lived under his government. Suffice it then to say, that he sunk tranquilly into the grave on the 12th of August, full of years and honours, having survived her who was the wife of his youth and the partner of his age only eleven weeks; and having lived to see his children and his grandchildren prospering in their generation. His remains were interred in the north cloister of Westminster Abbey, near those of his revered master and friend Dr. Markham, the late Archbishop of York. His Lordship left two sons living, who with his nephew and son-in-law the Rev. W. Goodenough, Archdeacon of Carlisle, attended him to the grave; viz. the Rev. Samuel James Goodenough, the present Rector of Broughton Pogges, and Prebendary of Carlisle; and Dr. Edmund Goodenough, the present Head Master of Westminster-school.

MR. WILLIAM BLAKE.

Lately, aged 68, Mr. William Blake, an excellent, but eccentric artist. He was a pupil of the engraver Basire; and among his earliest productions were eight beautiful plates in the *Novelist's Magazine*. In 1793 he published in 12mo. "The Gates of Paradise," a very small book for children, containing fifteen plates of emblems, and "published by W. B. 13, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth;" also about the same time, "Songs of Experience, with plates;" "America; a Prophecy," folio, and "Europe, a Prophecy, 1794," folio. These are now become very scarce. In 1797 he commenced, in large folio, an edition of Young's *Night Thoughts*, of which every page was a design; but only one number was published. In 1805 were produced in 8vo numbers, containing five engravings by Blake, some Ballads by Mr. Hayley, but which also were abruptly discontinued. Few persons of taste are unacquainted with the designs by Blake, engraved by Schiavonetti, as illustrations to a 4to edition of Blair's *Grave*. They are twelve in number, and an excellent portrait of Blake, from a picture by T. Phillips, R.A. is prefixed. It was borne forth into the world on the warmest praises of all our prominent artists,—Hoppner, Phillips, Stothard, Flaxman, Opie, Tresham, Westmacott, Beechey, Lawrence, West, Nollekins, Shee, Owen, Rossi, Thomson, Cosway, and Soane; and doubly assured with a preface by the

learned and severe Fuseli, the latter part of which we transcribe:—"The author of the moral series before us has endeavoured to wake sensibility, by touching our sympathies with nearer, less ambiguous, and less ludicrous imagery, than what mythology, Gothic superstition, or symbols as far-fetched as inadequate, could supply. His invention has been chiefly employed to spread a familiar and domestic atmosphere round the most important of all subjects—to connect the visible and the invisible world, without provoking probability—and to lead the eye from the milder light of time to the radiations of eternity. Such is the plan and the moral part of the author's invention: the technic part, and the execution of the artist, though to be examined by other principles, and addressed to a narrower circle, equally claim approbation, sometimes excite our wonder, and not seldom our fears, when we see him play on the very verge of legitimate invention; but wildness so picturesque in itself, so often redeemed by taste, simplicity, and elegance—what child of fancy, what artist, would wish to discharge? The groups and single figures, on their own basis, abstracted from the general composition, and considered without attention to the plan, frequently exhibit those genuine and unaffected attitudes, those simple graces, which nature and the heart alone can dictate, and only an eye inspired by both discover. Every class of artists, in every stage of their progress and attainments, from the student to the finished master, and from the contriver of ornament to the painter of history, will here find materials of art, and hints of improvement!" In 1809 was published in 12mo, "A Descriptive Catalogue of [sixteen] Pictures, poetical and historical inventions, painted by William Blake, in water-colours, being the ancient method of fresco painting restored, and drawings, for public inspection, and for sale by private contract." Among these was a design of Chaucer's Pilgrimage to Canterbury, from which an etching has been published. Mr. Blake's last publication is a set of engravings to illustrate the book of Job. To Fuseli's testimonial of his merit above quoted, it is sufficient to add, that he has been employed by that truly admirable judge of art, Sir Thomas Lawrence; and that the pure-minded Flaxman pointed him out to an eminent literary man as a melan-

choly proof of English apathy toward the grand, the philosophic, or the enthusiastically devout. Father: "Blake has been allowed to exist in a penury which most artists,—beings necessarily of a sensitive temperament,—would deem intolerable. Pent, with his affectionate wife, in a close back room in one of the Strand courts, his bed in one corner, his meagre dinner in another, a rickety table holding his copper-plates in progress, his colours, books, (among which his Bible, a Sesi Velutello's Dante, and Mr. Carey's translation, were at the top,) his large drawings, sketches, and MSS.,—his ankles frightfully swelled, his chest disordered, old age striding on, his wants increased, but not his miserable means and appliances; even yet was his eye undimmed, the fire of his imagination unquenched, and the preternatural, never-resting activity of his mind undragging. He had not merely a calmly resigned, but a cheerful and mirthful countenance; in short, he was a living commentary on Jeremy Taylor's beautiful chapter on Contentedness. He took no thought for his life, what he should eat, or what he should drink; nor yet for his body, what he should put on; but had a fearless confidence in that Providence which had given him the vast range of the world for his recreation and delight. He was active in mind and body, passing from one occupation to another, without an intervening minute of repose. Of an ardent affectionate, and grateful temper, he was simple in manner and address, and displayed an inbred courteousness of the most agreeable character. At the age of sixty-six he commenced the study of Italian, for the sake of reading Dante in the original, which he accomplished! William Blake died as he had lived, piously, cheerful! talking calmly, and finally resigning himself to rest, like an infant at its sleep. His effects are nothing, except some pictures, copper-plates, and his principal work, a series of a hundred large Designs from Dante. His widow is left in a very forlorn condition, Mr. Blake himself having latterly been much indebted for succour and consolation to his friend Mr. Linnell, the painter. Her cause, it is to be hoped, will be taken up by the distributors of those funds which are raised for the relief of distressed artists, and also by the benevolence of private individuals.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Alderman Lucas has been elected Lord Mayor, and sworn in with more than the usual portion of Tom Foolery; even the non-descript images of Gog and Magog, from the Guildhall, were paraded to the citizens on the occasion. At the feast, afterwards, a serious accident had nearly occurred by the fall of some of the paraphernalia on the heads of the guests.

A very fine steam-boat, the *Irresistible*, (one of those built for the service of the Greeks against the Turks,) left Limehouse for the first time, on an experimental trip to the Nore, and back again. She went out safely—but very unfortunately, when returning, near Gravesend, she was discovered to have caught fire! This was occasioned by the store coals having been placed near to the flues of the boilers, where they had ignited, and were not discovered until the flames burst forth against the sides of the vessel.—Every effort was made by all parties on board to prevent the farther action of the fire, but without success. The fiery element continued its devastating course until nine o'clock at night, when the vessel was nearly burnt to the water's edge. Two of the men on board were severely scalded. The steam-boat was valued at between 9000*l.* and 10,000*l.* So much for another vessel fitted out, or rather pretended to be fitted out, for the Greeks in this country. Surely some responsibility must lie within reach of legal exposure. It is said the loss is not to be much lamented, as this vessel was as inefficient as its predecessors!

A meeting of the British Catholic Association took place at Freemasons' Tavern last month. The Quarterly Report, read by Mr. Blount, stated the measures taken by the Committee for procuring subscriptions from the British Roman Catholic Congregations in aid of the funds of the Society. The Committee had written to 350 Roman Catholic Pastors to obtain weekly donations of one penny each from their congregations, but satisfactory answers had only been received from a very few. The Committee deplored this want of energy shown by the British Catholics. The whole sums received by the Association since June had been 325*l.* since which period nearly 27,000 publications of different kinds had been distributed, in tracts, &c. The Auditors' account showed that the balance in the Treasurers' hand on that day was only 128*l.* The customary resolutions were agreed to, after some observations reflecting on Mr. Canning, and others commending his con-

duct towards the Catholics. The principal speakers were Mr. French, Mr. Therry, and Mr. E. Macdonnell.

A Benevolent Fund for Ladies concerned in Education.—Amidst the various excellent institutions which abound in London, none has been attempted which proposes any service to that respectable and unprotected class of females who fill the important offices of private governesses, and ladies' companions: we have therefore great pleasure in noticing a respectable design of this kind, which has been brought forward by some philanthropic individuals, and sanctioned by the attentive patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. All families having daughters will feel the peculiar value of a respectable establishment of this kind, secured in its conduct by ladies of high moral worth; while the advantages to those whose interests are specially connected with the plan, will be as manifold as obvious. We cannot convey a more correct knowledge of the views of those concerned than by an extract from the prospectus; and as we think the whole is conceived in the best spirit, we heartily wish that its patrons may be gratified by all the success to which such benevolent views are entitled.

The Thames Tunnel.—Since the resumption of the works, the Tunnel has been extended upwards of ten feet beyond the point at which the water burst in in May last; so that all apprehensions of a recurrence of any accident, from the imperfect state of the bed of the river in the spot referred to, have subsided.

Christian Evidence Society.—Mr. Robert Taylor, the Reverend Orator of the Christian Evidence Society, was found guilty of delivering a blasphemous discourse in the *Areopagus* in Cannon-street, on the 6th of February last, the whole tenour of which went to prove that the New Testament was a tissue of falsities, and thereby tended to bring the Holy Scriptures and the Christian Religion into contempt. Mr. Taylor was his own Counsel.

New National Bank.—It is stated that the outline of the arrangements has been completed. As the Bank charter prevents the formation of any banks in London, or within sixty-five miles of it, which have more than six partners, it is proposed that the new bank shall be established in some provincial town of consequence, just without the limitation. It is to be on a very extensive scale, with respect to capital, and its aim will of course be, if the original

design is carried into effect, to obtain a degree of credit for its notes, equal, or nearly equal, to that which those of the Bank of England possess. Some of the first capitalists in the country are associated in the new undertaking. Several private meetings of the banking interest, relative to the proposed establishment, have been held, at which various arrangements for carrying the business into execution were discussed.

A numerous attendance of the Magistrates of the county took place in the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, last month, to consider the propriety of erecting a new Lunatic Asylum for the county. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock by Mr. Const. Mr. Allen, the Clerk of the Peace, read the Resolution passed at a former Meeting of the Magistrates, explanatory of the object for which they were that day convened. He then proceeded to read Resolutions passed in various parishes. Resolutions were carried in favour of the measure.

The New Corn Exchange.—A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the New Corn Exchange was held last month. The Report was read by the Secretary, from which it appeared that the works were going on rapidly, and that there was every prospect that the hall of the New Exchange would be open by the middle of December. The coffee-house, it was hoped, would be finished by the following March. The Report, after alluding to various arrangements which were in progress, with the view of insuring the success of the department more immediately connected with the coffee-room, went on to state that the instalments upon the shares had been paid in the most satisfactory manner, and the few forfeited shares had been sold at par by public auction. The Directors, it was stated, were making every effort to complete the building, and they had not the slightest doubt but the New Corn Exchange would yield a liberal return for the capital expended on it, at the same time that it would prove to be an undertaking of great public utility. The Report was unanimously adopted.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. G. W. Brooks, to the Rectory of Great Hampden, with the Vicarage of Kimble, Bucks.
The Rev. J. F. Squire, M.A. to the Rectory of Bechampton, Bucks, void by the death of the Rev. Mr. George Lee, bart.
The Rev. H. Robinson, B. D. to the Rectory of Great Warley, Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. W. Allix, B. D.
The Rev. S. S. Rusby, M.A. to the Rectory of Coton, Cambridgeshire, void by the death of the Rev. J. Westhouse, Fellow of Catherine Hall.
The Rev. R. Hinchins, Vicar of Shoreham, to the Rectory of East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire.
The Rev. Henry Atlay, M.A. Rector of Great

Peasden, Lincolnshire, to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Casterton Magna, with Pickworth annexed, Rutlandshire.

The Rev. R. B. Byam, M.A. to the Rectory of Sampford Courtenay, Devon.

The Bishop (of Exeter) and Man, to be Bishop of Rochester.

The Rev. J. Shultham, M.A. has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, to the augmented Canopy of Cowley, in that county.

The Rev. C. C. Clarke, M.A. to the Vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford.

The Rev. William Streatfield, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of East Ham, Essex.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

John Basely, Esq. to be Vice-admiral of the Blue. R. Dacres, S. Peard, and M. Dobson, Esqrs. to be Rear-admirals of the Red.

Hon. C. L. Irby, R. Hoare, G. J. H. Johnston, O. H. C. V. Vernon, F. Brace, W. R. A. Pittman, and T. Boardman, to be Captains.

J. Powney, R. L. Baynes, J. Marshall, Hon. Mr. Keith, W. Lake, H. D. C. Douglas, and S. M. Colquhoun, to be Commanders.

Sir Anthony Hart, to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Lancelot Shadwell, Esq. to be Vice Chancellor of England.

NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Shire of Lanark, Sir M. S. Stuart. Bart. of Greenock, in the room of Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Marriages.—At Otford, Kent, William Tucker, Esq. to Susannah Fortune, third daughter of T. Selby, Esq.

R. S. King, Esq. of West Merton Cottage, to Mary Ann, only daughter of B. Smith, Esq.

The Rev. G. P. Buxton, to Rose, youngest daughter of the late Charles Shephard, Esq.

At Cookham church, Berks, F. Lamb, Esq. of Sydenham, to Mrs. Winch, of Cookham.

At Great Bookham church, G. A. Bismarck, Esq. to Mary Ann Agnes Kelsey.

Isaac Cohen, Esq. to Miss Samuel, of Finbury-square.

At Hughenden church, the Rev. John Bonham, of Dunstoy, to Barbarina, third daughter of John Norris, Esq.

At Loughton, Essex, R. W. Jennings, Esq. to Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Dr. Francis Smith.

Mr. T. Leonard, of Broxton Hall, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Frances.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Kerslake, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Chawner, Esq.

At Romford, Essex, H. Hurly, of Iford, Sussex, Esq. to Louisa, second daughter of the Rev. H. C. Mason.

At Pusey, Berks, the Rev. J. H. M. Laxmore, to Elizabeth Bouverie.

At St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, the Rev. Sidney Gedge, M.A. to Clara, eldest daughter of Mr. Deck, of Bury.

Died.—At Little Waltham, Essex, the Rev. G. Bird.

At Barnet, Mrs. E. Parkes, the wife of T. Parkes, Esq.

At the Vicarage-house, Tottenham, Mary, the wife of Dr. Gwynne.

At St. Omer, in France, Richard Edwards, Esq. of Weybridge.

At Bromley, Kent, Frances Vansittart, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Neale.

John Keibel, Esq. of Broad Green, near Rochford.

At Farnborough Rectory, Hants, the Rev. W. Coppard, D. D. Rector of Gravesend.

At Rochetts, near Brentwood, Essex, Osborne Markham, Esq.

In Marsham-street, Westminster, aged 85, John Sale, Esq. "father" of His Majesty's Royal Chaplain, Secretary to the Noblemen's "Catch", and Conductor of the "Glee" Club.

Elizabeth, wife of S. Glyard, Esq. of Streatham.

At Luddington House, Surrey, Catherine Grace, youngest daughter of the late Walter Irvine, Esq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

"BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The fine old mansion at Weston Underwood, near Olney, for many years the property and residence of the Throckmorton family, has been parcelled into lots, sold, and is at this time in the course of demolition. In pulling it down, the workmen found by the side of a stack of chimneys, a secret room, accessible only by a trapdoor and a ladder; its dimensions were small, but as much attention had been paid to the comfort of the occupiers (if ever there were any) as possible. A box sufficiently long for any person to lie at ease was placed in it, in which were two mattresses. The people living near to the spot have no idea that it was designed as a hiding-place for persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who in years gone by had offended or come under suspicion of the Government; the steady adherence of the Throckmorton family to that religion somewhat strengthens the supposition. J. C. Throckmorton, Esq. the last occupier of the mansion, died in that faith a few months since, having made proselytes of nearly all the inhabitants of the village; that he did, however, rather by the moral force of the example which a life spent in acts of charity and good-will to men, and of devotion and humility to his Maker, afforded, than by any other means. An inhabitant of Olney purchased, at the sale of the materials of the mansion, a portion of the walls for eleven shillings, in which the workmen whom he employed to take it down found a leather purse, containing twenty-eight guineas, and four half-guineas, of the reign of Charles II. and James II.; they were as bright, and in as good preservation, as if they had just come from the Mint. More than all, the house was frequently visited by the poet Cowper, who ranked the inmates among his most intimate friends when he resided at Olney.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Nov. 16. At a congregation on Wednesday last, grace to the following effect passed the Senate:—

1. To confirm the report of the Syndicate appointed "to inquire whether any and what alterations may be made with advantage in the examination for the degree of B. A."

2. To appoint Dr. French, Professor Airy, Mr. Canon, of St. John's College, Mr. Sheepshanks, of Trinity College, Mr. King, of Queen's College, a Syndicate for taking care of the public rooms and instruments in the Observatory till the end of Lent term 1828, if the Plumian Professor should not previously recover from indisposition.

3. To appoint Mr. Thirlwell, of Trinity College, one of the Examiners for the Classical Tripos.

A meeting was held, on Monday evening, of the Philosophical Society: the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the President, in the chair. A paper "On Algebraical Notation," communicated by Mr. Jarratt, of Catharine-hall, was read. Afterwards, Mr. Whewell explained to the Society the history and principles of the nomenclature which has hitherto prevailed in chemistry; and the notation proposed by Berzelius, according to which, chemical combinations are to be expressed by means of letters and mathematical symbols. Mr. W. also pointed out some defects under which this notation appears to labour, and the alterations by which it may be made to conform to the leading principles of notation: that, if the same thing can be represented by two different symbols, these symbols must be mathematically identical. There was

also exhibited to the Society a piece of Herefordshire Throats, which appears to have been part of an ancient quern, or hand-mill. This fragment was found about a mile from Cambridge on the Hills road, which is upon the line of the Roman road from Colchester to Godmanchester.

This Scutcheon prize for the present year was this day adjudged to the Rev. Edw. Smydley, M.A. of Sidney College.—Subject, "The Marriage of Canis in Galilee."

CHESHIRE.

The Seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Whig Club of Cheshire and the adjoining counties, was held lately at Chester. In the course of the business before dinner, a Liverpool committee for the admission of members was appointed. Between sixty and seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner. Ralph Leycester, Esq. M.P. in the chair, supported on his right by Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Phillips, M.P. Mr. Murray, of Edinburgh, Mr. Wilbraham, M.P. and General Glegg; and on his left by Sir John Stanley, the Rev. Edward Stanley, the Rev. Charles Mytton, Mr. E. D. Davenport, M. A. and Mr. Madocks, of Glem y Wern. The Vice-President's chair was filled by Mr. Robert Hyde Greg. Among the company we also noticed G. Phillips, Esq. M.P. Mr. J. Cottingham, of Neston, Mr. Tollett, of Batley, Rev. W. Shepherd, Messrs. Thomas Fletcher, W. and R. Rathbone, T. Thornley, and several other gentlemen from Liverpool; Messrs. G. W. Wood, R. Potter, N. Phillips, R. Phillips, and T. G. Frost, from Manchester, &c. &c.

CORNWALL.

Mr. William James has formed a plan to improve the port, market, and commerce of Truro, by opening internal as well as improving the maritime communications; and the Corporation and landed proprietors of the borough have directed him to proceed forthwith with the preparatory measures he has in view. When the surveys, &c. are completed, they will be laid before a General Meeting of the Corporation and landed proprietors, &c. who will decide on the expediency of carrying them whole or any part into effect.

A Danish silver coin, with the date 1713, was found in the belly of a fish purchased at Falmouth.

DERBYSHIRE.

A line of railway has been surveyed from the High Peak railway near Wirksworth, to Ashbourne. We are told the length is nearly nine miles, and the estimated expense £2000. per mile; and that coals at present cost 11s. per ton conveyed from Cromford to Ashbourne, which would be effected by means of the railway at 8s. thus reducing the expense, and consequently the price at Ashbourne, 8s. per ton. The projected line is very favourable for a railway, having by a uniform inclination a descent of thirty feet in a mile, upon which a single horse will convey twenty-five tons to Ashbourne and return with the empty waggon.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of maltsters and brewers of the city of Exeter and parts adjacent was held at the Swan tavern, Exeter, last week, which was numerously attended. Rebellious were passed expressive of the grievances to which the trade was subjected by the existing Act, and that petitions should be prepared and presented to both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the next Session. A committee

was appointed for facilitating and furthering the object of the meeting, and a deputation formed for attending, early in the next month, the Right Hon. Lord Rolle; and the county and city members, to invite their support of the prayer of the petition.

Mr. David Radford, worsted manufacturer, of Exeter, died there last month. He was one of the crew of the *Royal George*, 120 guns, which sank off Spithead, on the 28th of June, 1712, when only five persons were saved. Being an excellent swimmer, he succeeded in getting ashore, a distance of above two miles, and was the means of saving two other men, who could not swim, by placing them on a hen-coop.

At a meeting of the maltsters of the three towns, held at the Globe, in Plymouth, last month, it was resolved to petition for an amendment of the Malt Act, and a memorial to that effect was accordingly prepared, approved of, and ordered to be forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury. A similar step has been taken in Kingsbridge, and indeed in most towns of the county.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Commissioners of the Blandford Trust, on the great western road, held a meeting at Blandford, on the 25th of October. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair. A number of the mail-coach proprietors attended, and resolutions were entered into for removing the remaining hills in their district, on the subtraction and addition principle of section, proposed by Mr. Harvey, the surveyor. It is hoped the same spirit will influence the members of the other Trusts on this line of road, and that the obstacles to the accelerated rate of travelling adopted by the Mail will be materially diminished, if not wholly removed.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was lately celebrated there. The cattle exhibited for premiums were numerous and excellent; but Mr. Hayton's bullocks, amongst the extra stock, attracted the greatest notice, and that gentleman was complimented by an address of thanks from a large party of graziers dining at the Greyhound, in terms which justly represented his oxen as "the finest they ever saw in Hereford or elsewhere." The best pair fetched 100 guineas, and the others were sold at from 85 to 90 guineas. The premiums exhibited for were thus awarded:—1. Best new variety of the Apple, to Mr. Galliers, of Shepton.—2. Best Yearling Heifer, to Mr. Yeomans, of Howton.—3. Best two-year old ditto, to Mr. White, of Upleadon, from an opinion of the judges, that it was more hardy than Mr. Hayton's, though not superior in other respects.—4. Best aged Bull, to Mr. Smythies.—5. A premium of two guineas to Eliz. Price, the daughter of a respectable farmer (who died in distressed circumstances), for spinning within the last twelve months 326lbs. of flax or hurds, according to satisfactory certificates submitted to the Committee.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Committee of the West Herts Infirmary have made their first annual report, which answers the expectations of the most sanguine, and conveys the gratifying assurance that the bounty of its supporters has been well bestowed, as a permanent comfort and benefit to the poor, and a source of advantage to the country. 127 patients have been relieved and cured.

KENT.

A monument to the memory of the late Atche-dean of Rochester and minister of Chatham, has been erected in Chatham church, by a voluntary subscription among his parishioners; the best is a striking likeness of the venerable deceased, and

underneath is an appropriate inscription. His remains lie interred in the cathedral church, Rochester.

The coast of Kent was visited by an influx of the sea last month, which threatened fearful consequences. The principal damage appears to have been done at Margate, at which town the bathing-machines are kept on the sands, under the new wall, and near the walk designed for the recreation of visitors; not only was the walk in question destroyed, but the side of it, a mass of chalk (the natural soil of that part of the shore), deeply indented by the action of the waves. Several bathing-machines were also dashed to pieces, and the fragments scattered in every direction on the surface of the sea, which, seeded the grommets in front of the beautiful row of houses at this spot. A large collier, coal laden, lying opposite Wright's hotel, with its bowsprit overhanging over the wall, knocked down a great part of the passenger walk; a portion of the lower pier was inundated; and the steam-vessels prevented making their usual trip. On Thursday the tide again was very high. Two steamers from London were obliged to run for Ramsgate harbour in the evening, whither they arrived in perfect safety. At Ramsgate and Broadstairs, the like effects were experienced; at the former town, scarcely a vestige of the pier was seen from the height of water, which assisted by a powerful northerly wind, prevented the most awful yet sublime appearance. At Herne Bay, the sea rose to a height of several feet in the marshes, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in preventing the vessels in the offing going ashore.

LANCASHIRE.

A memorial, addressed to the Mayor and Common Council of Liverpool, for the erection of a spacious and handsome building, to be devoted to great public purposes, has received the names of most of the leading gentlemen of the town. Several purposes to which such a building might be appropriated are particularly mentioned—viz. the entertainments of the musical festival, general elections, public meetings, dinners and balls, parish vestries, &c. &c. With respect to general elections, it is suggested, that many bars might be constructed, so that the most strongly-contested election would be concluded in one day; thereby sparing the town the excitement produced on those occasions, with the disgraceful concomitants of venality and drunkenness.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The present Bishop of Lincoln has formed the resolution of carrying into full effect the benevolent enactments made in favour of curates. It is notorious, that many incumbents pay their curates much less than what by licence they are authorised to receive, and that the curates improperly comply. The Bishop warned the gentlemen whom he lately ordained, that if they, or any curates in his diocese, were guilty of such acquiescence, he should withdraw his licence, and that he would make it very unpleasant to such incumbents as evaded his resolution.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The fifteenth show of the Ross Agricultural Society took place last month, being the last for the year. At two o'clock the show-room was thrown open, and to its close was filled by a most respectable and numerous attendance of country gentlemen and their friends, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather. The number of plates of fruit amounted to nearly 600. Sir J. G. Gifford, Bart. was the largest contributor. Sir John produced 55 specimens; J. Collins, Esq. 47; John Cooch, Esq. 38; and many other subscribers furnished 20 specimens. The stage dedicated to Flora ranged

the top of the room, crowning Pomona's rich banquet. The upper part was filled with green-house plants, and underneath 380 of the Society's bottles sparkled with double dahlias; of surpassing richness in colouring and beauty. The but-door grapes were very fine, and above 50 plates were exhibited for prices.

NORFOLK.

As a proof of the continual deposit of shingle and sand on the flat coast of the eastern counties, Mr. R. Taylor, in a valuable paper on this subject, in the Philosophical Magazine of the present month, observes that, at Lowestoft Ness, as well as at Yarmouth, the sea has erected a complete series of natural embankments against itself. The present extent of land thrown up by the sea, and out of the reach of the highest tides, is nearly three miles long, projecting from the time of the original cliff to the distance of 660 yards at the Ness. The respective lines of growth are indicated by a series of small embankments perfectly defined. Several of these ridges have been fowed within the memory of men now living. A rampart of heavy materials is first thrown up by a violent gale from the north-east. Said to be subsequently blown over, and consolidated the shingle, and the process is completed by the arando arenaria and other marine plants taking root, and extending their fibres in a kind of network through the mass. In process of time the surface becomes covered with vegetable mould, and ultimately, in many cases, is productive of good herbage.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A general meeting of Shipowners was lately held at North Shields, "to take into consideration the increasing depression of the Shipping Interest of this kingdom, and to devise means to induce his Majesty's ministers to afford them that protection in their competition with the untaxed foreigner, to which, as a great British interest, they are so justly entitled." Mr. Wm. Richmond was called to the chair. "They were met," he observed, "to contemplate the future, and review the past; and he did not see any thing in either to prevent them putting forth their best energies for their own preservation, menaced as they were by the unaccountable partiality of his Majesty's ministers for the shipping of foreign nations, displayed in what had been termed reciprocity treaties, by which the heavily and necessarily taxed Briton had to compete in the supply of the consumption of his own country, with the comparatively light and untaxed foreigner, who showed no disposition to adopt the Quixotic liberality, though he had no objection to profit by it. It was no slight aggravation of the injury thus inflicted, that we might reflect that many of the burthens we had to bear were occasioned by our efforts to assist those very foreigners in their schemes of aggrandisement on the one hand, and to deliver them from an oppressive state of thralldom on the other. It could never have entered the head of any man in a state of sanity to talk of reciprocity between people so similarly situated. Their object, therefore, was to obtain something like real reciprocity, something that would bring their situation to a par with that of their competitors at starting; without this, no talk of reciprocity was adding insult to injury. He regretted his inability to do justice to the subject. The case of the shipowners required no other advocacy than Mr. Maitland's new parliamentary returns to prove that the demand for ships for carrying our increased trade of export and import had exceeded all calculation and belief. The meeting concluded by resolutions in behalf of the shipping interest.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Nottingham for the purpose of forming an Association in aid of the Society for establishing schools and providing education for the adult and infant poor of Newfoundland. The population of Newfoundland at the present time consists of 90,000 souls, two-thirds of whom are Roman Catholics, from Ireland, raiding in isolated communities, and scattered along a stony shore of six hundred and twenty miles in extent, with a Christian ministry (including all denominations) quite inadequate to their wants, and with a provision for general instruction more inadequate still, there being, three years ago, only one free daily school in the island. A few merchants resident on the spot have set on foot a project for establishing schools throughout the island, where the cry for education is general. Thirteen male and female teachers have been already sent out, but at least twenty more schools are wanted, which the natives are unable to provide, for want of means.

SHROPSHIRE.

According to the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the state of the Public Charities, it appears, that in one of them, in the county of Salop, there are arrears now due to the poor for upwards of forty-two years!!! We trust that all the provincial newspapers will extract from these reports as they are published what relates to their local interests, that the public, seeing the enormity of these time-erusted dilapidations, may seek the means of employing to the original purposes of the pious donors no less a sum than 972,396*l.* annually to England only.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A very numerous meeting of maltsters, and others connected with the corn trade, was held at the Market-house Inn, Taunton, last month, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorializing the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of the new Malt Act. The chairman, Mr. J. E. White, stated that, from the result of the conference with Lord Goderich, he had no doubt the operation of the obnoxious Act would be suspended; but the present would still afford a favourable opportunity to the maltsters for petitioning for a more equal and impartial mode of levying the duties on their ill-fated trade. As a proof of the oppressive nature of the late measure, Mr. White further stated the extraordinary fact, that there are more penalties denounced by it than Mr. Peel thought necessary, in his Consolidation Bill, to attach to every species of offence!! It is a novelty (continued Mr. W.) scarcely to be credited, that the new Malt Act enables the maltster to soilloquise over about 100*lbs.* of barley, having for his text the amusing fact of the possibility of his having to pay in fines from 2000*l.* to 6000*l.* ere such is consumed in malt, a tread-mill in the perspective assailing the interests of his reverie; whilst a broad colouring in the foreground assures him that a distinction is not always available between accident or mistake, and wilful fraud. In conclusion, the chairman expressed an earnest hope that every member of the House of Commons would be called upon to give his reason for suffering an Act of so grave a nature to pass unobstructed through the House. A memorial, stating the various difficulties under which the malt trade laboured, and praying for a more equal and impartial mode of collecting the duties, was ultimately agreed to, and after receiving a numerous list of signatures, was forwarded to town.

SURREY.

The late high tides did much damage on the Suffolk coast. The beautiful garden of Sir A. Clwyd,

at Felixtow, experienced another diminution of its extent, by the falling of the cliff, and the summer-house very narrowly escaped. The Camera on the beach was swept away. The buildings on the shore at Aldborough and Southwold were much damaged, and at the ruins of Danwich the sea rose to a height scarcely ever before known.

Ipswich Mechanics' Institution. — Last month, Mr. Winckworth delivered a Lecture upon the interesting branch of Chemistry relating to the Gases, which, from the brilliant scale and complete success of the experiments, called forth the loudest plaudits. The number of members is increased to 265.

SURREY.

At a meeting of the members of the Surrey Anti-Slavery Society held at Epson, H. Drummond, Esq. in the chair, it was resolved "that this Society approve of the resolutions passed by the Legislature in the year 1823, and resolve to petition both Houses of Parliament to press the adoption of those resolutions upon the Colonial Legislatures;" and "that the Society cannot permit the meeting to separate without adverting to the melancholy loss sustained by every friend of freedom, in that of the late Prime Minister, Mr. Canning; and while it unites in lamenting the sudden and mournful visitation, which has deprived the slave of their undaunted and eloquent advocate, it desires to mark the deep sense they entertain of his valuable services, not only in the cause of the abolition of the slave trade, but in the final and total extinction of slavery."

WARWICKSHIRE.

The annual meeting and election of additional children into the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Birmingham was lately held, and induced the attendance of a number of noble and distinguished persons and subscribers, although the room did not present to numerous an assemblage generally as had been observed on some former occasions. The chair was taken by the Earl of Plymouth. The report of the Committee for the past year was then read by the Rev. George Hodson; and its adoption by the meeting was moved by Lord Cathorpe in an address of considerable length, in the course of which his Lordship expressed his warm and decided approbation of the system of instruction now pursued in the asylum, and with great earnestness advocated the claims of the institution on the benevolence of the public. The Earls of Aylesford and Dartmouth; the Hon. Sir C. Greville and D. S. Dugdale, Esq. M. P.; J. Boulton, Esq.; Richard Spooner, Esq.; Mr. Archdeacon Spooner; the Rev. Charles Curtis; the Rev. J. Corrie, and others, also took part in the proceedings. The examination of the pupils was conducted by Mr. du Puget, the master, and Mr. Baker, his assistant; and the intelligence and progress in the knowledge of language displayed by the children was productive of very evident satisfaction on the minds of the spectators. Upon the Earl of Plymouth leaving the chair, at the close of the proceedings, it was taken by the Earl of Dartmouth, and the best thanks of the company were voted to his Lordship, for his attendance and obliging conduct as chairman.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The new charter was lately presented to the borough of Kidderminster, at their Guildhall, where the corporation was in full attendance. This charter promises important results to the borough, by facilitating the daily administration of justice on the spot, and thus meeting the exigencies of a very increased population, and securing the direction of an efficient police. This is what every borough town and city in the kingdom ought to have; then they will not be obliged to keep their wretched

culprits six months in gaol before it is known whether they are innocent or guilty.

YORKSHIRE.

Last month the foundation stone of the Yorkshire Museum, to be erected on part of the ancient site of St. Mary's Abbey, on the Manor Shore, near York, was laid. The building is intended to be a very elegant one, and will be commensurate with the noble purpose for which it is erecting. At the entrance in Lendal will be the lodge, which is rapidly proceeding with. As had been previously arranged, his Grace the Archbishop of York met the Council of the Society, the building Committee, &c. at the house of Dr. Wake, in Blake-street, and soon after one o'clock they walked in procession down Lendal, and through a private entrance near the water-works to the shore, where a platform was erected for the subscribers and committee, &c. In the stone was a cavity, in which was deposited a box, containing the reports of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and the list of subscribers to the Museum. It was of copper, firmly soldered, and was in size ten inches by six, and one inch in thickness. His Grace laid the stone. The following is the inscription on the brass plate affixed to the stone:—

The First Stone of the
Yorkshire Museum.

Laid on the

Twenty-fourth Day of October,
In the Year of our Lord
MDCCCXXVII.

In the Eighth Year of the Reign of
King George the Fourth.

By Edward,

Lord Archbishop of York,
On part of the Ancient Site
of the

Abbey of St. Mary,
Granted by the Crown to the
Yorkshire Philosophical
Society.

William Wilkins, F.S.A.—Richard Hay Sharp,
Architects.

WALES.

The line of telegraphs which has been erected between Liverpool and Holyhead began to work lately, though not quite complete. One day telegraphic information was received at Bidston, in fifteen minutes from Holyhead, that the new ship Napoleon was off the head; and as the telegraph at Bidston was not complete, the news was brought by a messenger to Liverpool. The great advantage of this mode of communication will be evident from the fact, that when the line is complete, information may be transmitted from one extremity of the line to the other, a distance of 123 miles, in five minutes. The operation of these instruments is of course liable to interruption in hazy weather. The individual who has superintended the construction of this line, Lieut. Watson, is about to establish telegraphs between Liverpool and Manchester, as a private undertaking.

SCOTLAND.

Highlands and Islands of Scotland.—At the recent Civic Dinner, given at Edinburgh, on the inauguration of the Right Hon. Walter Brown as Lord Provost, and the other Municipal Officers for the ensuing year, during the routine of toasts drunk, Governor Macdougall proposed, "The University of Edinburgh, and the health of Principal Baird." He said, he rejoiced to see among them the benevolent Principal of the University, and took that opportunity to congratulate him, on his return from that mission of love and Christian philanthropy, in which he had been so lately engaged.

There could be nothing more gratifying than to find the head of a learned University leaving the paths of literature and philosophy, and relinquishing the pleasures of civilized society, to visit the benighted among his countrymen, and to diffuse among them the blessings of moral and religious instruction. He could wish him and his brethren no better reward than success to their labours, as a more enduring triumph than even science and philosophy could give.

Principal Baird returned thanks for the honour done to himself and the Professors of the University. He was proud to say, that the chairs were at present filled by men who were well qualified; not only to uphold but to extend the fame, and to reflect honour on the patrons, of that celebrated establishment. There was another subject to which the Convener had alluded, on which he could not but experience the most proud and delightful feelings. He meant his recent mission from the General Assembly to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, to visit the Schools which the Assembly had planted there. It had been the good fortune of Dr. M'Leod, of Campsie, and himself, to visit every individual island, and the whole of the mainland on the west coast of Scotland. He would not now detain them with a minute account of the information they had there received; but in general terms he would state, that they did receive information, and saw scenes, which, when laid before the public, would excite in the mind of Lowlanders, feelings of regret that they had so long neglected those remote districts, and allowed an amiable, a moral, and gallant people, to live almost in a total want of the means of education and religious instruction. He would only mention two single cases. They had visited one parish, which consisted of nine inhabited islands, containing 2300 inhabitants, among whom there were not twenty who were able to read, and not a single school in the whole extent of the nine islands. In another island, they had received information which might seem ludicrous from the combination of objects; but which must lead every contemplative mind to serious reflection; they were informed, that there were many married women there who had never in their lifetime either seen a horse or heard a sermon. (*A laugh.*) The combination, no doubt, seemed lu-

dicrous, but it served to show the helpless and ignorant state of the inhabitants of that quarter. He would conclude with proposing a toast, before doing which he would quote the words of Dr. Johnson, in his tour to the Hebrides. Speaking of the island of Iona, he says—"We were now treading that illustrious island which was the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion."

Glasgow University.—Mr. Thomas Campbell has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

IRELAND.

Mr. Moreau, in his Statistical Work on Ireland, gives a curious statement of the number of persons committed for crime in Ireland, from 1805 to 1820, distinguishing those committed, convicted, and acquitted.—The number committed in 1805 was 2,008—in 1807, 2,647—in 1810, 3,374—in 1815, 5,792—and in 1820, 12,203.—The number convicted in 1805, was 613—in 1807, 546—in 1810, 911—in 1817, 2,319—and in 1820, 5,277.—The number acquitted in 1805 was 849—in 1807, 864—in 1810, 876—in 1815, 2,039—and in 1820, 2,042.—The number of lunatics confined in the public institutions in Ireland are 1,131, viz. 713 in Dublin; 234 in Cork; and 184 in all other parts of Ireland.—The number of Idiots are 171.—The population of Ireland, according to the same work, is seven millions, and the number of families one million and a half; 212 are nobles, and eight thousand persons or families keeping sixteen thousand servants; 6,145 have one servant; 1,200, two; 600, three; 150, five to eight; 23, eight to ten; and 20, ten and upwards. The taxes on male servants before it was repealed, amounted to 30,000*l.* annually; in 1816, this duty was 54,700*l.*; and 55,000*l.* in 1817.—The number of troops have been nearly the same in Ireland for the last five years, ending 5th January, 1827, which was 22,000 officers and men, including 1,172 horse; in the year 1792, the total rank and file of troops were 9,000 men, including 2,000 of cavalry; in 1801, 60,000, including 25,000 militia and 4,000 cavalry; in 1803, the number was a little less, viz. 18,000 militia, 20,000 infantry, and 3,500 cavalry. Between two and three millions are expended annually for the service of the troops in Ireland.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from October 1 to October 31, 1827.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1827.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Oct. 1	50	61	29.70	29.76	Oct. 16	53	61	29.84	Seat.
2	51	65	29.80	29.99	17	61	68	29.80	30.79
3	46	59	30.06	30.18	18	37	62	29.70	29.69
4	40	63	30.21	30.25	19	45	61	29.66	Stat.
5	45	64	30.30	30.34	20	51	68	29.65	29.63
6	43	62	30.39	30.39	21	58	59	29.50	29.46
7	58	64	30.37	29.65	22	48	58	29.28	29.60
8	57	62	29.69	29.33	23	59	59	29.09	29.30
9	46	64	29.24	29.18	24	44	59	29.50	29.30
10	46	63	29.30	29.08	25	49	59	29.80	29.35
11	46	58	29.14	29.16	26	45	58	30.00	29.88
12	55	44	29.25	29.40	27	47	60	29.66	29.56
13	31	53	29.44	29.40	28	49	45	29.20	29.50
14	36	55	29.65	29.77	29	30	49	29.76	29.90
15	45	61	29.80	29.84	30	30.5	50	29.56	29.70
					31	37	53	29.60	29.64

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 21st. ult. 206 half—Three per Cent. Reduced, 84 half, 83 seven-eighths—Three per Cent. Consols 85 quarter, 84 seven-eighths—Three and half per Cent. Consols 91—Three and half per Cent. Reduced 90 three quarters, 91—New

Four per Cent. 1822, 101, 100 three quarters—Four per Cent. 1826, 100 five-eighths—Long Annuities 19, 18 seven-eighths—India Stock 249—India Bonds 83, 82 pm.—Exchequer Bills, 55, 52 pm.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM OCTOBER 23, TO NOVEMBER 21, 1827, INCLUSIVE.

October 23. WM. BRAMWELL, late of Eybury-street, Pimlico, Middlesex, and since of Tunbridge Well, Kent, wine merchant. S. HAYES, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, Middlesex, bookseller. J. P. BIRKHEAD, Watlington, Oxfordshire, apothecary. G. RAINFORD, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, li. uor merchant. WM. M. TURK, Pilsworth within Middleton, Lancashire, cotton spinner. R. HARRIS, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, corn dealer.

October 26. S. THOMPSON, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, ironfounder. T. JOSEPH, Cheltenham, hatter. A. MALLALIEU, Colban-place, Finsbury-square, agent and broker. G. HOWDEN, Ingress Park, Swanscombe, Kent, boarding house keeper. W. HORNBLow, Acre-lane, Clapham, Surrey, master mariner and ship owner. J. TAYLOR, Green Arbor-court, Old Bailey, London, type founder. F. ROBINSON, Ripley, Derbyshire, grocer. J. TUCKER, Church's Mill, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, clothier and dyer. J. MARTINDALE, of the Flatts, Chester-le-Spring, Durham, farmer and seed dealer. J. KENT, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, Middlesex, builder. J. L. BROWN, Milsum-street, Bath, draper. J. REES, Neath, Glamorganshire, linen draper and grocer. J. HUGHES, Lombard-street, broker.

October 30. A. CARTER, Crosby-row, Walworth, Surrey, baker. WM. MOORE, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square, Middlesex, cordwainer. WM. ELLIS, Seymour-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex, grocer. I. BARNARD, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Middlesex, dealer in jewellery. ED. DABBY, No. 7, Arabella-row, Pimlico, Middlesex, oil and colourman.

November 3. E. STEPPEN, Newman-street, Oxford-street, music seller. P. EDWARDS, Liverpool, corn broker. D. AUSTIN, No. 14, Cottage Grove, Mile End Old Town, Middlesex, brick-maker and builder. WM. ALFREY, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, woollen draper. F. RAPHAEL, Hosier-lane, Smithfield, glass dealer. T. WILSON, Cheltenham, perfumer. J. THOMPSON, Winsley, Yorkshire, flax spinner. E. DUNCAN and WM. DUNCAN, Brecon, and Merthyr Tydyl, Glamorganshire, mercers.

November 6. J. ELLIOTT, Bond-court, Walbrook, London, money scrivener. N. DODSON and JONATHAN SABIN, Rushey Green, Lewisham, Kent, corn chandlers and coal merchants. WM. JAMES, Bruton, Somersetshire, blacksmith. J. FENTON, Liverpool, merchant. J. WHITLOCK, Weedon, Northamptonshire, timber merchant. J. FOGG, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, innkeeper. T. MUMFORD, Kennington Cross, Surrey, coach master. T. WARDLE, No. 8, Lad-lane, London, silk manufacturer. C. DOLLMAN, Regent-street, St. Marylebone, East India shawl warehouseman. WM. H. STRUDWICKE, Covent Garden Market, Middlesex, fruiterer. GEO. HAMMOND, Strenall, Yorkshire, tanner.

November 9. G. METCALFE, Liverpool, grocer. T. ACTON, Holton, Cheshire, innkeeper. S. MOORE, of the George public house, Crown-street, Soho, Middlesex, victualler. E. T. RICHARDSON, Charing Cross, Middlesex, watch maker. WM. COPELAND, Sheffield, Yorkshire, surgeon. J. BIDMEAD, Cheltenham, plumber and glazier. WM. GATES, of the Marine Parade, Brighton, wine merchant and boarding house keeper. WM. BIRKETT, Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer. T. ROGERS, Shacklewell, Middlesex, boarding house keeper. G. F. SIMS, Devonshire-street, Kennington-lane, Surrey, china and glassman. J. TOBIAS, Ratcliffe Highway, Middlesex, furrier. M. A. GASSON, Crawley, Sussex, baker. R. SNOWDEN, Liverpool, master mariner. ED. TURNER, Warrington, Lancashire, banker. T. GREEN, Clarence Cottage, West Green, Tortonham, Middlesex, builder. T. EDMONDS the younger,

Steyning, Sussex, timber merchant. R. ROBY, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, hotel keeper. H. ROPER, Aldermanbury, London, woollen sorter. W. WALL, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, tailor.

November 12. J. WHITMARSH, of the Red Horse public house, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, victualler. H. WM. WARD, Barrers-street, Middlesex, merchant. J. CULL, Portsmouth, maltster. WM. B. HARRISON, Manchester, and G. HARRISON, Liverpool, cotton dealers. J. LAX, Liverpool, grocer. R. DAWSON, Liverpool, merchant. J. DICKINSON, New Broad-street, London, brick maker. T. JONES, No. 18, High street, Shore-ditch, Middlesex, linen dealer. WM. ANDERSON, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, book-seller.

November 14. J. T. TAYLOR, Upper Thames-street, iron merchant. R. LLOYD, Edmonton, Middlesex, cattle dealer. J. PREEDY, Bristol, grocer. H. TEBBUTT, Stamford, grocer. G. FLETCHER, Workop, Herefordshire.

S. MULLEN, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. J. TETLEY, Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. W. WATSON, North Shields, agent. E. BULLOCK, Bath, haberdasher and laceman. W. DYSON, High Heyland, Yorkshire, carpenter. M. PALIAN, Rankill, Netts. R. BARBER, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, plumber. L. MOORE, Harrow, Middlesex, slopeller. C. WILSON, Henley-upon-Thames, linen draper. C. WOODS, Robert's Bridge, Sussex, saddler. J. KNIGHT, Rupert-street, Ironmonger.

R. WARDLE, Grosvenor-street, Finsloe, carpenter. J. EBORALL, Lichfield, mercer. G. ALDERSON, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, coach proprietor. WM. F. MAECH, Southampton, shipowner. J. MILLWOOD, Hammer-smith, builder. H. STEINBACH, Leicester-square, gold and silver embroderer. J. H. BROWN, Manchester-square, chemist. J. and WM. W. YOUNG, Bristol, corn-factors. ED. JOHNSON, Kingston-upon-Hall, linen draper. J. C. BREMER, Whitechapel, merchant. W. JESSUP, Ratcliff, Middlesex, victualler.

November 21. G. PHIPPS, Merston in the Marsh, victualler. T. S. SMITH, Strand, wine merchant. J. GRAHAM, Liverpool, innkeeper. S. SHARPE, Market Deeping, money-scrivener. G. COPLEY, Wakefield, linen draper. B. NEWMARCH, Cheltenham, coal merchant. J. HUGHES, Cheltenham, butcher. F. BAERYERTZ, Broad-street, Meron, merchant. W. COOPER, Cheltenham, music seller. J. CHEESE, J. R. GORDON, and W. LOW, Red Lea Court, printers. W. DAVIES, Southampton, music dealer. T. CROSSMAN, Bristol, victualler. C. GUINANI, Blackheath, schoolmaster. N. FRALEY, jun. Trowbridge, Wilts, builder. R. ATKINSON, St. Paul's church-yard, linen draper. B. MARSHMAN, Castle-street, Leicester-square, woollen draper. W. H. COOPER, Cannon-row, Westminster, Roman cement dealer. J. ACTON, Ipswich, beer brewer. H. WHEELER, Frome Salwood, millwright. W. CREASE, Gloucester, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. BARCLAY and Co. cabinet makers, Buchanan-street. H. STEPHEN, of Belmadies, cattle dealer. W. S. DINN, builder, Edinburgh. A. FERGOUSON, trader, Greenmarket, Edinburgh. J. GLOVER, builder, Edinburgh. J. AUSTIN, jeweller's silver-smith, Dundee. J. HARPER, shoemaker, Clynelish, Sutherland co. M'ARA and STIRLING, distillers at Home of Barra, near Crief. J. J. HOW, merchants in Glasgow. D. MAC LAREN, wine and spirit merchant, Glasgow. A. SINCLAIR, turner and wood merchant in Calton. R. LONGMUIR, grain merchant, Glasgow.

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